The Advertiser

I cunded by John Cameron in 1868.

TI.E DAILY ADVERTISER.

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. OUR WEIRLY EDITICN

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

"The Advertiser" is an organ of new and of thoroughly in dependent opinion. The Advertiser alone is responsible for opinions expressed in these

"The Advertiser" advocates Contifree trade with Great Britain, free trade with the 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 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 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. Towards this con-summation a large stride would be taken by a Confederation of the English-speaking people of the North American Continent.

"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 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.

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

London, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

THE LESSON OF THE LONDON AND PORT STANLEY.

Why is it that there has been so much rejoicing in London, St. Thomas and Port Stanley over the prospective opening up of direct commerce with Cleveland, Ashtabula and other points on the United States side of Lake Erie?

Why is it that so many Canadians indorse the project for establishing direct communication between Great Britain and Canada by means of fast Atlantic steam-

Why is it that many millions of Canadian money have been spent in deepening the St. Lawrence and connecting streams, in order to make it easier for ocean vessels so reach the head of navigation?

One is prompted to ask these question at a time when it is announced by those in power at Ottawa that the system of trade restriction, which has been in force for the west this for the past thirteen years, is to be con-

We have had men in the midst of us professing to believe that it is all wrong to encourage trade, defending taxes on imports of almost every description, with the object of discouraging commerce; and doing everything in their power to make believe that the advocates of unfettered frade are the enemies of their country, are ampatriotic, traitors, and so forth.

A new light has dawned, however.

These men do not yet jola with us in de-

manding that every unnecessary shackle shall be removed from international trade by river, lake, son, or land, but they feel inclined to rejoice that men can be found to aid in reopening trade with our neighbors,

even in the one commedity of coal.

This is a hopeful sign. The object lesson which the re-establishment of direct trade with Cleveland teaches is that if it is profitable to trade in taxed coal, it will be nore profitable to trade in untaxed coal.

market or deem it to their profit to pur chase, we would do everything in our power to baulk the London and Port Stanley agreement; we would oppose a fast steamship service between Canada and Britain; we would condemn every expenditure to improve our river and lake naviga-

One cannot but note the inconsistency of those who countenance the spending of many millions to improve the facilities for trading between Great Britain and Can-ada and between the Dominion and the United States, while placing obstacles, in the shape of heavy taxes on imports, in the way of commerce. The object lessons we are now receiving should teach even the dullest of comprehension the absurdity of the contention that harassing taxes on necessaries of life are benefit to the masses. They are not, and never can be.

GEMS FROM LAURIER.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier has returned to his country home in Arthabaskaville, but he has left behind him, in the speeches which he delivered at Hamilton and Toronto, the strongest incentives to effort on the part of all patriotic Canadians, no matter what their political antecedents.

The keynote of Mr. Laurier's masterly addresses have been Freedom of Trade; the goal he aspires to reach is emancipation from every tax that is not needed for revenue and the steady extension of our opportunities to buy and sell without let or hindrance from monopolists or self-seeking politicians.

Here are a few gems from the Toronto

Here are a few gems from the Toronto address of the honorable gentleman:

"Of all the signs, sir, which I have found in the Province of Ontario which make me go back to my own native Province with a sense of pride and of hope unbounded, is this fact, that I have found the young Liberals of Ontario—the young men, I should also include the young Conservatives—eager to do their best for their native country, as their ancestors have done in the past. (Hear, hear.) It is a most hopeful sign that you see the young men of this country determined at no distant day—determined as soon as the occasion offers—to do their best for the country, which indeed must be admitted, much as we love it, to be a suffering country. A week ago to day you heard the ministers of the crown in this city, and to-morrow you will hear them again, piling up before you figures and statistics in a vain effort to convince the people that they are happy and prosperous. (Laughter.) Sir, what a delusion! I should say what an insult to common sense and common honesty. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) To tell us, indeed, that this country is prosperous when a country like Cauada, which can easily shelter and feed and give happy homes to at least 100,000,000 of men, cannotretain the paltry 5,000,000 of fafairs, Mr. ddress of the honorable gentleman:

The duty of those who desire empancipation from this condition of affairs, Mr. Laurier thus set forth:

Laurier thus set forth:

"We are told that we are prosperous, that we have nothing more to do than to fold our arms and enjoy the blessings which Providence has given us. The men who use that language are not deserving of the confidence of the people, and the time has come when the people, and the time has come when the people of Canada are resolved to never cease their efforts until we have brought about in this country a state of things wherein the facts shall be such that every Canadian born in Canada shall remain and enjoy its blessings until the end of his life. Until we have attained that result there can be no peace for the Liberals, but it must be constant warfare."

