

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1855.
Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

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West Huron and Brockville.

If the Opposition leaders in the Dominion House of Commons had devoted one-twentieth part of the time that they have occupied in Parliament to talking irreverently about electoral corruption, to an earnest effort to bring offenders to justice, they might have succeeded in impressing the public that their charges against returning officers in the bye-elections were well-founded and could be maintained in a court of law.

Both in West Huron and in Brockville, it has been proved, the Opposition managers knew of the alleged corruption that they now simulate indignation over in plenty of time to have lodged a petition against the return of the members-elect. That is the legal course which Parliament has stipulated shall be taken. Parliament, by repeated enactments, has divested itself of the work of trying charges affecting the seats of members of the House of Commons. It did so for a very good reason. A partisan committee, where members of the two parties are strongly intrenched to see that their side gets, if possible, the best of it, can never be regarded as a proper tribunal to try election petitions. Parliament has so decreed. Indeed, a further law was put on the statute book in 1887, which provides for a thorough investigation into all wrong-doing by judges of the land, removed from the political arena, in the event of any failure on the part of a political party to take action. Under this law any twenty-five electors in a constituency can declare that they have reason to believe that corrupt practices enough to void the election took place, and an investigation must be had, followed by the punishment of all wrong-doers.

The Opposition has taken none of these legal steps. Its leaders have ignored the law of the land. And they have fallen back on the old and unsatisfactory method of dragging the cases into the Parliamentary arena, where they can make reckless charges without responsibility, and where they can, at least, always hope for a partial verdict in their favor at the hands of their political friends.

One of the reasons for this course, which Sir John Thompson strongly condemned when he was the legal head of the Conservative party, and who seemingly has left no one on the Opposition bench able to take his place, is no doubt the flimsiness of the foundation on which these partisans attempt to build their superstructure of alleged rascality by the returning officers. In West Huron they wheedled a number of the electors into making declarations that they had voted for McLean, but had their ballots marked for Holmes. The circumstances under which these declarations were obtained were not such as to make them of any value in a court of justice. Hence they did not take the accusation against Returning Officer Cummings into court. They are ready to bandy charges of ballot-stuffing against that honest old settler of Colborne township in the House of Commons, but they know that his neighbors, Conservative and Liberal alike, have declared on oath their belief that he was not a man who could commit such a wrong, and there was no evidence given in the many days on which the investigators sat in the Ottawa committee room that would be alleged by any competent lawyer as sufficient foundation to lay a charge against Mr. Cummings. Then there was an accusation against a man named Farr. He was a resident of Goderich. For many years prior to last Dominion election he had been a returning officer at each recurring contest, municipal as well as legislative and parliamentary. He was a Conservative, and it was sworn to that on the last election day he marked his ballot for the Conservative candidate, ostentatiously doing so in order that he might disprove a report that he was voting for the Liberal candidate because he had been appointed a returning officer. The evidence in Farr's case was that he had been muddled in his work; that he had apparently given some men two ballots instead of one, the ballots sticking together, and being marked both by voter and deputy returning officer without either observing that they were thus duplicated. It was shown, too, that Farr had been drinking, and that leading Liberal citizens, knowing his condition, had on the eve of the election, urged him to resign and let some more capable man be appointed. He refused to do so, and thus it was that there were some irregularities, easily explained, at the poll presided over by him. But supposing all the irregularities alleged had been proved, and they were not, Mr. Holmes still had a majority of nearly a hundred over his opponent, and the cry that he should resign is therefore silly in the extreme.

What is remarkable about this case is the fact that the Opposition leaders, in the riding and out of it, despite their denunciation of the returning officers, have not taken the first step in the direction of prosecuting them. The Opposition orators are very courageous in their declarations before Parliament, where they cannot be held legally responsible for their language, no matter how unfair or ill-founded, but they apparently do not dare to take the issue into the only arena where it can be tried according to the law of the land, and justice can be rendered to accused as well as to accusers. Why? Because it is not justice, but political capital, no matter on how flimsy or unfair a basis, that they are after.

Tried by the law of the land, indeed,

has not proved adaptable to the purposes of these partisans. They tried it in Brockville, where immediately after the last election the wildest charges were made against Mr. Comstock and his friends. The Opposition leaders knew of the irregularities they now allege within a month after the election. They knew in plenty of time to lodge an election petition in the usual way. They did not do so. They had not the courage to go into court and petition for the unseating of Mr. Comstock. They knew that such a course would enable Mr. Comstock's friends to proceed against the Opposition candidate and make it decidedly warm for him and his friends. The Opposition leaders, therefore, avoided an inquiry of this legal description. They also avoided the judicial inquiry provided for by the act of 1887; and they resolved to drag into court two of the persons against whom, in the chagrin of defeat, the local Opposition had made serious charges. One of these persons was brought to trial and found not guilty of the charges which had been alleged against him by the Opposition press and orators throughout the length and breadth of the land. The other accused was detained in custody, remanded from time to time, and finally set at liberty without trial. Now, the Opposition say they have further evidence. Then, in the name of all that is just, let them take their case into court and have it fairly tried, instead of wasting the time of Parliament, to the tune of thousands of dollars a day, talking about it, though they have no authority to inflict punishment on either returning officers or electors on either side who may have been guilty of wrong-doing.

