founded by John Cameron in 1868.

TI.E DAILY ADVERTISER. 

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES ADVERTISER PRINTING CO'Y

BRANCH OFFICES: Montreal and Maritime Provinces—A. McKin & Co., Montreal, Que.

"The Advertiser" is an organ of news dependent opinion. The ADVERTISER alone responsible for opinions expressed in thes

"The Advertiser" advocates Contifree trade with Great Britain, free trade with the world.

"The Advertiser" looks forward with to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Nationality, 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. As to Imperial Federation, sometimes spoken of, the ADVERTISER as yet has seen nothing proposed that bears any stamp of practic-ability, and in any case infinitely prefers the grander and more really hopeful scheme of a federation of the English-speaking peoples of the world. Towards this coneummation a large stride would be taken by a Confederation of the English-speaking people of the North American Continent.

"The Advertiser" advocates prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all ex-pedient general legislation and persuasion

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

"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 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

"The Advertiser" advocates Obligatory 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.

All's right with the world.

—BROWNING.

London, Monday, Dec. 19.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF GREED. The man is called greedy who takes all he can get, tries to get more, honestly, if possible, but in any case more, and, failing, feels very bad about it. A man is called greedy, also, who, having had his inning, wants the next man's also-will work for it and fight for it, and if he fails to get it will feel bad about it and let every one know he feels bad. For instance, if a greedy man has a brewery he will want land as well; if he has land he will want to sell it perhaps to some government or to some big corporation upon either of which he may have "a so as to get the outside price per pull," so as to get the outside price per acre. If, again, a greedy man has a seat in Parliament, he wants to keep it always. He is not satisfied to have it for five or ten years—he must have it all his life no matter whether the people want him there or not. If he can get it honestly well and good; if not—he must get it, if he can.
If he loses an alection he will not acquiesce in the loss, but will-if possible-turn out his successful opponent and try it again. Then, if he cannot get a majority of votes, ne will, perhaps, procure the good offices of some judge on whom he has "a pull" to seat him in the face of all common honesty and decency. If he is a VERY greedy man he will, after a lifetime spent in grabbing all he can get, expect (over and above what he has been able to grab), all men to praise him and continually to speak of him as a kind, and continually to speak of nim as a kind, courteous, moderate, liberal, benevolent, sweet-tempered, able (though, perhaps, he has never shown ability except for grabbing)—altogether lovely, HONEST old man. And if anyone objects, and in the middest way hint: that he has not all these sweet and hints, that he has not all these sweet and hints, that he has not all these sweet and beautiful qualities, he will write, or get his friend the judge or some other friend to write for him editorials on the "Philosophy of Hatred."

Rev. George Simpson, editor of the Canada Presbyterian, who has been appointed associate editor of the Chicago Interior, is well known to many readers of the ADVERTISER. Formerly, he was pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and latterly he has done excellent work on the Canada Deshyterian. Ha is a gapial. Canada Presbyterian, who has been appointed associate editor of the Chicago Interior, is well known to many readers of the Advertiser. Formerly, he was pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and latterly he has done excellent work on the Capada Presbyterian. He is a genial, kind hearted, clear headed man, and his many Canadian friends, while wishing him success in his new sphere, will regret his departure from Canada.

THE QUESTION OF APPEAL.

THE QUESTION OF APPEAL.

The London ADVERTISER returns to its old bone, and insists that in the Carling election case an inferior court "over-rode" a superior court's decision. If the present writer was a paety to a suit, and lost it by reason of an inferior court having given a verdict contrary to a verdict given in a similar case by a superior court—in other words, if the inferior court took upon itself to over-ride the superior court—this writer would promptly appeal and win. So would the London Grits if any such thing had occurred.—[Hamilton Spectator.

None are so blind as those who do not

None are so blind as those who do not lesire to see, and that is the Spectator editor's condition.

We have again and again shown that Judge Elliot, in giving Mr. Hyman's seat to Mr. Carling, decided directly against the views of not one superior court, but two superior courts, and against the

opinions of six superior court judges.
Our contemporary says that the "Grits," if they were defrauded of their rights, should have appealed to another court, and it insinuates that the only reason which prevented their doing so was their knowledge that they were in the wrong.

This is a gross libel, which can only have been penned by the Spectator in ignorance or with the determination to misrepresent the position of over one-half the electors of London.

Six judges in the Superior Courts decided that the Liberals were right and that Judge Elliot was wrong, but it so happens that by the Dominion Franchise Act this unty court judge was enabled to set at defiance the decision of his superiors, and do as he pleased when he finally came to consider how he should square his afterelection judgment with his editorial writngs in the Free Press.

