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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager

ADVERTISING RATES

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.

God is in his heaven,
All's right with the world.

—BROWNING.

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

London, Wednesday, August 22.

—Hon. Mr. Laurier makes friends wherever he goes. Why not?

—The prince market is dull, too, so hard are the times. An American heiress has not wedded an old world title for one whole month.

—It is objected that a certain wheelman rides with his legs. This is an odd kick. Many bicyclists would have better health if they rode more by the agency of their legs and less with the pit of their stomachs.

—Hermann, the noted magician, is seriously ill. He could make others believe almost anything, but he cannot persuade himself that he is in good health when the hand of affliction is laid seriously upon him.

—City Solicitor Meredith finds that the city is liable for the payment of the bill for polling places at the last election. Any one who fairly considered the facts reached that conclusion long ago. The taxpayers pay Mr. Meredith a fee for confirming this view.

—The next great gathering in the west will be the Liberal demonstration at Port Stanley on Tuesday next. It will be followed by the big Labor Day celebration in this city the Monday after, which also promises to be most successful.

—Mr. Mulock, M.P., recently declared: "There is no jail for the political boodler who is willing to divide his bootle with those who preside over the administration of justice."

This is a severe arraignment of the men now in power at Ottawa, yet it is true. Their reply to the demand that justice shall be done and wrongdoing punished wherever found is a copy of Tweed's defense of the plunder of New York taxpayers. "Well, what are you going to do about it?" The country needs a change.

—Are watermelons also doomed to disaster from fungus? Prof. E. F. Smith, of the United States Department of Agriculture, says that he has discovered a fungus that is ravaging Georgia melons. The fungi stops up the apertures in the watermelon and the fruit withers away. Dr. Smith planted 1,500 hills of watermelons in a region affected by the disease. In four weeks all he had to show for his labors were the 1,500 hills and not one melon. The raisers of melons perpetuate the disease by cutting watermelon hay about the field and using it for compost in the spring. Though disastrous, the germs are small, hundreds of them bred by Dr. Smith, having been accommodated on the point of a needle. Between the germ and the small loy watermelon grower has no security.

—Gen. Hippolyte, the colored President of the colored Republic of Hayti, who is reported lying on his death-bed, has held the office since 1890, and his term would expire in 1897. The year before he came into office he overthrew President Legitime. It has recently been reported that he and his old enemy, who has been living in Jamaica, had become reconciled, and that Legitime would return to Hayti; also that the burial of the hatchet would strengthen the President, as Legitime's influence is strong in the south of the island, while Hippolyte's adherents are most numerous in the northern provinces. Another recent report from Port au Prince was to the effect that there were no less than 36 candidates for Hippolyte's office, and that there was certain to be a revolution at the next election, or if Hippolyte died. The Haytians are a warm-blooded, lively race.

FAIR PLAY FOR ALL.

The large majority of the manufacturers of Brantford support Mr. Paterson, M.P., who is himself a manufacturer. These men do not take stock in the monopolist organ's cry that they could not exist under a revenue tariff, as demanded by the platform of the Liberal party, of the Patrons of Industry, and by the workingmen of the land. The same views are held by the progressive manufacturers of London and of other centers of industry in Canada. They agree with Mr. Laurier that the taxation of this country could be reduced by several millions of dollars a year if the Administration honestly collected the taxes, without any discrimination in favor of one class of the community and against another, and at the same time spent the money thus collected from the people with a single eye to the public good.

This view of the duty of a government,

we feel convinced will be upheld at the polls. If the country is to progress, if the people are to attain that prosperity which they have a right to expect in a land blessed with so many natural advantages, there must be a fair play tariff and an honest administration of the money so collected. For the past fifteen years we have had neither the one nor the other, but it is a long lane that has no turning, and we believe that, despite the questionable methods adopted to prevent a sweeping verdict of the populace, a change of methods will be decreed as soon as the electors are afforded opportunity to let their views be known.

WEST MIDDLESEX AROUSED.

In selecting the warden of Middlesex as their candidate for the Dominion House of Commons, the Liberals of West Middlesex have made an unexceptional choice. Mr. Calvert is a man yet in the prime of life, who for years has been reeve of the township of Metcalfe. He is known throughout the length and breadth of the county as a progressive farmer and as a competent business man, and his services in the County Council have been such as to commend him to the goodwill and esteem of the large majority of the members, embracing adherents of all shades of political opinion. Recognition of his merits as a representative man alone prompted his fellow-members to select him for the highest position in the gift of the large and representative body. The same spirit undoubtedly actuated the West Liberal convention when it chose him as their standard-bearer of Liberalism in the coming contest.

The West Middlesex Liberals have set a good example to other western constituencies in thus early putting a good candidate in the field. They have but to follow up their good work by at once arranging for having the voters' lists properly purged and every legitimate name added, and victory will be theirs. Mr. Calvert, we feel assured, will prove a model and a winning candidate.

THE SLUM POPULATION.

