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

"The Advertiser" advocates Continental 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 Nationality, 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.

"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 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 [illegible] denomination.

"The Advertiser" advoca[illegible] all off w[illegible] Voiterning [illegible] each [illegible]sary and practical [illegible] ACCO[illegible] much purify el[illegible] would so mu[illegible]rtisements upon Obligatory franchise i[illegible]ing as both neces- ALFRED [illegible] Phone [illegible] Noie. Nothing would so We[illegible] [illegible]ectoral contests. Nothing of [illegible]ch enforce the idea that the [illegible] a duty, not a chattel.

[illegible] are aware that the foregoing planks our platform are by no means endorsed their entirety by the members of either he present Canadian political parties. we believe they will both have to get arer and more near to the ADVERTISER'S platform with every succeeding year.

London, Wednesday, March 25

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

THE FIRST BYE-ELECTION.

Though the most despicable means were resorted to by the opponents of Reciprocity in order to secure a victory for trade restriction principles, Mr. Julius Scriver, the Liberal candidate for Huntington, Que., was victorious in the Dominion election held there yesterday.

An army of Ottawa officials and of political adventurers from Montreal swept down on the parishes on nomination day, and remained till the close of the poll, using every influence possible to secure the election of the anti-reciprocity candidate. Mr. Scriver voted in opposition to the Jesuit Estates' Act in last Parliament, and in the French-Canadian parishes of St. Barbe and Anicet the Conservative agents used the race and religion cry against him, while in other parts of the constituency they adopted diametrically opposite tactics. In this they resembled their friends in North and East Middlesex in the last Ontario local election. Mr. Tooley had one cry to one class of electors in London township; Mr. Hutchins to another in the adjoining townships of Biddulph and Stephen.

It is reassuring to know that these views, together with the open bribes of promises of heavy expenditures of public money, were repudiated by the indignant electors, and that Mr. Scriver, who is an able and upright representative, goes back to Ottawa to swell the constantly increasing numbers of the friends of reciprocity. The movement cannot be stayed; its opponents must either indorse it or be swept away.

—Principal Grant, of Kingston, is one of those far-seeing men who admit that a change must speedily come in the trade conditions of the Dominion. At a meeting in Queen's College the other day, Dr. Grant said that "The National Policy, in its present shape, has won its last victory. Trade restrictions against the whole world cannot be maintained."

THE TALK OF PROTEST.

"You can depend that London will shortly be given over to the turmoil of another contest for the Dominion House," is the declaration alleged by the Free Press to have been made by a member of Mr. Carling's Executive Committee after a meeting purporting to have been held last night. At that meeting, the organ informs us, it was resolved to protest the election, and try to unseat Mr. Hyman, M.P.

Whether the protest will be gone on with, or will be merely entered as a bluff, remains to be seen. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that it was the meeting in the committee rooms that decided the question so far as it has gone. The caucus of lawyers and disappointed betting men, held at Mr. Carling's place on Saturday evening, really laid all the pipes and had the matter decided without the aid of the outside members of the party, many of whom are understood to be decidedly opposed to protesting an election that is known to have been exceptionally clean. They see no propriety in trying, at best, to unseat Mr. Hyman on a technical irregularity, even should a trial reveal such an illegality, and that is much to be doubted. Two things we do know: 1. That Mr. Hyman not only conducted his canvass strictly in accord with the law, but used every endeavor to have his friends follow his example. 2. That hundreds of good Conservative electors are convinced of this fact, and that, in the event of the "turmoil of another contest" being forced on the city, they will resent the conduct of the men who have rendered it possible, by voting for Mr. Hyman, who had a majority on March 5 sufficiently large to leave no doubt that he was the choice of the majority of the people of London.

One is not surprised to find that members of the legal profession like Messrs. Essery, Bayly and Ed. Meredith were the principal speakers at the meeting last night, and that they were anxious for an election trial, with the expenditure of thousands of dollars in legal expenses that a fight of that description involves; but there is, as we have said, an independent Conservative view of the question, and it has been quietly promulgated since the talk of a protest by the disappointed betting men and the lawyers began. It is (1) that a protest should only be entered on the best of proof that the election can be upset, and (2) that even then a protest would not be warranted from a party point of view, except there was a reasonable possibility that a new election would result in the defeat of Mr. Hyman, the member-elect. With a knowledge that Mr. Hyman cannot be defeated by fair means in any such contest, there is naturally objection to entering upon the bootless task, though the "turmoil" may [illegible] for by the interested pa[illegible] it. Indeed, there [illegible] belief that in [illegible] majority [illegible] are now urging [illegible] Rich[illegible] are many reasons for the [illegible] a new election Mr. Hyman's [illegible] dead a cent a wor[illegible] instead of being reduced would be added to by from 100 to 200 in consequence of the cleavage of independent Conservatives and Liberals who failed to come to the polls in the last election. Meanwhile the friends of reciprocity and good government should be in a state of readiness for any emergency, maintaining the same attitude of conciliation and of friendly co-operation with those who favor their views, or who can be influenced by argument, that characterized them in the recent campaign.

