

The Advertiser

founded by John Cameron in 1862.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 16 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....\$1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 50 per annum; Evening Edition, 100 per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.
(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application at office. Address
all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, - CANADA.

Gods in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—(BROWNING.)

Never bear more than one kind of
trouble at a time. Some people bear
three kinds—all they have had, all they
have now, and all they expect to have.
—(EDWARD EVERETT HALE.)

London, Wednesday Feb. 21.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

—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.

—Whatever opinions one may hold of evolution, it must be admitted that there is a great deal of the animal in some men.

—The welcome news comes that Gladstone's eyes are no worse than they have been. The House of Lords needs watching.

—Canadian imports for last January show a considerable decrease as compared with January, 1893. According to protection doctrine this is a sign of prosperity.

—The United States Senate has commenced to debate the Wilson Bill, and agents of the monopolists are lobbying in scores to have the taxes increased. They do it at Ottawa all the year round.

—To shirk a vote on the license reduction bylaw was not a very courageous expedient of the anti-temperance section of the London City Council. It is fortunate that the men who voted against the reduction had already been put on record by the vote of two weeks ago.

—Toronto now has an army of unemployed numbering 6,000, according to a statement made at the meeting of the local branch of the National Council of Women, in which Lady Aberdeen participated. Her Excellency suggested that sympathy could best be demonstrated by providing work for the needy.

—Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the New York Board of Health, says the grip is likely soon to disappear for a generation or so. No one will regret though it goes never to return. It is too bad that diphtheria could not be banished with it. That disease, as well as typhoid fever, will hover around, however, so long as unsanitary conditions prevail.

—A new kind of fuel made from solidified petroleum and other materials is now being extensively manufactured in France. It is stated that its heat-producing properties are very great, and that experiments to use it in engine furnaces have been of a most satisfactory nature. The general belief is that some such use will yet be found for the oil productions of Lambton county.

—The latest idea in the plebiscite line is the "plebiscite programme," which is now all the rage in Great Britain. An audience at any one concert is invited to indicate, on blanks attached to the programmes, the works they would like to hear at the next concert. Decision is by the majority vote. The idea was original with the late Dr. von Bulow, and is said to be successful.

DARED NOT VOTE.

Can it be that even the Conservative M. P.s. have deserted Lord Salisbury in his attempt to coerce the House of Commons? The fact that last night only six of them could be prevailed upon to vote against Mr. Gladstone's motion emphatically refusing to accede to the Lords' amendments of the Employers' Liability Bill demonstrates how quickly the Commons Conservatives have permitted their courage to ooze from their finger tips.

The Liberals have but to remain firm, and the lymphatic Salisbury et al. will join the skedaddle.

We are about to witness either a great victory for Liberal principles, or a campaign against the privileged intermeddlers such as the present generation has not witnessed, and which must result in the discomfiture of the non-representative body.

A MESSAGE OF PEACE FROM QUEBEC.

One of the most notable and reassuring of recent public deliverances was the address of Hon. H. G. Joly, ex-Premier of Quebec, delivered in Toronto on Monday evening. Mr. Joly is a statesman of unimpeachable record, who has been respected by both political friend and foe during the 30 years that he has been a prominent figure in his native Province. He is a Protestant French-Canadian, too, and is thus enabled to speak as an influential member of the minority in the sister Province, about whose treatment the comparatively small number of mischief makers in Ontario have recently had so much to say. Though Mr. Joly is a Liberal and a devoted supporter of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, he made it plain to his audience in Toronto that he did not visit this Province to promote party warfare, but with the higher purpose of dispelling such prejudices against the people of Quebec as may exist in Ontario; in his own words, "to show that they are not the bigoted, narrow-minded people that they are represented to be." Mr. Joly declined to be regarded as a representative of the Protestant minority, and said he came to Ontario simply as a witness, to relate his own personal experiences during the last 25 years. Mr. Joly undertook to state the position of the Protestant minority in these terms:

"I will take it as a question of political influence and offices, as a question of religious liberty, and the education of their children, as a question of the security with which they are allowed to enjoy their property in Quebec."