The Advertiser, let us repeat, holds that there has in the past been lawlessness on the part of a very small minority of the members of both political parties, and we believe that the great mass of the electors have no sympathy with wrong-doing on either side, and it ought to be condemned and punished in the way provided by the law of the land. For this reason we have maintained that not even a judge who is charged with conniving at electoral corruption shall be exempt from having his conduct investigated, and if found corrupt that he should be severely punished. This view the now very virtuous Opposition repudiated when it was in power. It whitewashed a returning officer who counted in a minority candidate. It maintained that a judge charged with directly aiding in the stealing of a seat from a regularly elected candidate should not even have his conduct inquired into, though Parliament is the only agency that can investigate charges against a judge. Now, because of the weakness of their case, and in order, if possible, to make an ante-election impression that wrong-doing of a flagrant character existed, the Opposition leaders who so burked inquiry that legitimately came within their authority, come forward and say, in effect, that they have no faith in the courts of the land. They have, in fact, tried these courts, and have found that, under impartial investigation, the accusations against the returning officers have been found without foundation, and now they desire to waste the time of Parliament in a further partisan demonstration in support of charges that cannot stand the test of a court of law. We are not astonished to find that the large majority of the members of Parliament condemn such prostitution of the time of Parliament and the money of the taxpayers. The country will uphold them.

What to Do With Them.

We are sometimes reminded that the creeds by which our forefathers fought error and enlarged the bounds of freedom may become fetters in which the souls of men are bound. The creed that is perfectly suited to a large body of men in one century may, by that very fact, be unsuited to their descendants in a later century. The intellectual explanations of religious truths and spiritual life which satisfy some men cause keen torture to the consciences of others. In some cases the men who are most loyal to the truth that the creed enshrines are the most dissatisfied with the antique form. The sensitiveness, the feeling of being too much bound, may be, not skepticism, but a lively faith; the faith may be substantially the same, but manifesting itself in different ways. In this sphere it is pre-eminently true that

The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways.
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

The question then arises, What is to be done with the old creeds? Although there seems to be an agitation arising in some of the churches across the border, this is by no means a new question. It has already been faced, and is still discussed by churches in Britain and on the continent of Europe. It cannot be settled by wild talk or by fierce denunciations of all creeds as galling fetters and hindrances to piety. The great creeds have played a great part in the life of the world, and are still dear to many, so that bitter attacks can lead only to bitter defense and create an atmosphere in which the needed work cannot be done. Wise, earnest men have given much time and thought to the matter and some general conclusions have been reached. It is accepted by many that elaborate creeds, couched in metaphysical terms and denouncing unbelievers in strong terms is not fit for the hour of worship. These men are seeking a devotional spirit and endeavoring to forget all small differences in the manifestation of a common faith. Hence

there is one creed which many Anglicans would like to see removed from the order of service even though they themselves do not reject it.

Another conclusion reached by many from a careful study of this great subject is that a great theological document which represents an important stage in the life of the church should not be altered. We have no more right to change its terms than we have to amend a great poem. Let it stand in its place in history and be studied sympathetically and with a due regard to historical perspective. If the church has still the right to define its own relationship to the past, and express the truths that need now to be emphasized, and to reflect the latest results of Christian scholarship. This has been attempted with some success by various branches of the church, and it may be done by others; but it must be attempted in a reverent spirit, with as little as possible of noisy debate or ecclesiastical intrigue. In proportion to the depth of the movement will be its success and lasting influence.

Spirits in Military Camps.

The French Minister of War has issued an order forbidding the sale of absinthe, vermouth, brandy, or other spirits in any military camp. This leaves it possible to sell wine or beer, if so desired. The change is believed to have been decreed because of the general tendency in France, in recent years, to give up the use of light wines and beer, and to take to hard drinks, which has demoralized the population very much.

In the United States they have for some time restricted the drinks sold at military camps to beer and non-intoxicating liquors.

In Canada, we are ahead in this regard. Our militia authorities have for several years past provided that in all camps the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited. This is a proper rule. Undue temptation should not be put in the way of young men who attend these camps. Those who desire to have liquors of this description—and we suppose in all great gatherings of men there will be some who think they cannot do without them—can go to the regularly licensed establishments and obtain their supplies.

Pen Portraits
In Parliament.

