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WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

Monthly (sixteen pages), per year.....10

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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"The Advertiser" is an organ of news
 and independent
 opinion. The Advertiser alone is responsible
 for opinions expressed in these col-
 umns.

"The Advertiser" advocates Con-
 stitutional Free Trade,
 and as early as possible after, free trade
 with the whole world. The British trade
 model cannot be improved upon.

"The Advertiser" looks forward with
 hope to Canada's
 future as that of an independent Canadian
 Nation, believing that such a status
 would be best for Canada, best for Great
 Britain, and promotive of the best attain-
 able relations with the United States.

"The Advertiser" advocates prohibition
 of the manufacture
 and sale of intoxicating liquor.

"The Advertiser" is an advocate of
 equal rights for
 women, whether as regards the franchise,
 or equal wages for equal work.

"The Advertiser" is a believer in Chris-
 tian Union, and con-
 sider the time has come when the various
 Christian denominations should come closer
 together. Those bodies which are now
 nearest should unite first. Under the pre-
 sent system there is an unjustifiable waste
 of men, means and effort. The Advertiser
 will endeavor to promote the movement for
 Christian union not alone by direct appeal
 and argument, but by seeking to present
 the best rather than the worst side of each
 denomination.

"The Advertiser" advocates Obligatory
 Voting as both neces-
 sary and practicable. Nothing would so
 much purify electoral contests. Nothing
 would so much enforce the idea that the
 franchise is a duty, not a chattel.

God's in His heaven,
 At's right with the world.
 —[BROWNING.]

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.

TYPHOID FEVER SUPPRESSION.

Whether in national or in municipal
 shortcoming, it appears to be necessary
 that there should be suffering and alarm
 before a speedy and effective remedy can
 be obtained.

This has been illustrated in the case of
 the outbreak of typhoid fever in South Lon-
 don. Before the beautiful suburb amalga-
 mated with the city, the need of sewerage
 on Craig street and the necessity for clean-
 ing out the sewage-contaminated pond in
 the adjoining flats was recognized. The
 medical health officer had again and again
 reported to the Westminster Township
 Council. The city inherited the legacy
 when annexation took place; indeed, one
 of the influences held out to the suburbs
 was that when amalgamation was effected
 the nuisance would be removed, drainage
 would be provided, and the purest water
 supply would be added. Through one
 reason or another, the reforms have been
 delayed, until typhoid fever has broken out
 in a number of families, and remedial
 measures have become an immediate
 civic necessity.

The action of the Board of Health, in
 adopting the medical health officer's re-
 port, provides for the immediate cleaning
 out of the disease-breeding pond, for the
 proper drainage of Craig street by means
 of a sewer, and for the compulsory use of
 city water in the infected district. These
 are imperative reforms. No further delay
 in carrying them out should take place.
 Who knows to what extent the epi-
 demic may spread unless prompt
 action is taken? The district affected
 needs but this sanitary precaution to make
 it one of the healthiest as it is one of the
 prettiest suburbs to be found in a Cana-
 dian city.

Some there are who think "the old way
 the best," because in the past, when there
 were fewer residences, and the soil was not
 so strongly impregnated with household
 refuse, typhoid diseases were not of fre-
 quent occurrence. Those who so contend
 ignore the fact that sanitary laws cannot
 be ignored without entailing suffering, and
 the longer the evil is continued the more
 frequent becomes the punishment.

For a genuine man it is no evil to be
 —[Cervantes.]

LANGEVIN HAS HIS REVENGE.

The fall of Sir Hector Langevin is one
 not unmixed by a tinge of sadness, for it is
 not the fall of a great man in a noble
 cause, but rather the fall of a somewhat
 small man accidentally exalted that is
 being witnessed. The Liberals at all times
 fought him openly, and in the setting of
 his sun he cannot complain of any lack
 of chivalry from his political opponents, who
 only used the lawful weapons furnished by
 his own political camp followers. It is
 well known that for many a long day his
 associate and colleague in the Government,
 Mr. Chapleau, has been reaching out the
 assassin's knife to strike him, and at last
 the fatal blow was dealt, and politically
 Sir Hector dies by the hand of his
 ambitious and jealous comrade in guilt.
 But the friends of Sir Hector have not had
 their day of revenge long delayed, for even
 now the gulf of disgrace yawns at the feet
 of Chapleau, and in his shameful repose he
 will not be accompanied by the regret of
 one honorable Conservative.