As to the question of offices in the Province, Mr. Joly said:

"He would open with a statement which might seem contradictory to his position, that the English Protestant minority is not unfairly treated; he did not think that the English Protestant minority gets its full share of offices. Many people, from a glance over the list of civil servants, have come to the conclusion that a comparison of the French and English names on the list gives ground for such an impression. But on carefully scrutinizing the list of English-Canadian names it becomes apparent that the Irish Roman Catholics take a portion of the offices which seem to fall to the share of the Protestant minority, so that it finally appears that the English Protestant minority does not get its full share of offices. But is a proof of the hostility of the majority to the minority? Is it not merely the result of the tendency which is found everywhere of the majority to be too greedy for office and to give the minority too small a share? He had looked carefully over the list of the civil servants at Ottawa, and in the ranks of the 4,500 men in the service he found that the French-Canadians were far from having their share. He was far from wishing to say that two wrongs make one right, yet was it wholly unfair for the French-Canadians to recoup themselves in Quebec?"

Mr. Joly continued that the English Protestant minority is given a due share of political influence in Quebec, and he adduced as evidence the fact that during the 26 years since Confederation the finance ministers of the Province have, almost without interruption, been members of the English-speaking minority. As to whether or not the religious rights of the Quebec minority were threatened—

"The speaker held in his hand a letter from a friend, a generous man, who would be glad to see him succeed in his mission of restoring confidence and trust between the two races, and who in that letter said that that task would be rendered immeasurably more difficult by the brutal attack of La Minerve upon Mr. Papineau on account of his change of religion. He was willing to discuss that as well as every other question; and he would warn the people of Ontario that they must not judge of the temper and disposition of the majority by the article published by La Minerve. It would be as unfair to condemn all Quebec and say that it indorses those words as to the P. P. A. (Applause.) Even La Minerve did not dare to keep its ground, and published a species of recantation, in which it avowed its respect for Protestantism. The Montreal Witness had published letters, which showed that not one single Liberal paper in Quebec indorses those charges made by La Minerve. (Applause.)"

Mr. Joly quoted from leading French-Canadian Liberal papers to show that the intolerant expressions of the Montreal French-Canadian Conservative organ with regard to Mr. Papineau were not generally entertained by the people of Quebec. He quoted from the Quebec Chronicle to show the bad effect which the operation of the P. P. A. in Ontario would have on the minority in Quebec, which would be held responsible for the crusade against Catholics in Ontario. Mr. Joly added:

"There are people who reflect and see how absurd and ridiculous it is to think that there is any need for the P. P. A. in Ontario, when the Protestants are four-fifths of the population. (Applause.) But not all understand the purposes or the temporary character of the organization, nor realize that when it has fulfilled the purpose for which it was called into existence in Ontario it will disappear like a noxious exhalation; and they think that it is taking root in Quebec."

The position of the Protestants in Quebec was then dealt with by Mr. Joly as follows:

"The religion of the Protestant minority is not interfered with and never has been. The minority, in fact, does not scruple to find fault with the religion of the majority, and to pity that majority; would like to remedy the present state of things, and is quite willing to relieve the French-Canadians from many abuses, the weight of which they themselves do not feel. But what could they do if they deprived the French-Canadians of the religion in which they were brought up? He shuddered to think of the results of such an event. The Protestants showed great grief at the sight of the clergy supported by tithes, and the farmers paying 1-26th of their products to the priest. For his part, he thought that the fairest way of supporting a clergy, and was acquainted with Protestant clergymen who would be very glad to be so supported. (Laughter.) He thought it the fairest of all systems, that when the Almighty sends plentiful harvests the priest benefits by the Divine bounty, and when the crop is poor

the priest also suffers. It was perfectly right to associate the clergy with the farmers' welfare. And it is one of the most beautiful features of a character of the simple French-Canadian farmer to see the honesty and faithfulness with which he discharges his duty to his church. (Applause.) But, though the Protestants pity the Roman Catholics for that, yet the Roman Catholics do not interfere with the manner in which they pay their clergy—or rather with the manner in which they do not pay them. (Laughter.) The Roman Catholics do not interfere with the church-building of the Protestants; and, while the Protestants attribute much of the poverty of the Roman Catholics to their habit of church-building, the poverty of the Protestant farmer was never attributed to his church-building. In point of fact, the Protestant church is usually the worst building in the district. There is a feeling which honors the habitant, and that is the pride in his church. There is very little ornament in his own house, but all his ambition is to decorate his church and to make it a monument worthy of his God. If those present could but see how he enjoys this they would say that the money thus spent was well laid out. And as to the assertion that the farmers are blest to build churches, it must be remembered that new churches are not built every year."

