The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. Published twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays in eight-page form, making six-

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS. Monthly (sixteen pages), when ordered separately, per year...

For subscribers to Daily or Weekly Advertiser.

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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BRANCH OFFICES

Toronto-E. Dickie, 260 Dunn avenue. Montreal and Maritime Provinces-A. McKim & Co., Montrea', Que.

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

"The Advertiser" advocates Contiand as early as possible after, free trade with the whole 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.

"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 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 Voting as both necesmuch purify electoral contests. Nothing would so much enforce the idea that the tranchise is a duty, not a chattel.

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

London, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

LONDON CARRIAGE BUILDERS CAN HOLD THEIR OWN.
The carriage builder editor of the Lon-

don Free Press has his answer from Ex-Mayor Campbell, as he has been given it before, and it is most effective. Our conbell that he does not know his business, that he is not able to produce as good a carriage, at a reasonable price, as can be built and sold in the United States, and that but for the high tax on carriages he

would be ruined. Like Leonard Brothers, Chas. S. Hyman & Co., John Watson, of Ayr, the Waterous Company, of Brantford, J. K. Ward, of Montreal, Mr. Boas, of St. Hyacinthe, and the many other independent manufacturers of Canada, Mr. Campbell not only maintains that he can hold his own but that he would be positively benefited by freedom to buy raw materials as cheaply as his Yankee nighbors and to sell his products in their market, they possessing the right to

give him all he can do in his present remises, provided the duties are removed. It stands to reason that a carriage built in London, situated hundreds of miles nearer the ever-expanding markets of the Western States, will be bought in preference to a rig constructed in the far East. The saving in freight alone would be considerable, to say nothing about the fact that London is a much cheaper point at which to manufacture. If, as Mr. Campbell has pointed out, he could thus find a market for all the carriages he can produce within a few hundred miles of his doors, why should he support the restricted trade policy that compels him to roam for thousands of miles in search of patronage, and to distribute his carriages, at great expense, over

thinly-populated strip of country? Neither Mr. Campbell nor the mechanics of London can be scared into the belief that they are inferior workmen to those on the other side of the lines, or unable to hold their own in a fair field. The carriage illustration is indeed a most unfortunate object lesson for the trade restrictionist.

NOT NEW, BY ANY MEANS. The Ottawa Free Press brings up the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in a well-known Western Ontario case-that of Hawkins vs. Bickford-to show that the collections of commissions on subsidies, as carried out in Quebec by Editor Pacaud, has been legalized. Here are the

facts:

During the session in which John J. Hawkins sat for Bothwell—usurping the seat to which Hon. David Mills had been elected by the people—he procured or helped to procure, a subsidy for the Eric and Huron Railway, then owned by E. O. Bickford. The evidence shows that Hector Cameron and Henry Smyth, also members of Parliament supporting the Government, aided in securing the subsidy, which amounted to \$96,000. While the question of granting a subsidy to the Eric and Huron Railway was being considered by the Government, Hector Cameron, then the Conservative M. P. for North Victoria, wrote Mr. Bickford a letter in which the following appears:

Conservative M. P. for North Victoria, wrote Mr. Bickford a letter in which the following appears:

"I am going on with the application to the Government for aid to your road and am procuring loo-operation of Hawkins and others on the understanding that I am to receive for myself and those whose assistance I enlist, 10 per cent. of the amount of any bonus or aid that my be granted, one-half payable when the bonus is granted, and the other half when it is paid by the Government. If this is satisfactory to you and according to the understanding we made, please confirm it by letter and reply."

Mr. Bickford replied as follows:

Dear Cameron.—How would 5 per cent. do: the usual commission on bonuses, I think if we had \$3.400 per mile from the Government we can work up sufficent other bonuses. The fundation of the understanding was in the habit of paying "the usual commission" of 5 per cent. upon bonuses. The subsidy was obtained and Mr. Hawkins brought suit against Mr. Bickford for \$4,800, being 5 per cent. upon the \$906,000, as his share of the commission. Mr. Bickford resisted the claim, contending that he never made any bargain with Mr. Hawkins that the subsidy was granted by Parliament in the public interest; nobody had a right to claim compensation for securing it. Attention was also drawn to the fact that Mr. Hawkins was a member of the House of Commons, which granted the bonus, and that therefore it was highly improper that Mr. Hawkins was a member of the House of Commons, which granted the bonus, and that therefore it was highly improper that he should have accepted pay for his services. But all the courts have decided in Mr. Hawkins' favor. He collected the full amount of his claim, and boasts that he also made Mr. Bickford pay \$20,000 in law costs. Mr. Cameron also collected pay for his services.

his services. The only difference between Pacaud and Hawkins and Cameron seems to be that he is not and never has been a member of Parliament. When the party organs condemn wrongdoing, let it be all-round condemna-

Ontario Agricultural College, which has been doing good work among the farm dairies during the past summer and fall, extend its usefulness in elevating the standards of butter-making through the nedium of the farmers' institutes, which which will soon be resumed for the winter of 1891-2? Prof. Dean, head of the dairy department at the college and of the Traveling Dairy, last season attended an extended series of institutes lecturing upon his special subject. Why not take his apparatus and assistant along and devote one session at each institute attended to giving a demonstration in butter-making, an temporary has practically told Mr. Camp- address and discussion. The second section of the Traveling Dairy in charge of Mr. Palmer, who was, as our readers remember, at the Western Fair, might do similar work at other institutes. In reply to a note of inquiry from the ADVERTISER Prof. Dean says he has ad-

vised the following:
"If cream can be obtained for the after-"If cream can be obtained for the afternoon meetings, we would do a churning at
each meeting in the afternoon, and the rest
of the time could be devoted to other subjects. It thought necessary or advisable,
other matters might be discussed while the
churning was proceeding, but I would suggest devoting most of the afternoon to the
discussion of the butter question, and that
a special invitation be given to the ladies to
be present at these practical meetings. This
winter work would accomplish two results:

"1. Stimulate farmers in the manufacture of winter butter by a practical demon-

their market, they possessing the right to sell in Canada in return.