Langevin is not, and never was, entitled
 to any generous treatment from the Liberal
 party; but the spectacle of Chapleau
 assassinating the public life of his brother
 brigand is as loathsome a sample of human
 depravity as political life has ever seen in
 any age or country; and let us hope for the
 honor of Canada's public life, that we shall
 never look upon its like again.

ONTARIO GRAIN GROWING.

Last year a writer in one of our con-
 temporary, devoted exclusively to Cana-
 dian agriculture, proclaimed in trumpet
 tones to the world that grain growing was
 played out in Ontario, and raised a dismal
 cry about low prices, at the same time ad-
 vising farmers to go into horse breeding
 more extensively. We entered a vigorous
 protest against his defamation of Ontario
 soil and the skill of Ontario farmers, show-
 ing by reliable and official data how that
 in the principal cereals Ontario far excelled
 the best of the adjacent grain growing
 States and venturing the prediction that
 this Province was on the eve
 of still greater things in grain culture.
 We also took occasion to warn farmers
 against rushing into horse breeding, and
 have since repeated the advice. The present
 condition of the horse business here,
 largely in consequence of the McKinley
 tariff, coupled with the rapid introduction
 of electricity as a street car motive power
 in American cities, fully warranted our
 position on that point, while this season's
 harvest still more strikingly confirmed our
 view of the agricultural capacities of this
 grand Province. Prices, too, as a rule,
 have been encouraging, thus putting an-
 other damper on the pessimistic outcry
 raised by the writer in question. It is
 quite true that in the case of
 winter wheat, for example, which has
 done so remarkably well, the
 past season was exceptionally favorable,
 but we believe that the good results se-
 cured are largely due to greater care in the
 selection of seed, the more general intro-
 duction of better varieties, more liberal
 enrichment of the soil and decidedly im-
 proved and more thorough cultivation—in
 short, better farming. There never was a
 time in the history of agriculture in this
 Province when farmers read and thought as
 much about their own business as they do
 to-day, and they are putting the acquired
 knowledge into practice. In this desirable
 process the increased circulation of agri-
 cultural literature through the press, and
 the work of the farmers' institutes are two
 most important factors.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Under the title of "The Child's Health
 Primer," "Young People's Physiology" and
 "Hygienic Physiology," an admirable
 series of text books has for some years
 been in use in the public schools of the
 United States, having special reference to
 the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants
 and narcotics upon the human system. The
 series was originally prepared to supply
 the demand created by the laws for tem-
 perance instruction. They were written
 and published under the supervision of the
 national W. C. T. U., and are carefully re-
 vised from time to time under the same
 supervision to keep them abreast of the
 latest teachings of science.

The immense amount of good accom-
 plished by habituating the minds of people
 in their youth to a knowledge of the effects
 of alcohol and other popular poisons upon
 health and character cannot be estimated.
 The Primer series is admirably adapted
 to its work, and it is to be regretted that
 we have nothing in this country correspond-
 ing to it. Canadian boys suffer as much
 from the cigarette habit, and their older
 brothers are as liable to be led away by the
 rum habit as any among their American
 relatives, and as yet there is no strong
 counteracting influence in the public
 schools. Temperance works to be of real
 service should be graded to suit every in-
 telligence, from the child of 7 to the youth
 of 20, in order that the idea of how much
 degeneracy and disease is caused by alcohol
 and narcotics may grow with his growth
 and strengthen with his strength.

NO ROOM FOR DOUBTERS.

[Rev. Dr. Carman.]

Who, after this Ottawa business, dares
 doubt or deny the existence of a bottom-
 less pit?

NO BOODLERS THERE.

[Toronto Telegram.]

Mowat will never be ousted by politi-
 cians who assail the financial side of his
 administration.

ONE WAY OF GETTING A MAJORITY

[Chatham News.]