I.—W. S. CALVERT, M.P. FOR WEST MIDDLESEX.

One of the ablest of the younger generation of Parliamentarians is Mr. Calvert, the member for West Middlesex. He is a conscientious representative, and though he does not permit himself to be preceded by a brass band, or to otherwise have his every movement heralded, he is none the less fitted for his duty as representative of the people. He knows that he represents a progressive constituency, and he takes care, as occasion offers, to speak out on their behalf. He does not address the House often, but when he does his utterances invariably command attention.

There is in his speeches a ring of sincerity that carries conviction, and press men regard him as one of their friends, for he has the talent which enables him to compress into an address of less than half an hour's duration facts that a Tupper or a Davin would pad out into a two or three hours' harangue. In committees Mr. Calvert's services are highly valued by men of all shades of opinion, his strong common sense enabling him to get at the kernel of a question with an ease that is very helpful to his fellow members. This faculty, no doubt, received vigorous cultivation through Mr. Calvert's long training in municipal life.

For many years Mr. Calvert was reeve of Metcalf, with a seat in Mid-

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Sale Prices Extraordinary
Of Wash Goods.

MONDAY MAY 21.

13,000 Yards Muslins, Zephyrs, Gingham, Prints and White Cottons.

Lot 1--1,125½ yards Tambour Muslin, black, green and navy grounds, with colored flowers and sprigs, French goods, imported to sell at 25c per yard. To clear at 5c yard.

Lot 2--1,425½ yards of Zephyr Gingham, finest 15c quality, in light and dark shades and plain pinks. To clear at 5c yard.

Lot 3--1,742 yards assorted lot of Prints, light and dark patterns, fast colors, regular 8c, 10c and 12½c values. To clear at 5c yard.

Lot 4--504 yards Linen Suitings, just the thing for skirts and waists, fine quality. To clear at 5c yard.

Lot 5--2,140 yards Best Percalette and 32-inch Prints, navy blues, garnets, black, white and light regattas, best 12½c goods. To clear at 5c yard.

Lot 6--1,147 yards best 32-inch Indigo Blue Prints, small designs, dots, sprigs and stripes. Special to clear at 5c yard.

Lot 7--463 yards only Fine Muslins, 29 inches wide, various patterns, regular 5c. To clear at 2½c yard.

Extra Special White Cotton Values.

850 yards only White Cotton Ends, of from 2 to 5 yards, regular 5c to 8c per yard. To clear at 3½c yard.

1,547 yards Fine White Cotton, 36 inches wide, worth 10c and 12½c. To clear at 8c yard.

68 only 9-4 Sheets, plain and twill, hemmed ready for use, bleached sheeting, regular value \$1 50 pair. To clear at \$1 per pair.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street, London.

RINGWORM
ON BABY'S FACE

Mother Ashamed to Take Him Out.
Everything Failed to Cure.
CUTICURA Cured in 3 Days.

I have had my baby sick with his face full of ringworm, and tried everything and failed. I was ashamed to take him out for exercise and could not look at him. I was told to get CUTICURA. I got it on Wednesday, and by Saturday his face was all dried up. Now I can take him everywhere. I cannot say enough about CUTICURA. If people only knew about how his face looked a week ago, and see it today, they would never be without it. The people in the house can tell you how his face was, and how it is today.

Mrs. J. POTTER,
Oct. 8, 1898. 224 So. First St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRAZY WITH ITCHING

Eczema on Head. Got into the Eyes.
Doctor & Institutes Could Not Cure.
Cured in 2 Months by CUTICURA.

I have been troubled over two years with eczema on the top of my head. It first started to itch, sometimes fierce. My doctor said it was eczema, and treated me for six months, with failure, so I tried more doctors, but they did the same. I tried the New York Institute, which treated me for six months, but could not reach any further than the rest. I had it worse than from the start, as it commenced to get in my eyes, and nearly got me crazy with itching. I sought your advice, I sent you the N. Y. Herald, and thought I would try CUTICURA remedies. In two months' time I did not know that I had any trouble at all, and I feel like a new man now. ALFRED MERRILL, Oct. 12, 1898. 635 W. 45th St., N. Y. City.

CUTICURA Remedies are beyond all doubt the greatest skin cure, blood purifier, and humor remedies of modern times. Warm baths with CUTICURA Soap, gentle exfoliating with CUTICURA, purifier of emollient skin cream, and mild doses of CUTICURA Resolvent, greater of humor excretions, have cured thousands of cases where all other remedies have failed. CUTICURA is the only cure, and the only one that is safe, and does not injure the system.

