### The Advertiser

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WIVES AND DAUGHTERS. Monthly (sixteen pages), when ordered separately, per year... For subscribers to Daily of Weekly ADVERTISER.

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES ADVERTISER PRINTING COY, LONDON. . - - CANADA.

"The Advertiser" is an organ of news and of thoroughly independent opinion. The ADVERTISER alone is responsible for opinions expressed in these

"The Advertiser" advocates Contiand as early as possible after, free trade with the whole world.

"The Advertiser" looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Nationality, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great PAtain, 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 practicability, and in any case infinitely prefers the grander and more really hopeful scheme of a federation of the English-speaking peoples of the world.

"The Advertiser" advocates prohibition and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

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

"The Advertiser" Is a believer in Christian Union, and conmiders 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 Voting as both necessary and practicable. Nothing would so much purify electoral contests. Nothing every laborer worthy of a vote already had would so much enforce the idea that the tranchise is a duty, not a chattel.

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

London, Friday, Nov. 20.

THE DOMINION VOTERS But one solitary newspaper in the Dominion to-day defends the Franchise Act with its cumbrons, expensive, and unnecessarily inquisitorial provisions. And we know of hundreds of good Conservatives who are heartily sick of the measure.

When it was introduced, we were told that it would be an improvement on the municipal voters' lists, against which no protest had ever been lodged in Parliament. We are now told by the one defender of the act that, though we have manhood suffrage in Ontario, a man may have to show that he is of age and not an alien, therefore-mark the logic-manhood suffrage is not much of an improvement on the Dominion Franchise Act I We are not among those who believe that the Ontario Act cannot be improved. The ADVER-TISER is not a party organ, and it is ready at all times to condemn a law or to suggest improvement in its provisions without waiting for the nod of a boss. It does not condemn the Dominion Franchise Act and the machinery by which it is worked because it was drawn up and put in force by a Conservative Gov-It assumes much higher grounds than that, and it knows that in revealing the iniquities of the measure it has the sym-pathy and support of all sight-thinking men, no master whether they have given their support to the Liberal party or to the Conservative party in the past. We make bold to affirm that notwithstanding the red herrings the defender of the Act may drag across the trail, the sentiment of the majority of the people of London to-day is that the Dominion Franchise Act should be repealed, and that we should, at as early a date as possible, return to the simple, in-expensive Provincial lists, with the one man one vote residential franchise or its quivalent. No man who holds a contrary view need expect to command the reclass, creed or political predilection. The remedy is repeal or radical amendment. spect of the independent citizens of Lon-

WITH THEIR EYES OPEN.

1885. Its grossly discriminating provisions were brought before the House of Commons in the session of 1890, when Mr. Brien, member for South Essex, moved that all men who earned \$200 a year should have votes. This proposition was voted down, at the instance of the Conservative leaders, but not without protest from such stalwart friends of the wage-earners as Mr. Mulock, Mr. Campbell, Dr. Wilson (Elgin), Mr. Charlton and Hon. Peter

How well their arguments have been borne out by the experience at the Revision Court in this city.

Mr. Mulock pointed out that there were many worthy people who worked all the year round, and did not earn \$300 a year. There certainly are hundreds of such in this city of London. Where wages are low, or through sickness or some other cause, said this advocate of the workers, a man his own, though he may have been just as

serts that in every constituency there are to be found many worthy men who are deprived of their manhood

rights by the operation of this clause. Mr. Campbell (Kent) supported this view, and gave instances of the gross inequality in Chatham and elsewhere. Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who had charge of the bill, declined to accede to the proposition, and the amendment was voted down at his dictation, but not without protest from Dr. Wilson (Elgin) who has .. sistent friend of the working classes.

Mr. Brien made another effort to have the act amended in the interest of the wage-earning community on the following day. He moved that the yearly income necessary to obtain a vote should be reduced from \$300 to \$250. Dr. Brien as serted that as a consequence of the refusal to reduce the amount of income necessary to the sum named from 40,000 to 50,000 men in the Dominion were deprived of their manhood rights, and he very properly asserted that the remedying of this great wrong should not be a party question.