The census returns show there are five
 constituencies containing from 5,000 to
 9,000 people, all represented by Conserva-
 tives. Sunbury, N. S., 5,763; Westigochee,
 8,311; Three Rivers, 8,381; Quebec West,
 8,341; Laval, 9,494. Kent has as many
 people as the four first named, but has only
 one member. Why should this section of
 country be denied fair play in represen-

CORRUPTION AT OTTAWA

The Augean Stable at the Capital
 Must Be Cleaned Out.

So say the Leading Preachers
 of the Dominion.

The Cure or Alleviation of Misgovern-
 ment Their Theme.

The leading clergymen solicited for their
 views on the cure for the corruption in
 the management of the Dominion, now
 recognized as far too prevalent, still con-
 tinue to send their views to the AD-
 VERISER. Some of our contemporaries—the
 Kingston News, for example—raise the
 objection that the preachers are not prac-
 tical enough. Perhaps some of our clergy-
 men friends will note and meet the ac-
 cusation laid at their door by the Kingston
 paper, in these terms:

"The trouble with the clergy, it seems to
 us, is that they have scouted an alliance
 with culture in their warfare on all forms
 of self-seeking and arrested human devel-
 opment. They have preferred to fight the
 evils with which life is beset and all of
 which spring from man's mistaking the
 true end of life, by facilitating an abstract
 religiosity which has very little relation to
 practical life. The church, or some de-
 nominations at least have taught as if
 virtue were valuable only as a means of
 insuring a happy life in some transcendental
 future state, while the concrete interests of
 this life were constantly drawing the bulk
 of mankind away from that distant and
 shadowy ideal, although men might oc-
 casionally bring themselves to imagine
 that they believed in it. The church, in
 our opinion, will never successfully combat
 lower forms of self-seeking which fill
 our jails and penitentiaries, and result
 in such racialities as those unearthed at
 Ottawa, until it makes an alliance with
 science and culture. Science is necessary
 to bring the church to see that the future
 member of the great human family, all
 the possibilities of intelligence, refinement
 of manners, excellence of conduct and of a
 taste for the beautiful and elevated in
 nature and in human life, which possi-
 bilities are to be found in every human soul.
 When the church enters into such an
 alliance with science and culture much may
 be done for the regeneration of mankind."

Our own opinion has always been that
 the clergyman who does not teach that the
 only acceptable preparation for the future
 life lies in the proper living of the present
 life fails in his duty. The great Ex-
 emplar of Christianity made this point
 clear. He did not soar away up
 in the clouds when denouncing popular
 evils. He drew his illustrations from every-
 day life, and he denounced wrongdoing
 wherever found. The news accuses
 clergymen of having acquiesced for years in
 the condition of affairs that has brought
 about the gross corruption in public life,
 and alleges that they are "now whacking
 their pulpits to pieces in their denunciations
 of the racialities unearthed at Ottawa, sim-
 ply because it is popular to do so." There-
 fore, it thinks that the clergy are not the
 most sensible guides for the public to
 follow. There are illogical and in-
 judicious men in the pulpit as well
 as out of it, and it must be confessed that
 the clergy have not always spoken out
 against national wrongdoing as they ought
 to have done. It is a good sign, however,
 if it is "popular" for the clergy and for
 everyone else to recognize and to speak out
 against that which is wrong. When that
 takes place a remedy may not be far off.
 Long may it be popular to demand that
 rectitude of conduct shall be the first
 requisite in our rulers. The influence of
 such a demand, persistently and continu-
 ously made, cannot be over-estimated.

The latest communications received on
 the subject are as follows:

[Rev. Dr. Withrow, editor of the Canada
 Methodist Magazine.]

A stringent anti-corruption law, visiting
 with heavy penalties the giver and receiver
 of bribes, a higher standard of morality in
 politics as well as in commercial life, that
 the Christian man should vote as they
 pray. The cure lies in the hands of the
 electorates, they can "turn the rascals out"
 if they will.

[Rev. Dr. Grant, Principal Queen's Univer-
 sity, Kingston.]

The best cure for the present-day politi-
 cal corruption in Canada is for con-
 science to do their duty. Let us have a few
 honest men in the Parliament of the
 highest class, men who will not take office,
 and let it select the best man in the party
 and see to it that his election does not cost
 him one dollar.

[Rev. Hugh Johnston, D.D., Toronto.]