What, then, is the conclusion of the whole matter? Simply this: That the friends of Mr. Hyman are strong enough in their platform, in their organization and in the sympathy of fair-minded citizens to meet any combination that can be brought against them. They would prefer peace; but if war should come, then are they ready for it.

THE BRITISH CENSUS.

In the taking of the British census on April 6 next, no one will be employed as an enumerator who has not given proof that he or she can do the work with thoroughness. For the first time in the history of the country, it is held that women are able to serve as enumerators, and in a number of districts women have been put on the lists. Each of the enumerators will have between 200 and 400 families to visit and count up. As to the duties of householders, the schedules must be filled up by Monday, April 6, when they will be called for, and "No person alive at midnight dwelling in the house or tenement on the night of April 5 is to be omitted from the schedule; no person dying before and no child born after midnight is, however, to be enumerated. No absent inmates are to be inserted; except those traveling or out at work during that night and who return to the house on Monday morning, April 6." Two extra columns have been added to the schedule, and the returns made in one of these will doubtless prove of great value, as affording information on the subject of the dwellings of the working classes and overcrowding. It is provided that the number of rooms shall be stated when a family occupies less than five. The other column affects Wales only, and requires a return to be made of the language spoken in the principality. No religious census will be taken, except in Ireland, where it has been usual to make a return on the subject.

It is estimated that the population in the middle of the present year in England and Wales will be 29,804,983. The official figures of the estimate in the middle of 1890 were—England and Wales, 29,407,649; Scotland, 4,120,547; Ireland, 4,699,125—total, 38,227,321. The quarterly returns furnished by the local registrars showed that there were last year registered in England and Wales 872,515 births and 564,248 deaths, the natural increase of the population by excess of births over deaths being 308,267, against an average increase in the preceding five years of 366,013. The Registrar-General states that on the assumption that the rate of increase of population in the intercensal period, 1871-81, has been maintained since 1881, the increase of population during last year would have been 394,685, or 86,418 in excess of the balance between births and deaths actually registered.

SUGAR DUTIES.

After 1st April next the duty on raw sugar entering the United States will be taken off, and already all sugar for delivery after that date is being sold in the States at a reduction. The almost prohibitive duty imposed on refined sugar by the Dominion Government will prevent Canadians sharing in the boon of cheaper sugar thus set in motion.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, however, gives currency to the report that the Ottaway Government "intends to make some material modifications in the duty on raw sugar as mentioned by us about four weeks ago, the proposed change being, it is said, the admission of the raw product into the Dominion free of duty the same as into the United States on and after April 1. But how the loss of about $3,500,000 to $4,000,000 to the revenue caused by the above change, will be readjusted is the question for the Ministers to decide. Some suggest placing a duty on tea, but it is understood that Sir John Macdonald is averse to taxing that article. On the other hand it is maintained that this objection will be overcome now that the necessity for rescinding the duty on raw sugar has become so manifest."

Our contemporary asserts that unless a move is made in the direction indicated, immediately after the House meets, "Canada will soon be flooded with the cheap manufactured product of American refineries, and the occupation of Canadian manufacturers will be gone, as nothing will be able to stem the tide of smuggling from the United States into Canada, with the inducement of such a premium of $5 to $6 per barrel. Why, the smuggling of a single barrel of refined sugar across the border would be a splendid day's work for one man."

Consumers of sugar would not regard a "flood" of that article, sold at something like the price charged for it in Great Britain, as a grievous affliction. They might view it with some complacency, even if it were brought in by the means suggested by the Trade Bulletin. They have been paying millions of dollars of tribute for the special benefit of the Sugar Combine, and it would not be surprising if they considered it only fair that their turn should come some time.

The Trade Bulletin seems to be afraid that if the tax on raw sugar were thrown off the revenue of the country would suffer, and there would be difficulty in getting some article on which to collect the deficiency. Peel increased the British customs revenue by reducing the taxes [illegible] cannot the Canadi[illegible] wise? If the[illegible] pressure [illegible] Government do likewise? [illegible] are slow in doing so, let the [illegible] of public opinion be brought to bear on them. With the taxes on raw sugar abolished and the imports on the refined article reduced to a minimum, the people would get sugar very much cheaper than now, and there would still be a good revenue from the article, collected from the imports of refined, now kept out by the so-called "protective" policy.

If imports are not unduly hampered, we have no fears that ample revenue can be raised.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.

