

The Advertiser

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THE ADVERTISER

Is not and does not propose to be a partisan paper. It is not an "organ." Its opinions are its own. The ADVERTISER alone is responsible for opinions expressed in these columns.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Free Trade—British free trade, Continental free trade, free trade with the whole world.

THE ADVERTISER

Looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an independent Canadian Republic, 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. Meantime, everything is to be gained by cultivating cordial relations between all English speaking peoples. Those who take an opposite course should be regarded as enemies of mankind.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

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 differences between most of the existing denominations are no greater than the differences, natural to thinking men and women, to be found in every congregation. Even those Christian bodies supposed to be the farthest apart, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, have more of belief that is common than of belief that is antagonistic. To the laity the differences between the various Protestant denominations are microscopic. For various reasons the clergy, even when, as is true of the best of them, they favor Christian Union, are not in a position to be as outspoken as the laity.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Obligatory Voting. Most of the electoral corruption centers around "getting out the vote." Let the duty be laid on every elector of getting out his own vote.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates the more general use of the Plebiscite, the Initiative and Referendum, etc., believing that the interest of the people in public questions, apart from persons, would be increased, and that something would thereby be done to promote independence of political thought, as opposed to excessive party spirit.

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

London, Thursday, Feb. 16.

TROUBLE IN KANSAS.

News of a most startling character comes from Topeka, and as usual when two parties oppose each other, neither is altogether wrong. Personal quarrels of great magnitude frequently arise from trivial affairs; so, also, in the Kansas political case irregularities that might have been easily rectified at first were not corrected, and the breach between forces nearly equally divided has grown wider since the meeting of the Legislature last month, until at last the State militia has been called out by one party, and volunteer troops are appealed to by the other.

The situation is critical. Newspaper readers have become accustomed nowadays to peruse particulars of workingmen's strikes, of assistance being rendered by friends of the dissatisfied workmen, and of the calling out of State troops to quell disturbances and restore peace to the community; but history has never before recorded that lawbreakers, in the discharge of their duties as such, have become law-breakers and carried unlawful weapons, violated law by effecting forcible entrance into public buildings, and appealed to the populace to aid them in opposing the highest power in the State, the Governor and the State militia.

Last November a Populist Governor and Senate were elected. In the Legislature the parties were nearly divided, the Republicans according to the returns having

a majority of one. But ex-Secretary of State Higgins, a strong Republican, was charged with having issued certificates wrongfully to Republican candidates. In the case of Rosenthal, a Populist, it was claimed that the certificate was issued to Stubbs, a Republican, when he was not elected. An appeal in this case was made to the Supreme Court, which took the grounds that there was no power to compel the State board of canvassers to reassemble and correct the returns in accordance with the votes cast. This simply left to a Republican canvassing board the determination of who was elected regardless of popular will.

Against several of the Republican members to whom certificates had been awarded by this board, contests were filed upon the ground of illegal votes, miscount of ballot, and bribery by candidates. In several other instances postmasters who had not resigned had been elected by Republicans, and in one or two instances by Populists, which is claimed to be unconstitutional. In another case the Republicans had elected a citizen of Oklahoma, which is in direct violation of the law of the State.

When it came to organizing the House, the Republicans claimed that the holding of certificates was prima facie evidence of election. This was denied by the Populists, who declared that contestants could not help organize the House and afterwards proceed to determine the legality of their own claims of election. Here is the point at issue. The Populists proceeded according to established precedents in other States and in the National Congress, and organized a Populist House that was recognized by the Governor. The Republican House was also organized, but has not been recognized by the Governor. This condition of affairs has continued for several weeks.

These are the facts as nearly as they can be obtained from an independent press. Our readers need not be told that the Associated Press reports will favor the Republicans. The telegraph combine is one of the most influential unions of the day, because it controls the means of hasty communication, and in most cases compiles the messages forwarded. This we state in order that readers may not be unduly biased by telegraphic reports from the scene of discord. Facts are not always stated by those whose interests are so closely allied with the two great political parties in the United States.

A Republican colonel of the Kansas State troops refuses to obey the command of the Populist Governor of the State, the order being to dislodge from the State capital the Republican members of the Legislature who have refused to recognize the Populist House constituted by the Governor. Stranger things have happened than that the troops under command of Colonel Hughes should refuse to obey his orders. They are recruited largely from the ranks of workmen, and the People's Party is composed of members of the Farmers' Alliance and Grange in the country and the various labor organizations in the towns and cities.