Those who have been hugging the delu sion that they can maintain the high tax policy by asserting that the Liberals have no programme of tax reform will find little omfort in this declaration:

comfort in this declaration:

'I have exposed this doctrine in another place, and I shall not repeat what I said, but I will repeat that there is a remedy, which must be applied, and it is decreased taxation and increased markets. Reform the tariff, and reform it in the line of absolute free trade, such as it is known in England. That shall be the goal for us. Of course in our present condition it is not possible for us to adopt free trade in its entirety as it is England; but then in England free trade was not adopted at a fell sweep, but gradually, and so as not to jeopardize any was not adopted at a fell sweep, but gradually, and so as not to jeopardize any existing interests. This should be the policy of the Liberal party, and so far as I have anything to do do with the management of this question I say this is the line upon which we should proceed, now and forever."

As to the future of Canada, Mr. Laurier

equally clears "For my own part I re-esho every word which has been spoken by Sir Oliver Mowat, when he said that Canada should which has been spoken by Sir Oliver Mowat, when he said that Canada should not always remain a colony. (A voice—"Certainly not.") No. Canada cannot always remain a colony. I say that at some time or other Canada shall take her place among the nations of the earth. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, if that result could be brought about by me by a turn of the hand I would not do it if it meant a difference with the motheriand. This severance will come at the proper time, as the ripened fruit fails from the parent stem; or, better still, as a young man grows up and leaves the home of his father to become the head of a household of his own, so goutlemen, will Canada become anation. (Applause.) She will not part from England in war, but in amity, peace and harmony. (Renewed applause.) Nay, more, I conceive of a state of things in which it may be possible that the independence of Canada may not mean a severance from Britain."

Though Imperial Federation has a most

Though Imperial Federation bas a most alluring fascination, Mr. Laurier holds that to place it, as is proposed, on the basis of the military defense of the empire, is to adopt the very narrowest groundwork that

more profitable to trade in untaxed coal, if it is profitable to trade in taxed iron—
taxed enormously, by the way—it will be more profitable to trade in untaxed iron.
And so on with regard to many other necessaries of life and items of commerce that the United States can supply us or we can sell to the great consuming people that live at our doors.

If we believe the restricted trade advosates, the opening up of new avenues for interchanging commodities must be regarded as a distinct injury to us rather than a gain, as every sensible man knows that it will be. If we were to adopt the riew that it is detrimental to Canadians to our and to sell wheresoever they can find a dopt the very narrowest groundwork that is possible. He says:

'I am sure of one thing—and I assert it, it is possible. He says:

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'I am sure of one thing—and I assert it, enowing that the words which I now speak are echoed in the hearts of every man within the sound of my voice—we do not need any Imperial Federation, but if the surface of the says:

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'I am sure of one thing—and I assert it, showing I had been the view of the entry is possible. He says:

'I am sure of one thing—and I assert it, showing I had the view of an unit of the time ver came that England or even French—who would not give of his blood for the security of the old wing in the very all assert it.

ed on account of military considerations. (Hear, hear.) That day has passed; we look to nobler aspirations. Sir, I said in your city a week ago to-day that the great agent of civilization in this century, in this age, and on this continent, and in England, is trade. (Hear, hear.) This is the great agent of civilization. Give me a union which will be based upon the laws of trade—upon laws which will make the country more prosperous—not only people more more presperous—not only people more presperous here, but in the old sod as well and for such a union I am striving every day of my life." (Hear, hear, and cheers.