Mr. Charlton said that taking year in and year out \$300 was more than an ordinary laborer could earn in a year. He regarded the proposition to lower the amount needed to gain a vote as a simple act of justice to a worthy class.

Hon. Peter Mitchell pointed out that when the Act was introduced he had shown it was a cumbersome and obtuse one and he had always held that manhood suffrage was the simpler, fairer, least expensive method for obtaining the voice of the people. The suffrage, he said, was not extended to represent property, but labor. The restriction that he then condemned had the contrary effect. There were 800 or 1,000 laborers in his constituency (Northumberland, N.B.) prejudicially affected by this unfair enactment. Sir John Macdonald rose at this point and said he was "altogether opposed to manhood suffrage," and he asked his sup-

porters to leave the matter where it was. it, and Mr. Weldon (St. John) met that statement with the assertion that to secure \$300 a year a man in the Lower Provinces had to work every day all the year round, and that he rarely, if ever, did. Mr. Ellis (St. John) and Mr. Davies (P. E. I.) corroborated this view. It bears out our experience in London and neighborhood. Mr. Davies said many good male

teachers were disfranchised by the act because they got less than \$300 a year. Mr. Paterson (South Brant) made an able reply to the statement of Mr. Burns, a Conservative defender of the act, who said every man had a vote who deserved it. "What," asked Mr. Paterson, "does the konorable gentleman mean by such an ex-pression? Does he mean that in this country, where our revenue is raised by

indirect taxation, customs and excise, in which the young men have to contribute to the revenue, and in case of war to go first to the front, while others re main behind, that those young men, because they do not earn \$300 a year, are not worthy of giving a vote as free men in a free country?" Mr. Paterson denounced such a doctrine as undemocratic, and a gross injustice to the bone and sinew of the land.

At the bidding of their leader, who said it was a waste of time to consider the question, the proposition was voted down by the Conservatives. Among the M. P.s then in the House who assisted in this wholesale disfranchisement were the fol-lowing from Western Ontario: Mr. Carling (London), Mr. McNeill (North Bruce), Mr. Carpenter (South Wentworth), Mr. Cough-lin (North Middlesex), Mr. Hesson (North Porth), Mr. Porter (West Huron), Dr. Roome (West Middlesex), Mr. Tisdale (North Notfolk), and Mr. Marshall (East

Middlesex.) It was with the confivance of these men that so many of the best citizens of London and Middlesex are to-day disfranchised tune to get out of work during the year or have met with accident. Are we not right in asserting that the act is a grossly unfair measure, while at the same time' vexation and expensive? No amount of beati about the bush can alter these facts. The are patent to intelligent men in both

political parties, and the injury done to

THE ELECTION PETITIONS the election courts yesterday were the disnissing of the petition against Mr. Charl-

ton, M. P. for North Norfolk, and the withdrawal of the cross-petition against Dr. Wilson in East Elgin. After earnes inquiry, the Conservative agents tound that they could not bring any valid charge against the doctor. The trial of the charge against the doctor. The trial of the charges against Mr. Ingram, the sitting M. P., will take place Dec. 2. There are many reasons for the belief that he will be unscated.

In Victoria, N. S., John A. Macdonald (Conservative), who was elected by the small majority of 53, did not let his case go

to trial, but confessed bribery, by agent and paid all expenses. THE CASE IN POINT.