A valuable and suggestive report regarding the slum population of four of the great American cities has just been issued by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. The investigation into the nature, extent and causes of this submerged population seems to have been very careful and intelligent, and the facts furnish much food for thoughtful people. We are not aware that any similar reports have been made regarding our Canadian cities, but the matter is well worth the careful study of our statesmen. The people of that class are alarmingly on the increase in Canada, as in the States, and the question of what we ought to do about it is one well worthy of the most careful consideration.

To many readers of this journal the accompanying facts from the commissioner's official report will be of interest. As to the extent of the slum population in the four cities referred to in the investigation, it is stated that the figures given only include those of what are popularly known as "the slum districts" in each city. The figures given are as follows: In Baltimore, about 25,000; in Chicago, 162,000; New York, 360,000; Philadelphia, 35,000. Statistics are also given to show that the slum population is made up of persons of foreign birth to a much larger extent than is that element to the total population of these cities. The males of this class are more numerous, too, in proportion to the whole population. The number of illiterate persons is also much greater.

As to the effect of the number of saloons in such cases the figures given are very significant. Though the people in such districts are much poorer than in any of the other portions of the same cities, yet the number of saloons sustained by them is far greater. Such enormous drains are necessary to maintain so many saloons, without returning any equivalent of either food, clothing or comfort, no doubt, largely accounts for all the deplorable poverty complained of. Here are the facts, as given in Commissioner Carroll Wright's report: "In the city of New York there was, at the time of the investigation, one liquor saloon to every 200 persons, but in the slum district canvassed there was one saloon to every 129 persons. In Philadelphia, in the city at large, there was one liquor saloon to every 870 persons, but in the slum district canvassed there was one saloon to every 502 persons. In Baltimore, in the city at large, there was one saloon to every 228 persons, but in the slum district canvassed there was one saloon to every 105 persons. In Chicago, in the city at large, there was one saloon to every 212 persons, while in the district canvassed there was one saloon to every 127 persons. In these calculations fractions have been dropped."

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Meeting of the Grand Chapter at Chatham—Election of Officers.

CHATHAM, Ont., Aug. 21.—The thirteenth annual session of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of the State of Michigan and the Province of Ontario met in the Tabernacle of Eureka, No. 2, today. After routine the election of officers was entered upon and resulted as follows:

J. F. Scott, Chatham, M.E.G.H.P.
Wm. Carter, Detroit, D.D.G.H.P.
G. H. Hughes, Hamilton, grand king.
J. W. Bell, Grand Rapids, grand secretary.

Rev. S. C. Milliner, Chatham, grand chaplain.
J. J. Adams, Grand Rapids, grand treasurer.

W. Smallwood, Hamilton, grand secretary.
S. Robinson, Detroit, C. of H.
S. Harris, Detroit, P. S. of J.
S. M. Mounter, Windsor, R. A. C.
C. M. Cooper, Chatham, M., third veil.
J. H. Cole, Detroit, M., second veil.
T. Jones, Jackson, Mich., M., first veil.

The Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of the State of Michigan and the Province of Ontario convened this evening in the same place.

What a great many people need is arbitration between the heart and soul.

Gems from Laurier.

The True Trade Policy for Canada.

Take No More Money From the People Than Is Needed to Honestly Govern.

How to Extend the Markets for Our People and Build Up Their Industries.

(From speech by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier at Brantford.)

ALL DUTIES FOR PUBLIC REVENUE. We must continue to raise our revenue by a customs tariff, but so long as we raise our revenue by a customs tariff we raise it upon the cardinal principle that all duties shall be levied for revenue first, and not, as develop certain industries, because the experience of the last fifteen years has shown that under the pretense of developing certain industries we are only developing monopolies and combines which sap the best substance of the country.

ADVANTAGES TO THE MANUFACTURER. Under a revenue tariff there is far more advantage for the manufacturer than under protection, for under a revenue tariff the manufacturer always gets an equal chance. The tariff is stable, it cannot much deviate because the necessities of the country cannot much deviate. But not so with the system of protection. Under the protective system we are at the mercy of the few. We have seen the Government going from place to place in order to meet their friends, and even being followed to Ottawa by their friends and the interests of the people forgotten in the interests of the few.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN ALL THINGS. The system of protection is unjust to the people, as has been said by Mr. Mulock, and all we want is equality—equality of civil rights, equality of religion, equality of taxation. (Cheers.) I do not want that anybody should be taxed in my favor; I do not want to be taxed in favor of anybody else. I say that Government has no right to take a cent from me except for the necessities of revenue. Does anybody in this audience believe to the contrary, that the Government has a right to take a cent from me or you in order to put it into the pocket of somebody else? I denounce, for my part, any such system as an outrage, as a robbery upon the people. (Applause.)

