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

"The Advertiser" advocates Continental Free Trade, and as early as possible after, free trade with the whole world. The British trade model cannot be improved upon.

"The Advertiser" looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Nationality, 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.

"The Advertiser" advocates prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

"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 denomination.

"The Advertiser" advocates Obligatory Voting as both necessary 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.

We are aware that the foregoing planks of our platform are by no means endorsed in their entirety by the members of either of the present Canadian political parties. But we believe they will both have to get nearer and more near to the ADVERTISER'S platform with every succeeding year.

London, Wednesday, April 1.

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

NATURE'S NOBLEMAN.

The days of heroism are not past. Eli Griffith, who yesterday risked his own life that he might save the lives of helpless children, is a hero if ever there was one. It was through no lack of bravery on his part that both the little ones, carried away by the swift-flowing waters of the Thames, were not saved. That one was rescued was undoubtedly due solely to his indomitable pluck. He deserves and will doubtless receive the highest honor awarded for saving a person from drowning—the medal of the Royal Humane Society. Mr. Hyman, M.P., has already taken action with the object of bringing the daring deed before the proper authorities.

SUGAR.

To-day the duty on sugar will be removed in the United States, and a fall in price to the consumer of from one to three cents will take place. The cheapening of this necessary of life to the people over the border may result in the increase of the tax on sugar entering Canada. It is reported from Montreal that, under the new arrangement in the States, sugar can be laid down in Canada cheaper than it is now sold by the combine. To meet this objection, the Canadian refiners are understood to favor an increase in the tax, and will ask the Government to so favor them. It is probable that the increase will take place. But the people who voted for a continuance of the present system will have no right to object.

The boss dyspeptic on the Atchison Globe says that "when a woman votes she commits two sins: She increases the number of politicians, and decreases the number of women." Women have voted in the municipal elections in this city. Are they less women to-day than before they exercised their rights at the polls?

THEY SHIVER ON THE BRINK.

A Washington dispatch says that the hitch in the matter of sending the Dominion Commissioners to Washington to negotiate a reciprocity treaty is due to two things: First, to the inability of Sir John Macdonald and Secretary Blaine to come to an agreement as to the articles which shall be considered; second, to the fact that Newfoundland and the Dominion have not come to an understanding.

It is known that Secretary Blaine has refused to enter on negotiations for reciprocity in natural products alone, in accord with his declared policy to have all-round reciprocity or nothing. But it must not be supposed that even reciprocity in natural products is wanted by the Dominion Government, if indeed it knows what it does want.

In the West, the Conservative leaders denounced the idea of reciprocity in farm products as inimical to the interests of the agriculturists. If they proceed with reciprocity in natural products, these men must belie their words, and leave supporters like Mr. Marshall in a strange quandary. Then in the East the Conservative leaders pledged their party's support to the continuance of the duties on coal, no matter how seriously they handicap the railways and the manufacturers in these great central Provinces. It is true that Sir Charles Tupper, when he attempted to bribe the Grand Trunk manager into intimidating his employes to vote solidly for trade restriction, professed to believe that Sir John Macdonald favors the removal of the tax on coal. The elder Tupper labored to convince Mr. Seargeant that his son (the Hon. C. H. Tupper), when he supported the coal duty in a mining constituency, was, to put it mildly, compelled by political exigency to resort to falsehood. But if there were any doubts as to the position of the Conservative wirepullers on this subject it is removed by the declaration of the Halifax Herald, which now strongly argues that Sir Charles Tupper was himself insincere when he held out to Mr. Seargeant the prospect that the duties on coal would be abandoned. The Herald asserts that the special privileges of the mining companies will not be abandoned, though it is known that some of the more enterprising of the mine owners would prefer perfect freedom to trade with our neighbors in the States to a restricted market that keeps them out of the trade of the New England States.

The fact of the matter is that the men now in power at Ottawa have twisted and turned so much that their most zealous adherent cannot tell what they do want. It would not be surprising if they had to declare, by word or deed, that they did not know themselves. They have professed a desire for reciprocity one day, and withdrawn it the next; have argued in favor of reciprocity in natural products with the States, when they knew they could not get it, and have on many occasions labored to convince the people that even that descriptions of reciprocity would be an injury to them. The United States Secretary is to be excused if he is pretty firm with a set of men who have been so persistently working at cross-purposes, and asks, with a pointedness that cannot be got over: "What do you want?" Because the adventurers do not know what they want, or are so hemmed in by promises to the combines, they hesitate to respond to Mr. Blaine's query. Indeed, the principal concern of the Conservative leaders seems to be to keep the question drifting until after Parliament meets, and thus, if possible, avoid discussion and exposure. In this they should be foiled.