The situation is unique, and strange complications may yet arise before the difficulty is settled. It seems now to be resolving itself into a case of "dog eat dog." The hope is, however, that the peace-loving members of both parties may have sufficient influence to quell the tumult before blood has been shed.

NEW ONTARIO.

The Island of St. Joseph, Algoma.

Inducements and Advantages It Offers to the Incoming Settler.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: Sir,—I have in common with a good many other people in the large district of Algoma observed with a great deal of interest within the last few weeks that the newspapers all over are commencing to mention places in the district having been written to the newspapers setting out the particular advantages of their part of the district. Mr. William Turner, the crown lands agent at Sault Ste. Marie, has written an able letter to the press setting forth the advantages the district offers, as a whole, to the intending settler and immigrant, and on account of the length of time that gentleman has resided in the district and his official position, his letter should carry considerable weight.

But so far little or nothing has been said or written about the resources and inducements which the Island of St. Joseph in particular offers to the incoming settler, and as I have lived on the island for a great many years and have traveled over it extensively and know it well, and as I have the honor to be the crown lands agent under the Government of the Province of Ontario for the Island of St. Joseph, I think it well that while so much is being said and written about the district of Algoma in general, I should say a few words about the Island of St. Joseph in particular.

The reason the district of Algoma, including this island, remains unsettled is that people outside of the district know comparatively little or nothing about its resources and capabilities, and it is due to the influence of the press that we have any settlers at all. As a proof of this I might instance the fact that the settlers on one whole concession line in the island were induced to come here by two or three letters which appeared some years ago in the London Advertiser, London, Ont., written by Mr. Duncan, my predecessor as crown lands agent here. And I hope that the writing and publication of this letter will induce a good many people—some of the landless folk of the world—to come and try their fortunes on this fertile island.

St. Joseph Island contains, according to the Government map, some 89,254 acres of land, and the adjoining island of Campment D'Ours contains 1,306 acres. A large proportion of this acreage is the best arable land, suitable for general agriculture, and the balance is all very well adapted for sheep and cattle raising. There are already on the island three incorporated municipalities between 2,000 and 3,000 people. There are several settlements on the island, two or three of which in the near future will become villages or towns. Two of the largest of the settlements or villages on the island at present are Markville (Hilton) and Richards Landing. These are both on the north side of the island.

The Ontario Government have within the last few years spent considerable money in

building colonization roads on the island, and the municipal councils have also assisted in building and repairing the roads. Of course, with a sparse population, one cannot expect the roads in new country to be as good as the roads in older settlements, but the St. Joseph Island roads are far ahead of what the roads in older Ontario were in their earlier days. People must not think that because this is an island we are isolated. On looking at the map, the reader will observe that St. Joseph Island lies close to the mainland. The distance across is very narrow in some places, at the widest point only about seven miles. We are not far from the "Soo Branch" of the C. P. R., it being only about seven miles from Markville to Bruce Mines Station, and about seven miles from Richards Landing to Tarbutt Crossing railway station. In winter one can drive on the ice to the railway station or the mainland, and in summer one can go either by rail or row boat, and then of course there are the different lines of the outside world. There are two or three splendid lines of steamers sailing between Sault Ste. Marie and Owen Sound and Collingwood, and the lower lake ports, all of which call at Richards Landing and Markville. We have a good home market on the island, in common with the rest of Algoma, and we may be said to have a market at our own door for all we can raise or grow.

Most of the settlers now residing on the island, if not all of them, came here without any means or capital at all, and yet they have done very well. It is the general opinion on the island that if people would come there bringing with them the same amount of capital they take to Manitoba or the Northwest Territories and the Northwest States they would do far better than in those places.

Some few months ago the Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Institutes in the district, decided to take active measures to bring prominently before the world the inducements which this part of Ontario offered to the intending settler or immigrant. A committee was formed from amongst the directors of these societies and institutes to gather information and statistics for the public information and a great deal of the information and statistics gathered by this committee were obtained from this island. The results of the labors of the committee have just been published in a book or pamphlet entitled "Algoma Farmers Testify," and the settlers on this island have largely aided in the writing of this book. To show the reader how well the settlers have done on this island, coming here as they did, without any money, I cannot do better than quote from the pamphlet:

(Page 11.) "Land fertile. Yields wheat, peas and oats. Roots of all kinds do well. Have made more money here in half the time than I ever made in the country of York, and the climate healthier."