THE PARENT OF CORRUPTION. I believe in equality of taxation, and there is this more to be said against protection, that it never fails to engender corruption. Look at what has taken place in the United States. We have there evidence of the nation brought down from a high position by the system of protection. If there is a noble page in the history of the United States it is the history of the civil war. When the slave-owners of the South declared war upon the North they threatened to war the Union. You know that at the call of Abraham Lincoln the North rose as one man to defend the Union, to defend the life of their nation. They spent their money by millions and their blood by rivers and floods. In the latter years of the war it is a matter of record that the American Government was spending every day \$1,000,000, or \$365,000,000 in the year, to carry on the war. After the war was over the war tariff was maintained under the name of protection. Then the condition was such that the treasury was so flooded with money as to create a danger to the commercial life of the nation. This money, which was taken from the people, had to be returned to the people. One way to do it was to reduce the taxation, but some class of men wanted protection; and then, to get rid of the money what did the American Congress do? They established the pension fund. Men after man was pensioned. Certainly it was a fine thing for the American Government to provide for those who had borne the brunt of the battle; for the orphans and the widows. But it was not only the orphans and widows of those who had fought in the war who were pensioned. And now it has come to pass that almost everyone over 50 years of age who belongs to a certain party has been a pensioner of the American Government.

PROFIT OF OUR TAXATION IN CANADA. What has been done in our country? Is it not a fact, and I put it to the consideration of this audience, that the system of government we have had in the last fifteen years has developed such an amount of corruption in this country that the name of Canada has become a word of shame among civilized nations? Is it not a fact that money has been spent right and left without any pretense of right, simply to get rid of it? Is it not a fact that the names of the Connells and the McGreys and the St. Louises are names that stink in the nostrils of all the honest men in Canada? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) This is what I charge against the system. And, gentlemen, let me tell you this, that in order to have an honest Government we must not allow that Government to take from the people of Canada one cent more than is necessary to carry on the administration. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to say that the manufacturers of the city of Brantford have for twenty years been represented on the floor of Parliament by my friend Mr. Paterson, himself a manufacturer, who has always advocated a tariff for revenue against a protection tariff.

TRADE WITH THE GREAT NATION. Sir, the policy of the Liberal party is to extend markets everywhere, but above all things, in Great Britain and in the United States. (Loud Cheers.) With Great Britain what have we to do to develop our trade? We do not fear hostile tariffs there. Her market is open to all the world. What we want to do to send our products to Great Britain is to lessen the cost of transportation. But what we want to do to extend our markets in the United States, which is a protection nation, as we are, is to have a reciprocity of trade with them. (Hear, hear.) We have been told again and again by the Conservative Government, who do not want reciprocity with the United States, and it is a pet argument of theirs, that our manufacturers could not compete with the American manufacturers. Is that the opinion of the Brantford manufacturers? ("No.") No, certainly not the opinion of those manufacturers who, besides having an establishment in Brantford, have erected one on the other side of the line. (Hear, hear.) Certainly not the opinion of the manufacturers of Brantford, if I am to believe the statement of their representatives on the floor of Parliament that the Canadian manufacturer is the equal of the American manufacturer if he has a fair field and no favor. (Loud cheers.)

BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE THE BEST. The greatest race in the world is the English race, and I am willing, for my part, to extend our trade with all the English-speaking world wherever it is to be found—in England, in Australia, or in America. I submit now for your consideration that if

there is a future for the Canadian people it is the future of trade based on what? Based not upon the policy which is advocated by the Canadian Government, but on the example of the motherland. England is the country which has given us the example for which we should stand. But our Government do not go to England for an example; they go to the United States. If they go there for an example, they do not go for a market. I want to go there for a market and not for an example.

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For about ten or twelve years I have been troubled with scrofula. My head was always sore, my face was dry and scaly, and turned like a mask. I was ashamed to be seen. My body had big red spots on it, and I did not know what to do. I went to four different doctors and they helped me at first. In the fall I got worse again; then I tried other remedies, but they did me no good. I was ashamed to go to the public. I was a sight to look at. Every one would say, "What is the matter, why don't you take something?" Even at my daily labor I had to wear a sort of cap to keep the dirt from getting into the sores. After I would wash I would be covered with big red pimples all over my neck and face. Some two or three people advised me to try the CUTICURA. I did try them, and am glad I have done so. Glad to say I am a well man, and in the best of health since. I cannot praise the CUTICURA enough too highly. I enclose my portrait. LEWIS W. KATON, Lakesville, Pa.

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CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

—How to Cure Skin Diseases, mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and dry skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

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In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price, 25c.

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Great in variety and value, all wool, fine navy and black, well worth 50c per yard, for 38c a yard.

Black and Colored Henriettas

44 inches wide, good value at 65c per yard, for 50c a yard.

Tartan Plaids

Worth 35c, for 25c a yard.

All-Wool Debeige

Double fold, worth 35c, for 25c a yard.

Whip Cords

42 inches wide in brown, navy and gray, for 25c a yard.

Jacquard Suitings

A full range of neat patterns for 50c a yard.

Dress Trimmings

In silk, velvets and gimps, at a great bargain.

New Gray Flannels

Wide width, beautiful quality and heavy weight for 25c a yard.

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