It seems to me that the best and only
 radical cure for the political corruption
 which has made Canada a sink in the
 nostrils of the nations is to arouse the pub-
 lic conscience, to elevate the tone of moral
 sentiment. We are the most extravagantly
 and the most corruptly governed country
 under the skies, and all because the people
 love to have it so. Unscrupulous men are
 in the seats of power, and boodles and
 rascality hold high carnival, because public
 life is honeycombed with dishonesty.
 Venal voters who will use political influence
 for their own personal ends and gains, will
 also tolerate wholesale thieving in the
 public departments. Do you ask by what
 means can the public conscience be stirred
 and the moral sentiment of the community
 be keyed up to a higher pitch? I answer:
 Let the press thunder; let it cry out against
 that loyalty to party which would condone
 rascality; let it call for reform, and, rising
 up in its moral might, demand the disgrace
 and punishment of every political wrong-
 doer, irrespective of party. And let the
 pulpits work for deeper foundations, not by
 the denouncing of party, but by showing
 the humiliation and disgrace of corrupt
 legislation, by bringing men to a conscious-

ness of their duties to the State, and en-
 forcing Christian living, fidelity, integrity,
 honor, a good public sentiment, a good
 public practice; in short teaching men that
 they must be good citizens if they are to be
 Christians. Yours, HUGH JOHNSTON.

[Rev. G. M. Milligan, Toronto.]

Cures for present political corruption:
 1. One at the head of affairs of Cromwellian
 determination regarding wiping out this
 stain upon our national honor and hurt to
 our national credit. 2. A party of honesty
 pledged above every other consideration to
 stamp out this evil. 3. Want of readiness
 to disclose public pilfering should be held
 as arguing guilt on the part of him display-
 ing it. 4. Disqualify for public life per-
 petually anyone using his position to obtain
 funds for purposes of self or power. 5.
 Penal treatment should be meted out to all
 found guilty of dishonesty against the
 State, whether in the form of sins of omis-
 sion or commission. 6. Ceasing at the
 capital to imitate in a poor country the
 luxury and extravagance which had better
 disappear from an old and rich one. 7. To
 hold a national fast day instead of thank-
 giving day this year to lament the evils
 that have naturally followed condoning in
 1878 the misdoings of 1873.

G. M. MILLIGAN.

[Rev. John Wood, Ottawa.]

You ask a hard question, but among the
 means of cure I would name: Punishment
 of the guilty, whether high or low (when
 you can catch them); plain speaking on
 the subject from pulpit and press; an
 occasional lesson at home and in our public
 schools on the meaning of the eighth com-
 mandment, "Thou shalt not steal;" woman
 suffrage, and a law compelling all tax-
 payers to vote.

JOHN WOOD.

[Rev. H. E. Barnes, Sherbrooke, Que.]

"Cure for political corruption," etc.
 The case is difficult of diagnosis, because
 "symptoms" are not always clearly made
 out; enough seems evident, however, to
 show serious trouble.

Prescription: A dilution of the strong
 partisanship (for party right or wrong) im-
 bibed. Large doses of regard for right-
 eous principles rather than for men who
 are available and can lead shrewdly and
 successfully; heroic treatment for eliminat-
 ing from official blood the element of
 desire for "boodle." H. E. BARNES.

A GREAT GAMBLER ROBBED.

John Daly, Manager Steals \$60,000 to
 \$100,000 from His Prin-
 cipal's Safe.

New York, Sept. 12.—John Daly, the
 king of New York gamblers, has been
 robbed of a sum of money estimated at
 from \$60,000 to \$100,000. The man who
 took the money was William S. Hollings-
 worth, Daly's manager. The story is that
 Hollingsworth took the big roll of bills
 from Daly's safe, of which he held the com-
 bination, and used it for the greater part
 of it to cover losses in Wall street.
 It was said last night that when Daly de-
 manded its return Hollingsworth told him
 he was rightfully entitled to it, and dared
 Daly to go to court. Daly has taken no
 steps in that direction. Some of the
 money belonged to bookmakers and to
 some fortunate ones who had winnings a-
 had given them to Daly to keep for them.
 Hollingsworth for years has been a resi-
 dent of Harlem, and to all appearances a
 devout worshiper at one of the leading
 churches there. He is also owner of one
 of the finest residences in the city.

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