Mr. Richard Stutt, the defeated reciprocity candidate in East Lambton, has issued an address to the electors in which he points out that the oil monopoly alone was responsible for his failure to carry the constituency. The farmers rolled up a splendid majority for him. He has great hopes that the principle of freedom to trade—to let every man make the best possible use of his earnings without Government hindrance—will soon succeed, and that the masses will emancipate themselves. He tells many truths in these sentences:

"An upward movement has begun that Canadians will not let die until combines, monopolies, pools and trusts, barbarous searching by custom officials, and all dead weights to national well-being are swept out of existence. The appeal to the classes has been, 'Vote for your own pockets.' To the party it was, 'You just unfurl the old flag, throw up your caps and shout for the Queen.' Pure buncombe and 'jingo.' Yet I believe thousands of voters were caught by it. We can only make a treaty by consent of the Crown in her Majesty's name. If the issue had been simply a choice between 'high protection' and 'unrestricted reciprocity,' I think an uprising similar to that which condemned the McKinley Act would have occurred. What had national sentiment to do with giving the over-burdened farmer an untaxed market for the 17,000 horses, 10,000,000 bushels of barley and 37,000 head of cattle we send to the United States every year, as see the Government trade and navigation returns? Because we sell eggs or potatoes to an American must we therefore salute the American flag? Is the country disloyal because half our exports go to the United States? Would we be less loyal if this trade were double? Is a farmer less loyal because he has some money in his pocket? Is Canada to-day following the "old flag" of free trade England and by which she embraces an eighth part of the habitable globe?"

There are few among us who will dare to combat these views or the sentiments contained in this further extract from Mr. Stutt's arraignment of the opponents of reciprocity:

"Why do the Conservative apologists for the combines run this country down and keep it in thraldom by telling Canadian workers that they are inferior in skill and ability? That this is such a miserable country that it cannot stand in a fair field, while our most enterprising manufacturers are asking for a larger market and starting branch factories outside our protected lines? If protection will give employment, why in every paper those urgent calls upon city councils to provide work for the unemployed?"

The fact is the high tax system, as a means of making the people prosperous, has proved a miserable failure. A few years ago all praise was being given to the "N. P." Now, where is the disinterested Conservative who will laud the "N. P."? Not one man in 50 can be got to do so. As Principal Grant points out, the Macdonald and Tupper system of taxation is on its last legs. It cannot survive.

Principal Grant is a candid Conservative.

The last remnants of ice left Toronto Bay Monday.

What Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery Has Done.

A Miraculous Medicine.—Mr. J. H. Crepeau, St. Camille, writes: "Send me as once three dozen Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. It is a miraculous medicine and has performed great cures, testimonials of which we can give you.

Knows it is Good.—Mrs. C. Johnson, Melville, writes:—"I have great pleasure in recommending your Vegetable Discovery. I have used two bottles, and it completely cured me of a bad case of Dyspepsia. I also found it an excellent Blood Medicine, and sure cure for Kidney troubles."

The Best Medicine.—Mr. Jno. Blackwell, the Bank of Commerce, Toronto, writes: "Having suffered for over four years from Dyspepsia and weak stomach, and having tried numerous medies with but little effect, I was at last advised give Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery

It Gives Strength.—Mr. J. S. Driscoll, of Granite Hill, writes: "I have derived great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Discovery. My appetite has returned, and I feel stronger"

A Pleasure to us.—Mr. L. N. Bourcier, of Ripon, P.Q., writes: "It is with great pleasure I inform you that your Vegetable Discovery cured me of Dyspepsia. I tried many remedies, but none had any effect on me until I came across Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery; one bottle relieved me, and a second completely cured me; you cannot recommend it too highly."

If you are Despondent, Low-spirited, Irritable and Peevish, and unpleasant sensations are felt invariably after eating, then get a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it will give you relief. **You have Dyspepsia.** Mr. R. H. Dawson, of St. Mary's, writes: "Four bottles of Vegetable Discovery entirely cured me of Dyspepsia; mine was one of the worst cases. I now feel like a new man."

ial. I did so, with a happy result, receiving at benefit from one bottle. I then tried a sec- and third bottle, and now I find my appetite much restored and stomach strengthened, that n partake of a hearty meal without any of the easantness I formerly experienced. I consider its best medicine in the market for the stomach system generally."

Geo. Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., s: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery say that it has done more good than anything they ever used."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

—A British M. P. recently brought in a bill providing that all writers on newspapers should sign their names to the articles written by them, but the measure was thrown out.

‡‡‡

—Nearly three-fourths of the electors of Bothwell were shown by the recent vote to favor reciprocity. No one has a stronger mandate to speak in favor of continental free trade than Hon. David Mills.

‡‡‡

—British girls are growing taller and more graceful, according to a Canadian visitor, who has been absent from England for many years. On the other hand, it is said, men are becoming shorter. Why?

‡‡‡

Gerrymandering is a desperate resort to retain power, which has never proven successful.—[New York Press.