On Saturday last the ADVERTISER ferred to the anomalies of the law regarding the representation of the city and its suburbs, and the hardships which the electors of South London have to undergo may not be able to earn \$300, yet in defending their rights to vote. The he is distranchised through no fault of gravamen of our charge was in the following terms:

bis own, though he may have been just as industrious as the man who earns \$300. John Morkin, who worked for over twenty years for John Mustill had always earned \$300 a year till this summer; but a horse kicked him, his leg was broken, and he was out of work for two months in the summer. His income was over \$250, but of course he lost his vote under the \$300 discriminating clause. Mr. Mulock's argument is sound. He says "the real object of this income qualification is to provide that if a man is industrious, if he is occupied during the year, he shall have the right to vote." Mr. Mulock asserts that in every constituency there

known to itself, says this is an attack on Judge Davis. If this is what our contemporary really imagines, we are certain that neither His Honor nor any other judge, lawyer or layman in the land agrees with it. Every time this "cumbrous and expensive" law is condemned, every time its harassing provisions are exposed, the Free Press simulates indignation, and says the judges or the revising officers are being at tacked. What object does our contem porary hope to serve by its clumsy pre-text? It knows that the ADVERTISEE has nothing but respect for the judge who does his duty, and that there is no division of opinion in the community on that subjec

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE cattle trade with Great Britain this fall has not paid Canadian exporters. There is a satisfaction that the season is closed, as much money was lost.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HAGGART will stay in the Ottawa Cabinet. He knows too much of the shady past of his associate to be got rid of at this stage. \*\*\*

THE DIRECT Canadian mail ocean service by way of Halifax has been given up by the Dominion Government. Letters will this winter be brought to Portland, Maine.

IT is asserted by a high tax contemporary that the young men are the backbone of the Liberal party. We think all the more of the Liberal party for that. The side which has the young men with it must be successful.

Twelve years ago," says a well known dealer to the Toronto World, "Canadian wool sold at as high a price as 53 cents a pound. Now, only 191 cents is paid for it." Similar wool sells in the United States for 30 cents. Reciprocity would give our farmers much better prices and cause a agger demand.

BEANS.
[St. Thomas Journal.]
Beans are quoted in Detroit at \$1 30 bushel, in Chatham at 90 cents. Our Ri councet, in Chautam at 30 cents. Our Ridge-town reporter states that practically all the beans grown in the Ridgetown district— some 200,000 bushels this year—are shipped to the Eastern States. Would the farmers of Kent be better or worse off under a treaty which allowed their beans to enter the Eastern market free of duty?

# "German Syrup"

For Coughs & Colds.

John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes: I have used German Syrup for the past six years, for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to any-one wanting such a medicine— German Syrup is the best.

B.W. Baldwin, Carnesville, Tenn., writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to every one for these troubles.

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure.

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pain. I have had a weak eye for 39 years, and have tried various remedies. In August, 1890. I was also attacked with an aggravated form of conjunctivitis of both eyes. There was pain, inflammation, redness, swelling of lining of ids, and white lining membrane, intolerance of light and wind, unable to read or write. I heard about remarkable cures being made with 19r. J. Eugene Jordan's Histogenetic Medicines. I was examined by Dr. Rear, of Toronto, who prescribed Histogenetic remedies, and in three days I was so much improve that I resumed my duties in my store and continued to gain rapidly. In two weeks I was cured sound. The effect has been permanent for over a year. My faith is very strong in Histogenetic Medicines. R. DAVIS.

R. DAVIS,
54 Homewood Avenue,
Toronto

Yorkville Ave., Toronto, Oct. '9, 1891.

For the benefit of those who see nothing but suffering and death before them I wish to say there is hope for you yet. I have been in a like condition myself and owe my restoration to health to the every-lable Histogenetic Remedies. Last spring I was utterly prostrated by a severe attack of la grippe, which resulted in bronchitis and other serious complications. When my case seemed perfectly hopeless my friends decided to try the Histogenetic Remedies, and in less than three days a change for the better was so apparent that we were all inspired with hope. I continued the treatment for a number of weeks, progressing slowly but surely day by day. I am now comfortably well and am still gaining in strength and power of undurance, and am a wonder to those who knew how hopeless my case was. To show the for commanding His blessing to rest.

I take this way to let call affiliated to know where they may find help in time of trouble.

MRS. H. P. SNOW.

I can youch for the truthfulness of the above statement.

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