In order to provide for just such rascali-

ties as this, the Dominion Franchise Act, passed by the Spectator's friends, enacts that there should be no appeal from the final judgment of the county judge, no matter how outrageous it may be. Will our contemporary tell us how the majority of the electors could get the case into another court under such circumstances? If it tells us, and is prepared to back its statement with reliable legal indorsement, the case will be in court before the year clapses.

There was one court in which the charges against Judge Elliot could be heard. That was the Court of Parliament, and into that court the friends of Mr. Hyman took the case. They asked for a full and free investigation. They cared not that the jury would centain a majority politically opposed to Mr. Hyman. What they wanted was a complete exposure of the manner in which Judge Elliot had over-ridden the decision of the superior courts, and of his partisan conduct throughout the campaign leading up to his contemptible action. Judge Edliot and his friends had been guilty of no wrong-doing, one would have thought that they would have been glad of an opportunity, in the house of their friends, to prove that fact, and to bring confusion to their accusers. Instead of that, Sir John Thompson, acting on the counsel of Mr. Carling, the holder of the stolen seat, refused even a preliminary Parliamentary investigation, and so the rascality was condoned

The only appeal from the Court of Parlia ment is to the people, and if we judge the opinion of the electorate aright it is waiting patiently for an opportunity to bring con-fusion to the men who have done a great wrong to this city, and brought it into unenviable notoriety throughout the world. The High Court of Public Opinion will undo that injustice which Sir John Thompson and his coadjutors either had not the courage or the will to remedy.

THE MILITIA CAMP.

THE MILITIA CAMP.

The Sarnia Canadian says:

"Hon J. C. Patterson, the newly appointed Minister of Militia, is threatened with 'fire in front and rear.' Windsor, his old home. wants the military camp of the first military district held in that city next year, and cannot well see how the Minister can refuse to grant the request of old friends, seeing that Mr. Patterson represented Essex so long in Parliament. But there Goderich puts in a claim to the camp, on the ground that, as Mr. Patterson is the member for West Huron, he is bound to do something for the people that returned him to Parliament rather than for the people of Essex that helped to defeat him. Rival claims will continue to be urged, and pressed with all the influence that claimants can command, always leading to much embarrassment to the Government of the day and to the public men, who are unwillingly forced to take sides for or against certain localities, the interests of the volunteer force never The Sarnia Canadian says: public men, who are unwillingly forced to take sides for or against certain localities, the interests of the volunteer force never being taken into consideration at all. To put an end to this pulling and hauling, the Government should permanently locate the camp in London, the most suitable place in the district, not only as regards the cost of transportation, but as regards the health and comfort of the force."

This is a fair presentation of the case. In recent years, as we all know, the Dominion Government, to implement rash pre-elec-tion promises, has again and again sacrition promises, has again and again sacrificed the interests of the volunteers. It ordered the camp to Stratford, though it well knew that neither in point of convenience or as giving decent comfort to the men was the camp ground to be compared with the grounds here. The same remarks apply to St. Thomes, where the camp was them because Mr. Ingram had been author-

apply to St. Thomes, where the camp was taken because Mr. Ingram had been authorized to use it as an election bait for the citizens of that place.

This reprehensible practice of turning the militin into a body to advance the political fortunes of one Parliamentary candidate as against an opponent is all wrong. Far too long have the citizen soldiers had their interests neglected in wrong. Far too long have the citizen soldiers had their interests neglected in order that needy politicians might profit by their discomfiture. It is time that the recommendations of the commander-inchief should be scrupulously obeyed, even though politicians may suffer. The majorgeneral long since, in the strongest possible language, condemned the system that sible language, condemned the system that

loud have been the protests against the system of peddling the camp from town to town to buttress the fortunes of hardpressed politicians. It is high time that an end were put to all this nonsense.

THE N. P. is not exactly dead, but even its friends confess that it has all the symptoms of being afflicted with galloping

THE services of many hundreds of hangers on in the Dominion Government employ could be dispensed with and no injury be done the public. But economy is not an object with the present Administration.

BY THE last census the total wealth of the total capital invested in manufacturing \$2,900,735,884, or but 5 per cent. of the whole. The record upholds the view that if there is to be special legislation it should favor the 95, not the 5 in the community. Cleveland and his friends have taken that ground. It is safe ground, in Canada as well as in the United States, to assume that the best Government is that which collects least taxes from the people and leaves them to do what they please with their honest earnings.