"Land fertile. Grows good grain of all kinds, grows good roots also. The current best fruits, such as cherries, plums, currants and apples. Cattle and sheep do extra well here. Have a large number of bees, which do well. I have handled bees for 40 years and never saw them do as well." This man comes from York county also.

"I am getting along well for a man of small means. I don't know where I could get along better if I was going to farm."

"A Miller says: 'I have been running a grist mill for a number of years and find the farmers doing well in this part and also find quality of grain grown first-class.'"

(Page 12.) "I like the island well for its good climate and its great grain growing capabilities."

"I like the island well. I can do better here than I ever did before I came. I came from Simcoe county."

"My expenses left me in debt when I came here with my wife and five children. Now I am well off, thank God for it."

N. B. I have a horse and buggy free for my own use. Came from Warwickshire, England. Address Tonby Bay, St. Joseph Island."

"Came from Wellington county; well pleased with St. Joseph Island and doing well."

(Page 13.) Another man writes that he came from the State of Michigan and adds: "After having traveled all over the Western States in search of a home, I came here with small means. I am now doing well, with a good stock of cattle, sheep and horses of my own and all paid for. I prefer this place to any other."

Another man who came from Ontario county says: "Peas, 52; oats, 40; wheat, 30; buckwheat, 25 bushels per acre, this grown on my place."

"Came from Carleton; 60 bushels oats, 20 of wheat, and 50 of peas to the acre. I grow good apples and other fruit. Am doing well."

"I have been in a great many parts of country but I have not seen any place yet to beat Algoma. We have no failure of crops and a healthy climate. Four men now living on St. Joseph Island and originally coming from Middlesex, Oxford, Wellington and Frontenac respectively, put a bracket opposite the following: 'This is a fine farming country and is a sportsman's paradise, abounding with all kinds of game and fish; climate particularly well adapted for stock; have raised the best wheat here I ever did.' At different places through the pamphlet one will notice a good deal of information about this island, and as the pamphlet in addition contains a large amount of general information as to the timber, mineral and other resources of the district, I would advise everyone intending in Algoma to procure and read a copy. I will be glad to send free to any one writing to me for a copy of the pamphlet, and copies may be obtained from Fred Rogers B.C.L., barrister etc., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., a director of the Eastern Ontario Agricultural Society and the secretary of the committee I have mentioned. For the information of people in the old country I would state that the Dominion Government have sent a supply to Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, London, Eng., and the Ontario Government have sent a supply to Mr. P. Byrne, agent for the Ontario Government, Liverpool, Eng. People in the old country can obtain copies from either of these gentlemen by writing to or calling upon them.

My address is Richards Landing, St. Joseph's Island, Ont., and I will be happy to give any information about this island to anyone who calls upon or writes me, at any time.

I must not forget to state that this island is well timbered with different kinds of timber, and contains the finest hardwood one would wish to see. Like the rest

of this district, the island is well watered, there being springs and spring creeks all over the island. GEORGE HAMILTON, Crown Lands Agent, Ontario, Feb. 10, 1893.

FATALITIES AT FIRES.

A Young Man Killed at a Fire in Lindsay.

Two Children Burned to Death in Their Home—Several Buildings Destroyed.

A TRAGEDY AT LINDSAY.
LINDSAY, Feb. 15.—This morning fire destroyed a large frame dwelling owned and occupied by Wm. Walters. Only a few of the contents were saved. During the progress of the fire a young man named Joseph Martin, about 18 years of age, was assisting in clearing out the furniture, when the chimney fell upon him, killing him instantly.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Feb. 15.—The house of James Freeman, near Hartsville, was burned last night and two of his children, aged 8 and 11 years, were cremated. Freeman was severely burned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The American Restaurant building was burned this morning. Loss, \$50,000. Insured.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 15.—The Oddfellows' Temple was burned this morning. Loss, \$75,000. Three firemen were injured by falling walls.

PORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 15.—The Westman block and a two-story brick building adjoining were burned yesterday. Loss between \$75,000 and \$100,000; insurance \$85,000.

InOneMinute Rheumatic

Sciatic, sharp and shooting pains, strains and weaknesses are relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. Quick, original and unflinching, instantly relieves weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weaknesses, coughs, colds and chest pains. It revitalizes the nervous forces, and hence is powerful in the treatment of nervous pains, weakness, numbness and paralysis.