Mr. Joly further explained that his mother "was a Roman Catholic, and when he told them that she taught him his prayers and never sought to turn him to the left or to the right from the way in which his fathers walked they could understand his sympathy for those of his race who were not also of his religion." This statement was greeted with prolonged applause. On the school question, about which so much has been said in recent years, and regarding which selfish men are still endeavoring to profit by stirring up strife, the veteran statesman said:

"As to the educational rights of the minority, he desired to point out that Sir John Rose, in the debate of 1865 on Confederation had shown that the right of separate education was accorded to the Protestants of Quebec before the union, when they were in a minority, and entirely in the hands of the French-Canadian majority. The distribution of the State funds for education under that condition of affairs was entirely satisfactory. A like statement was to be found in the report of the commission of 1890 on the education of the minority in Quebec. During all those years there had been the same liberality, the same justice to the minority."

The English-speaking minority, Mr. Joly explained, had cause to grumble because of the Riel agitation, with which he disagreed with his political friends, but in all that time of excitement no one ever threatened not to employ those of the minority. As to the agitation over the Jesuits' Estates Act, Mr. Joly said it was not true that the name of the Pope had been substituted for that of the Queen in the bill. He explained:

"In the agitation that took place at the time it was said that the sacred rights of her Majesty had been ignored, and that the power of the Pope had been recognized instead. Now, in the whole body of the bill there was not one word of the Pope, or the Holy See, or anything of that kind. It might be asked, Why had the name of the Pope appeared in the preamble of the bill? He would appeal to any lawyer to know if he wanted to wind up any company, to make any arrangement, to settle any claim, whatever by legislation, would it not be indispensable that there should be stated the rights of both parties, and especially that it should be provided that the agreement should be stated? 'If I had been in the House when this bill was passed,' declared Mr. Joly, 'I, as a Protestant, would have insisted upon having the name of the Pope in it, and his approval of it, so that the claim should not have been made a second time. I should have said that it was indispensable that the Pope's name should be placed in the bill.'"

The attitude of the majority of the people of Quebec towards Protestants Mr. Joly exemplified by a reference to his own experience. He said:

"For 25 years he had represented a Roman Catholic constituency, and it was exclusively Roman Catholic, for the reason that there was only a little part of Lotbiniere that was Protestant, and that, unfortunately, since 1856, that had been disfranchised. It remained disfranchised for the whole time that he had represented the county until the last election, when the men who had been deprived of their votes voted for him, as he had expected they would. But he had really been elected by an exclusively Roman Catholic constituency, and he had had some contests of a desperate nature. His opponents had naturally availed themselves of the religious question against him. They had reminded the people that how they could trust him with their dearest interests. The only answer they got was, 'We prefer a good Protestant to a bad Roman Catholic.' (Applause.)"

Mr. Joly warmly repudiated the report that he had been driven out of public life by religious persecution, bigotry or anything of the kind. His Liberal friends in Quebec had never lost a vote because he was a Protestant. In conclusion, Mr. Joly said he believed that rationally and logically the minority had no right to complain, and there should be a cessation of misrepresentation and a union of heart and hand in both Provinces to promote the common welfare.

There can be no doubt, as Premier Mowat said at the close of the great gathering, that Mr. Joly's address in Toronto will bear good fruit. His words were sown in a locality where much of the misrepresentation of which he complained has been given its start, and much of the bigotry that has been cultivated assiduously by designing Ontario politicians has obtained its early nurture.