IT is reported in the Journal du Jordin d'Acclimatation that eight or ten days be fore the appearance of cholera in Hamburg last summer, all the sparrows and other birds left the town and suburbs and did not return until the plague had completely disappeared. The same thing happened in Marseilles and Toulon in 1884 a day or two before the cholera visited those towns. Similar migrations have been noticed in different parts of Italy, Austria and Russia, always some days before the appearance of cholera. The experience in this country. when cholera broke out 40 years ago, was remarkably similar to that now chronicled in Europe. Hamilton was the first point in the Dominion reached by the plague, and it came in by way of the United States. At that time there was a considerable population of natives of the United States n Hamilton, and they were celebrating the 4th of July when the unusual phenomenon of huge flocks of birds of almost every description known in the neighborho came flying across the lakeand bay from the United States side. Though remarked on as peculiar at the time, little was said about the influx of the feathered tribe until next day, when the dread news was cir culated that a participant in the richie had returned home and had died of cholera in a few hours. That was the beginning of the ravages of the scourge, and the birds have ever since been regarded as the forerunners

A FAIR PLAY FRANCHISE.

(Woman's Journal.)

If men have the better brains, men will rule in any case; but they will rule more wisely when they have to secure the suffrages of women as well as of men. To entranchise the most unwise men and distranchise the wisest women is to recognize a mimacy of inferiors ever superiors.

## August, Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been affected with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure." G. G. GRE N, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.



Lane's medicine All druggists sell it for 50c. and \$1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lanc's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be scattly this is necessary.

#### BURNS,

Ladies' Costume and Riding Habit Maker.

154 Dundas St.

Samples and Estimates on application.

BURNS, LADIES' TAILOR

# ADWAY'S

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

It surpasses all other remedies in the worlerful power which it possesses of curing RHEUMATISM

and NEURALGIA. Thousands have been relieved and cured by simply rubbing with READY HELLEF, applied by the hand, the part affected and considerable of the adjoining surface; at the same time several brisk dose of RADWAY'S PILLS will do much to hasten the cure.

MALARIA.

Ague Conquered. not a remedial agent in the world ure Fever and Ague and all other Billious and other Fevers, aided by Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready

INTERNALLY.

From 30 to 60 drors in halfa tumbler of water ill in a few moments cure Cramps, Spaems our Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn Nervoueness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache Colle, Flatulency and all Internal Pains. THE TRUE RELIEF.

stop pain.
Instantly relieves and soon cures
Sore 'Arcot,
Inflammation,
Lumbage,
Rouralgia,
Routhagia,
Toothache,
Difficult Ereathing,

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

AN EXCELLENT AND MILD CATHARTIC Perfect Purgatives, Scothing Aperient Act Without Pain, Always Reliable, and Natural in Their Operations. Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated wit sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleans and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomac Liver, Howels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervo Diseases, Headache, Constitution, Costivene Indigestion, Dyspersia, Billouness, Fever, I Hammation of the Bowles, Piles, and all drangements of the Internal viscora, pure the petrological diseases, and the control of the Co

The Great Liver Remedy.

THE Great Liver Refliedy.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANT BILIOUS properties they stimutate the live in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. In all cases of Sici Headache, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Imperfect Digestion (caused by the overflow of bil and its mixing with the blood), the pills in doses of from three to five will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills taken duily by those subject to billous pains and torpidity of the liver wilkeep the system regular and secure health, digestion.

BE SURE TO GET "RADWAYS."

BEANS

Control and the Control and Co

HEALTH FOR ALL!!! Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, 6 KIDNEYS, invigorate BOWELS. to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

anulactured only at 78, New Oxford Street (late 6/8, Oxford Street), London, and sold by all Mediane Vendors throughout the World.

5 lurchasers should look to the Label on the hoxes and Pots. If the address is not 583, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

LAWRASON'S SOAP WORKS

USE THEIR IDEAL BAR.

CONGO and LONDON LAUNDRY.

LIVERY STABLES.

BEATTIE'S LIVERY-ALBERT STREET
-Good horses and first-class rigs. Good
accommodation for boarders. Phone 689.
1). REATTIE, probrietor.

WILLIAM TRIPP, LIVERY, RICHMOND street north. Stylish rigs, good horses, (coth riding and driving), at the shortest notice; also boarding and sale stables. Tele

A DUFTON, LIVERY, KING STREET-Stylish rigs and good horses. Rigs a shortest notice. Telephone 335, LILLEY'S LIVERY-NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone



J. S. MARSHALL MANMOTE LIVERY, DUNDAS STREET Good carriages at all bours. Low charges.

Londoners can read, And they do read.

WE CUT TO THE

and Fever, Fever and WE PUT THE KNIFE IN

### TO-DAY! ALL DAY!

35c 50c Dress Goods at - -25c 40c Dress Goods at - -75c \$1 Tweed Suitings at - -30c 65c Tweed Suitings at -25c Tweed Suitings at -15c Molleton Flannels at - -25c 32c Molleton Flannels at

The above two lines are beautiful goods, German manufacture, all wool, suitable for Wrappers, Children's Dresses, etc. 36-inch Gray Sheeting (flan-

25c 10 Pieces Wide Flannelette



CHAPMAN'S