free trade, Mr. Laurier asserts, 18

Free trade, Mr. Laurier asserts, 18

Britain and the first-born daughter of Eugland, the republic of America, is just now entering into her footsteps. Therein the Liberal leader sees the possibility of union not only upon the basis of empire, but upon the larger basis of union which would include all the countries issuing from England. He continues:

would include all the countries issuing from England. He continues:

"And why, sir, do I, a Canadian of French origin, demand that there should be a union in trade of all countries spring."

ing from England? It is not because I would confine that union exclusively to the Anglo-Saxon race, but simply because at this time every man must recognize at that the Anglo-Saxon race is the great commercial race of the world—(hear, hear)—the greatest commercial race that the world has ever seen. Nay, more. A moment ago the name of John Bright was spoken; and, sir, of the many names that were spoken here, and who in former times have striven in the cause of true Liberalism, there is no name that stands higher for breadth of thought, for purity of motive, than the name of John Bright. (Hear, hear.) I recall, sir, in the year 1876, when the American nation was celebrating the 100th anniversary of their independence, John Bright wrote to some friends in New York tiese words, speaking of England and speaking of the United States: Two nations; one people, and yet, sir, accepting the words of Sir Oliver Mowat that Canada shall sometime be an independent nation, why should we not enlarge the thought of John Bright and say, 'Three nations; one people'? (Cheers.) Sir, this is the policy as the ber of the Liberal party—I don's pretend at this moment to speak as the leader of the party because I have not yet received any mandate to speak on this question—but speaking in my own heart, I say this is the policy which I believe to be best for this Canada of ours."

These manly, straightforward sentiments were applauded to the echo by Mr.

These manly, straightforward sentiments were applauded to the echo by Mr. Laurier's hearers. We feel assured, knowing something of the strength of the move ment in favor of getting rid of every possible tax that now burdens the workers of the Dominion, that the programme set before his followers by this distinguished Canadian statesman will find general indorsation. It appeals not to the prejudices of the narrow-minded or the selfish—that would be an unworthy appeal, which would not deserve success—but to all patriotic, fair-minded citizens who desire to see their country progress, who wish that laws shall be maintained not for the benefit of the few but for the welfare of the masses.

Our esteemed contemporary says that when it asserted that food was never as highly taxed as it is now it meant the opposite, and that the printer changed it The unfortunate printer has to bear multitude of sins.

HON. MR. HALL, Provincial Treasurer o Quebec, says that he has "yet to find any authority say other than that direct taxation is the best." Mr. Hall will be read out of the party if he does not have a care. People would never submit to the vexatious taxes levied by the present Ottawa Administration if they could tell how much tribute is paid on almost everything that they purchase.

THOUGH the price of raw cotton has declined nearly 50 per cent. in the past few years, the Canadian cotton combine has, according to drygoods merchants, increased the price of manufactured cotton over 10 per cont. during the past six months. combine also keeps a number of mills idle, paying their shareholders in order to pre-vent competition. How kind to the

EXPERIMENTS regarding pavements still reached what they regard as the ideal. In the British metropolis a roadway of granu lated cork and bitumen, pressed into blocks, is being introduced, it is said, with satisfactory results. It is elastic, furnished a fine foothold for horses, and greatly diminishes the noise of traffic. India rubber pavements have proved so satisfac tory where they have been tried experi mentally in Germany that the use of this material is to be largely extended there. The latter material has also proved satisfactory in an experimental section at St. Pancras station, London. Cedar block pavement will have to be replaced in this city and other places soon. What shall its

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PRIFFCT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. In all cases of Sick Headache, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Impereted Digestion (caused by the overflow of bile 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 daily by those subject to billous pains and torpidity of the liver will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

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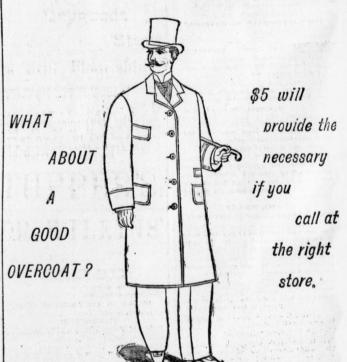
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