We do not despair of the future of Quebec, or of the Dominion, but we would entertain grave doubts of our national future if we believed that the antipathies and misrepresentations of which Mr. Joly complained were entertained by a very large section of the people of Ontario. The trouble is that until Hon. Wilfrid Laurier became leader of the Liberals, and found it convenient to visit this Province, our people knew comparatively little about the people of the neighboring Province. We are beginning to know each other better now. We cannot be too well acquainted or have the spirit of conciliation and of toleration cultivated in us too strongly. When people recognize that it is not by clubbing a man that you can convert him to your views the

occupation of the mischief-maker and the appeal to religious prejudice, both in Ontario and Quebec, will be gone. The unenacted principles of men like Laurier, Joly, Mills, Edgar, and Paterson of Brant, ought to contribute a great deal towards emancipating the country from intolerance of every description, thus enabling the people to get together and work for the upbuilding of their common country. When men go fighting about their religion the opportunity of the public plunderer occurs. No people are more easily robbed than those who are engaged in the barren occupation of quarreling over what is the best highway to heaven. Monopolies and class privileges of every sort have been grafted on the body politic with ease while religious bigots have quarreled over their respective beliefs and unbeliefs.

Scratching
Boy
on fire
with
eczema
will find
instant
relief and
speedy cure
by using
Cuticura
Remedies



When the best physicians, hospitals and all other remedies fail. To those who have suffered long and hopelessly from torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors, and who have lost faith in doctors, medicines and all things human, the CUTICURA REMEDIES appeal with startling force. Their success has excited the wonder of physicians familiar with the marvellous cures daily effected by them. They have friends in every quarter of the civilized world. People in every walk of life believe in them, use them and recommend them. They are in truth the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., sole proprietors, Boston, Mass. "All About the Blood, Skin, Scalp and Hair," mailed free.

See Simply, oily skin, falling hair and itchy scalp prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap.

KOFF NO MORE!
WATSON'S COUGH DROPS
WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., AND ARE INVALUABLE TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP. TRY THEM.

SLEEPLESSNESS is instantly relieved and permanently cured by the faithful use of CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE. It tones up the system and restores failing strength. Recommended by all doctors as a restorative after debilitating illnesses. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & CO. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. MONTREAL.

CHOCOLAT MENIER
A Common Error.
Chocolate and Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked), and the other is not.

This is wrong--
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
CHOCOLAT MENIER
ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 55 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to
Menier,
Canadian Branch,
12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

BORES
HEADACHE
By acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing morbid matter and thoroughly cleansing the entire system, Burdock Blood Purifiers promptly remove Headaches of all kinds, no matter how obstinate or severe. Constipation, Dyspepsia and Bad Blood are the usual causes of Headache, B.B.P. removes these and with them also the Headache disappears. Note the following
"My Sick Headache occurred every week for forty years. Took three bottles of B.B.P. and have had no headache for months, and recommend it highly."
Mrs. E. A. Sroxy, Shetland, Ont.

DUNN'S
BAKING
POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

F. G. RUMBALL,
Wholesale & Retail Lumber Merchant
Largest stock of maple, basswood, elm, cherry, walnut, spruce, fir, hemlock, ash, oak etc., in Western Ontario. Inspection solicited. Prices on application.
Office and Yard, York Street, E. E. West of Tecumseh House.

SPECIALS

—AT—

CHAPMAN'S
TO-DAY.

Specials in Drygoods.

Specials in Clothing.

Specials in Millinery.

Specials in Mantles.

20 Pairs Lace Curtains, in cream and white, worth \$1 25, for 99c.

24 Pairs Lace Curtains, in cream and white, worth \$1 50 per pair, to-day \$1 21.

37 Pairs Lace Curtains, in cream and white, worth \$1 65 per pair, to-day for \$1 39.

51 Pairs Lace Curtains, in cream and white, worth \$1 75 per pair, to-day for \$1 44.

27 Pairs Lace Curtains, in cream and white, cheap at \$2 25, your pick for \$1 75.

36 Pairs Lace Curtains, in cream and white, good value at \$2 75, to-day only \$2. See our west center window.

5 Bales Factory Cotton, fine finish, worth 6½c a yard, to-day 5c; 20 yards for \$1. Customers can have any length they wish.

25 Pairs All-Wool Blankets, the best make, worth \$4 75, to-day \$3 68.

20 Pairs All-Wool Blankets, worth \$3 25, to-day your choice for \$2 60.

LADIES' WRAPPERS

Have you yet seen the Wrapper we are selling for \$1 50, made of standard prints, in a beautiful assortment of patterns and warranted to wash, in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust? See our west window.

TERMS - CASH.
PHONE 791.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.