It will positively ruin you, replies the apologist for monopolists in other lines of menufacture, who desire to have the self-respecting, self-sustaining manufacturers row in the same boat with them.

Mr. Campbell's reply is that he has spent his life at carriage building, that he knows his business, that his hands are just as good mechanics as are to be found in the States, that they give their services for as moderate remuneration, and that with free raw material he would not only hold his own but increase his trade.

In the face of this declaration, the high tax apologist has the assurance to maintain that Mr. Campbell does not know what he is talking about! That he does so is completely demonstrated by the fact that an old Middlesex man who has become rich by buying carriages built in the Eastern States and selling them in Michigan offers to transfer his patronage to Mr. Campbell and

the creamery separator plan in cheese factories, the product of which will be for export to England, which will tend to help Canadian prices by relieving the market here of any undue pressure. If the far-off If the far-off New Zealander finds it profitable to ship butter in large quantities to Britain, surely Canada can do still better there.

TOPICS OF THE DAY. THOUGH Mr. Trow has been unseated in South Perth, through no fault of his own, there is no cause for believing that the constituency will not re-elect him in the resulting bye-election. As the Montreal Star points out, South Perth "is a constituency that the Liberals will easily carry in the interests of pure govern-ment."

THE Daily and Weekly Times of Peter boro has suspended publication. They have tried the experiment of running three papers in Peterboro and found it to be a dismal failure. Nevertheless, it may be expected that in the course of five or six years some man with more money than brains will repeat the experiment. There is no law to save such an one from his own folly.

THERE is a clear question of veracity be-tween the striking Secretary of State and Premier Abbott. In the Senate Mr. Abbott asserted that he had made no promise to Mr. Chapleau. On the other hand, Mr. Chapleau positively asserts that he entered the Abbott Cabinet on the express promise of promotion. It is rather unusual "harmony" which calls for the giving of the lie to one's political chief.

THE Toronto News scouts the view that Mr. Meredith is likely to enter the decaying Cabinet at Ottawa. It points out that his home is in Toronto, his law practice in that city, and it asks: "What could Ottawa offer him to induce him to spend two or three months every year in its heated and stuffy chambers — a lieutenancy?" That would be poor consolation in the opinion of this Conservative journal.

THE London Free Press says that "Reciprocity hung like an incubus on Canadian development!" So! Then why are the Tories professing to seek a renewal of reciprocity? The London restrictionist organ squints in its logic.—[Goderich Signal.

Around here the high tax advocates publicly profess anxiety to establish reci-procity, but privately do all they can to discredit the view that unrestricted trade would be beneficial. What can we expect when their Ottawa leader argues that the only profitable reciprocity that could take place would be in oranges, bananas and peanuts.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.
[Delhi Reporter.]

Commencing with the first Wednesday in November, a union prayer meeting of the Delhi churches will be held in the Metho-dist Church. These union prayer meetings will be held in turn in the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. SO SWEET.

SO SWEET.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]

Mr. Murat Halsted, in his Review of Current Events in the November Cosmopolitan, apropos of an event of local application, asks, "Is party servitude so sweet that criminality must be condoned for its sake?" Those who voted the Langevin whitewesh and the even leating of the conwhitewash and the exculpation of the contemptible Cochrane would answer yes. THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE.

One thing may be depended upon, how-ever, the crisis in the Tory camp may end— tempest in a teapot some people call it—the country is safe. If the Abbott Government THE TRAVELING DAIRY IN
WINTER.
Cannot the Traveling Dairy from the Traveling Dairy from the Traveling Dairy from the Datario Agricultural College, which has cate her from the "breakers ahead" to which she has been driven dangerously near by the men who are now quarreling over the plunder.

MOR AR-SPOTTED SKIN

Covered with Scales. Awful Spectacle. Cured in Five Weeks by the Cuticura Remedies. About the first of April last I noticed s

About the first of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the county, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, Inappened to see anadvertisement in the newspaper

After giving up all hopes of recovery. Inappened to see anadvertisement in the newspaper of the control of the

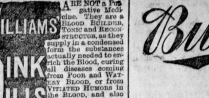
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The Cash flowed in from the Millinery-Room, Mantle-Room. Hosiery Department, Dress Goods Department, Silk Department,

Flannel Department, Blanket and Lace Curtain Department.

The cash came from all parts of our store. Last week was a big week's business. We want to make this week just as big, as must get the cash to buy more bankrup; stocks and cheap lots of goods.

Now for a Note of Warning! Buyers of Drygoods don't listen to those who tell you because we sell so cheap the who tell you because we sell so cheap the class of goods we keep must not be of a high class. This cry is "Nonsense." Take a look at our windows and you will see some of the finest and best goods sold in London. Come inside the store and you will find to the right and left of you counters piled and shelves crammed full of the best Canadian goods, also piles of goods imported from Europe. Then take a look through our show-room and you will see the choicest Millinery in London; then go up to our mantle-room and you will find up to our mantle-room and you will find hundreds and hundreds of Mantles, Dol-

hundreds and nundreds of Mantles, Dol-mans, Ulsters, Children's Ulsters and Children's Reefers. On the same flat with our Mantles, Miss Logan, our dressmaker, will be found. We can say of her that her prices are lower than any other first-class dressmaker in London. We now conclude by asking everybody to come and see us; we will save you lots of money if you buy from us.

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