The men who are responsible for the carving up of the Dominion constituencies, in order to aid the high tax party, have recently been the truth of proving this declaration.

SPRING SUITINGS
(New Designs [illegible] Shades.)
TROUSERINGS, [illegible]VERCOATINGS,
(New Designs and Shades.) (The Latest Shades.)
Black and Blue Chevio[illegible]
(Soft Finished Checks.)
Bla[illegible] and Blue Serges,
[illegible]gh and Smooth Finishes.)
Black and Bl[illegible] Worsteds,
(In Fine Twills [illegible] Finishes.)
We have just received via th[illegible]S. Umbria 10 cases of new Spring Fabrics in all the latest sha[illegible]d designs.
We guarantee fit and entire sa[illegible]etion in workmanship and trimmings. Our stock is now com[illegible] and we invite inspection from one and all.

[illegible] 15,000 Italians in New Orleans, where the recent massacre of persons of that nationality took place. In 1880, according to the census, there were only 44,230 inhabitants of Italian birth in the States. The result of the 1890 census have not been made public, but the statistics of immigration prove that the Italian population has rapidly increased since 1880. Last year over 52,000 Italians arrived in the States, being 8,000 more than the total number of Italians in that country in 1880. In 1889 the Italian immigration amounted to 25,307. Most of the Italians have been employed in railroad construction and in other kinds of hard labor. In New York the Italian is generally a well-behaved citizen, and the same may be said regarding those of that nationality who live in London and other cities in the Dominion.

A Prairie Fire in Kansas.

Arkansas City, March 24.—A disastrous prairie fire occurred twenty miles east of here last night. A large number of farms were swept clean of houses and barns and many cattle perished. It is feared some lives were lost.

A Victim of the Chloroform Habit.

New York, March 24.—James Wall, age 25, was last night found dead in a cheap lodging house at No. 10 Chatham Square. Wall was the only son of a wealthy San Francisco merchant. Some years ago he contracted the chloroform habit, and was a confirmed habitue. For some time he had been an inmate of the Inebriates' Home on Madison avenue and was thought to be cured of the habit. On Friday he strayed off and resumed his old practice with fatal results.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Are not a Purgative Medicine. They are a Blood Builder, Tonic and Reconstructor, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from Poor and Watery Blood, or from Vitiated Humors in the Blood, and also invigorate and Build up the Blood and System, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a Specific Action on the Sexual System of both men and women, restoring Lost Vigor and correcting all Irregularities and Suppressions.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers sagging, should take these Pills. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these Pills. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These Pills will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing

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Brockville, Ont.

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An American Girl in London, by Sara Jeanette Duncan.....$1 50
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The New Callisthenics, by Mara L. Pratt, M.D..... 1 25
A Rough Shaking, by George Macdonald.. 1 50
The Canadians of Old, an Historical Romance..... 50
Geoffrey Hampstead, by Thos. Jarvis..... 50
The Nugents of Carriconna, an Irish story, by Tighe Hopkins..... 50
The Plunger, by Hawley Smart..... 50

JOHN MILLS
Bookseller and Newsdealer.

Burns
THE HIGH-CLAS[illegible] TAILORS.

HOFFMAN'S C Sick Head[illegible]
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HOFFMAN'S R Alcoholic [illegible]ache
HOFFMAN'S E Headache [illegible]ating
HOFFMAN'S S Headache [illegible] Fatigue

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McLEAN'S HARDWARE,
151 DUNDAS STREET, CITY,
Headquarters for Builders' and Painters' Supplies
Contractors, by giving us a call you will find what you want a the very best of prices.

Facts are Stubborn Things

So is Bad Blood. The difference between them is that a fact is here to stay. Bad Blood can only stay until Burdock Blood Bitters is used, then it must go. It takes facts to prove this to your satisfaction, and we give them to you every time we catch your eye. Here is one of them. Don't throw the paper down, but read this letter from Mr. Fred. Taylor, a detective of Winnipeg. We present his portrait, together with that of his little daughter, mentioned in his letter.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER.

ONE OF THE GALLANT 90TH BATT.

Dear Sirs,—[illegible] felt out of order for some time, and [illegible]ing no energy or appetite, blotches [illegible] legs, tumor on neck—arising from i[illegible] blood, doctors doing me no good, I [illegible] influced to buy some B.B.B. I was [illegible]y much against patent medicines at the [illegible] having tried so many, but after using [illegible] bottles I began to get better, and at [illegible] fourth bottle was completely well and [illegible] B.B.B. now, I [illegible] photo of myself [illegible] B.B.B. cured h[illegible] little daughter, Lilly, came out on her [illegible] of nasty blisters which [illegible]. Yours thankfully,

F. TAYLOR,
9 St. Ste[illegible]en St., Winnipeg, Man.
Sik xlxx 17u