Sold throughout the world. Preparing D. and C. Co., Lowell, Mass. "Live to Cure Every Skin Disease."

dissex County Council, in those days with a membership half as large as the Ontario Legislature. There the future M. P. always held a position of prominence, and he enjoyed, just prior to his selection for the Dominion arena, the honor of being selected as warden. Mr. Calvert is a thorough Canadian, of Scotch and Irish descent, having been born in Warwick, Lambton County, in March, 1857. The probabilities, therefore, are that he has yet before him many years of useful public life. He was married on Dec. 17, 1879, to Core, daughter of Jas. D. Sutherland, Napier, Ont., and for many years he has successfully carried on business in the center of the riding which he represents. It was gerrymandered with the intention of securing the return of a Conservative, but at the last general election Mr. Calvert captured the seat, receiving the large majority of 341. What has transpired since the new era of progress and prosperity set in has tended only to increase the popularity of Mr. Calvert, and there seems to be no doubt that he will receive the nomination as a candidate supporting the Government at the ensuing election, and that he will be again elected by a handsome majority.

The Toronto Mail and Empire is in a nice frame of mind. These are a few of its phrases: "Yukon swindle"; "Contentment of the civilized world"; "Opportunism and corruption"; "The meanest, dirtiest, foulest thing"; "Mean, loathsome"; "Decorated Despot"; "Well-dressed rascals." Concerning all of which, it may be observed that people who expect to be successful in a coming general election do not usually talk in a fashion so hysterical. Our contemporary's cause will not be more successful than Cronje's, hysterics notwithstanding.

Frank Daniels made an experiment at Wallack's, New York, calculated to set at rest all arguments as to the most valuable form of advertising. Speaking of it, the comedian said: "We concluded to test the thing by the only reliable means, so that night, between the acts, ushers distributed among the audience slips with a brief printed statement, setting forth the disputed question, and politely asking the recipient to indicate by a check mark in the list of various advertising forms employed, what had attracted him to the performance—the ad. in the newspapers, billboards, window photographs, or something else? The people seemed to take kindly to the idea and the response was liberal. Eleven hundred slips were handed to the ushers after the next curtain, and of that number 991 had been attracted by the newspapers solely. Henceforth," the comedian concluded, "the newspapers will get ten-elevenths of all the money set aside for advertising purposes."—Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer.

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.
Toronto, May 18.—The bank clearings for the week ended May 17 for the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal, \$15,208,193, a decrease of 4.4 per cent; Toronto, \$10,295,925, an increase of 12.5 per cent; Winnipeg, \$2,409,411, an increase of 58.1 per cent; Halifax, \$1,233,111, an increase of 8.1 per cent; Hamilton, \$804,800, an increase of 13.6 per cent; St. John, N.B., \$558,896, a decrease of 11.7 per cent; Vancouver, \$356,240, an increase of 9.7 per cent; Victoria, \$702,436, an increase of 22.2 per cent.

Westralia is the only Australasian colony that pays neither the members of the Legislative Council nor those of the Legislative Assembly.

"Heap Big Man!
Him All Stomach!"

This was the picturesque description once given of a very stout man by an Indian, and a pithy description it was, but there is another sense in which some people may be said to be "all stomach." They are those whose stomachs are so naturally weak, or have become weak by abuse, that they must exercise the greatest care in selecting what to eat or drink. These people are in constant fear of the ills of indigestion or constipation, those enemies of health and happiness. To all those so afflicted, GRANOSE and GRANOLA come as a positive boon. These goods are guaranteed to contain all the elements necessary for the sustenance and building up of the body, and the fact that they are predigested makes them a cure for and a preventive of all stomach and bowel troubles. CARAMEL-CEREAL for a beverage is a valued ally of these foods, it being healthy and palatable and free from deleterious effects. W. B. Cawell, a leading educationalist of the United States, writes: "Sanitarium Health Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Gentlemen—Your Health Foods, which I am now trying, are proving all they were recommended to be. The GRANOSE is the finest breakfast food I have ever tried. Food that invigorates, but does not remind one at all hours that his greatest foe is his stomach, is valuable indeed. This I have found to be the case with all of your foods that I have tried. W. B. CAWELL."

A POSTCARD TO US BRINGS YOU PARTICULARS.
MANUFACTURED IN CANADA ONLY BY
Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Co.,
651 Colborne Street, - - London.

DEWEY'S NAME ERASED.

New York, May 18.—The name of Dewey has been erased from the official plans of the handsome new navy arch which is to be built in the Charlottetown navy yard at once, says a Boston special to the New York press. This was done on orders, it is said, from Washington. Officers say that a satisfactory explanation will be made later. The arch is to commemorate the deeds of the most famous men of the navy, and is to form the entrance to the navy yard.

MAYPOLE SOAP

DYES ANY MATERIAL
ANY SHADE
A PERFECT HOME DYE
For sale everywhere
FREE book on Home Dyeing by
applying to
A. P. TIPPET & CO., Montreal.