Price, 30c.; five, \$1.50. At all Druggists or by mail. FOTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston.

The Lack of Snow

On one of the highest peaks of the White Mountains was satisfactorily explained last spring by a farmer who pointed to the roof of his barn, on which was displayed in large letters, "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always drives away a cold." It has the same effect on the human system and cures Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis and all affections of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

50c. and \$1 per bottle. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

ONLY PURE CREAM TARTAR

and Bi-Carb. Soda Used in It.

Pure Gold

HAS NO EQUAL TRY IT

BAKING POWDER

PURE PERRIN'S COUGH DROPS

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

GILLETTS PURE POWDERED LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfectant, and a hundred other uses. A can weighs 25 pounds net.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

A. W. GILLETTE, Toronto.

TRY BALA LICORICE FOR THE VOICE

Raleigh Bicycle.

HIGHEST GRADE.

N. D. Rougie, 540 Queen's Avenue, Agent for Western Ontario.

February 1893.

Friday Bargain Day

—AT—

CHAPMAN'S

THE INTEREST INCREASES.

TO-DAY'S LIST OF PERSONAL INTEREST.

WHEN YOU READ IT YOU'LL COME. WHEN YOU COME YOU'LL SEE. WHEN YOU SEE YOU'LL BUY

HERE GOES:

No. 1—Children's Wool Hose, worth 15c to 18c, for 5c pair.

No. 2—30c per pair for Ladies' Corsets—Very special.

No. 3—Two (2) dozen English Toilet Quilts, slightly soiled, worth \$2 each, will go at \$1 29 to-day.

No. 4—Six (6) pieces Black Brocaded Dress Goods, superior in value and style, worth from 75c to 90c, at one price, 50c per yard.

No. 5—Ten (10) pieces Colored Bengaline Dress Goods, worth 20c, reduced to 10c yard on Bargain Day.

No. 6—All Curtains in stock at 25 per cent. off regular price.

No. 7—35c per yard for your choice of 4 pieces All-Wool Tweed, worth 50c anywhere.

No. 8—100 Black and Grey Goat Robes, sold from \$8 to \$10 each, to-day your choice at \$6.

No. 9—Men's Corduroy Pants reduced from \$2 50 to \$1 80 per pair.

No. 10—Beautiful New Spring Prints only 6c to-day.

No. 11—Fancy Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 25c, will be 16c on Friday.

No. 12—Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, "exceptional value" at 25c, to-day the price is 16c per pair. Don't miss them.

No. 13—Our celebrated 25c line of Hose down the grade to 16c pair.

No. 14—Nickel Plated Shears (3 sizes) your choice for 19c.

No. 15—25c yard for a choice selection of Pongee Silks, formerly sold in some instances at 40c.

No. 16—New Spring and Summer Challies, just received, neat small patterns, suitable for blouses, at 20c.

No. 17—Fifteen (15) pieces plain Shaker Flannel, usual price 10c to 15c yard, yours truly at 7c yard.

No. 18—500 yards Roller Toweling, cheap at 10c, will be cheaper to-day at 7c yard.

No. 19—Ten (10) rolls 36-inch Floor Oil Cloth, desirable in patterns, cut from 30c down to 22c for to-day.

No. 20—One piece 50 yard Reversible Skirting, regular price 35c, only 20c yard during the day.

No. 21—30c per yard for choice of two (2) pieces Reversible Skirting always sold at 50c yard.

No. 22—Grey Flannel Skirting, cheap when sold at 35c, will cause more talking at 20c yard.

No. 23—One piece white, same as above, but somewhat finer, at 25c yard.

No. 24—Table Linens—Here's another line that incites the public mind. Of course it's our values that secure us the coveted patronage. See what we give you to-day at 24c and 31c per yard.

No. 25—The remainder of that great line of Scotch Plaid Dress Goods (40-inch) at 10c yard.

No. 26—Gents' Unlaundered Shirts, worth 65c, for 49c.

No. 27—One piece All-Wool Estemene Serge, black, worth 75c yard, at 47c to-day, if you ask for it.

No. 28—To our Friday Bargain Day friends we say, come out early, first choice and no favors.

No. 29—Deep cut in the prices of all Ladies' Mantles. Bargain Day prices in all departments.

No. 30—Our annual sale of Overcoats commenced last Saturday, giving the choice of any coat in the house at \$6 50.

Will be Continued at 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

John H. Chapman & Co., 126 and 128 Dundas St., London.

PHONE 791.