NEGRO POPULATION.

An important bulletin has been prepared by the United States Census Bureau, giving the population by races of the South Atlantic and South Central States, Missouri and Kansas. The South Atlantic States are: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The South Central States are: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Arkansas. This return will set at rest some of the wild estimates and alarming prophecies regarding the increase of the colored population during the last ten years. Only a few months since, the London Times sent a representative to investigate the so-called race war in the South, and he declared that the colored population of the black belt was increasing like flies, and in two decades would exceed the white population by 2,000,000. It is now made evident that estimates of this description were not well founded. The census recently taken proves that the total population embraced in these Southern States is 23,875,259, of which 16,863,205 were white, 6,996,166 negro and 10,883 Chinese, Japanese and Indians. In the States included were found in 1890 15-16ths of the entire negro population of the United States. The negro population shows an increase of 13.9 per cent. in ten years, against an increase of 24.6 per cent. for the white population. The fact is also brought ought that in but three decades—that is from 1800 to 1830—has the colored race increased more rapidly than the white. Since 1830 the whites have steadily increased at a more rapid rate than the colored people.

It has also been settled that since the time of the civil war the negro population has made no perceptible movement northward. With the exception of the District of Columbia, the States bordering on the South have lost colored population rather than gained, and during the last decade there becomes apparent a southward movement of the colored element from the border States into those bordering the Gulf, particularly into Mississippi and Arkansas, where they have increased proportionately to the whites.

Dividing these States into groups we find in the border State group the white increase was 22 per cent. and the colored only 5.5 per cent., while in the second group, or States bordering on the Gulf, the increase of whites was 31.8 and of colored people 19.1 per cent. There is, therefore, a perceptible tendency southward of the colored people, which, while by no means powerful, has resulted in drawing a notable proportion of that element from the border States and in producing in two of the far Southern States a more rapid increase of the colored element than of the white. Of the States under discussion three—namely, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana—contained in 1890 a larger number of colored people than of whites. Of the population of South Carolina more than three-fourths are colored. Five other States, namely—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia—contained a colored element ranging from one-third to one-half of the population.

The cry that the colored race is likely, if not kept under, to push the white population to the wall, is thus not warranted. It has been raised for sinister purposes. There is no reason why the two races should not live and work side by side in harmony, without misgivings as to the future of either.

AVERT THE CRISIS!

A contemporary points out that Mr. Carling is no longer a member of Parliament, but that he is still Minister of Agriculture, and it suggests that he ought to resign. The suggestion is respectfully referred to our ex-member for his consideration. Meanwhile, while reminding our contemporary that great bodies move slowly, we would, in fairness, refer Mr. Carling's case, as well as that of the other defeated Minister, Mr. Colby, to that oracle of the proprieties, the Toronto Empire. On June 26, three weeks after the Ontario elections were held, the Empire reached the conclusion that an outrage of the most stupendous character was in process of perpetration because Mr. Drury and Mr. Gibson had been defeated, and no one had taken their place in the Cabinet. Here follows the Toronto organ's stirring arraignment:

"How much longer is Mr. Mowat going to indulge his taste for irresponsible dictatorship and centralized autocracy by governing the Province of Ontario with about half a Cabinet? . . . When Ministers are disqualified by losing their seats they are in principle, and according to the spirit of our constitution, no longer responsible advisers of the executive and administrators of our public affairs. . . . Mr. Mowat is setting this principle of our Government at defiance. Any executive action is in such circumstances a mere farce. The fact that Mr. Mowat thus shirks a further appeal to the people and hesitates to face the danger of fresh Ministerial defeats, emphasizes the truth that his position in the country, instead of being strengthened as his organs falsely boast, is really weakened."

The opponents of reciprocity in bananas, oranges and peanuts are not losing their sleep over the outrageous conduct of the Dominion authorities in extending the time limit in which Cabinet vacancies should be filled beyond the three weeks set by the Conservative organ; but it is just possible that there may be a crisis in the ranks of the Conservative office-seekers—among the M. P.s who would fain write Hon. before their names. For this cause, we earnestly request the Empire to come to the rescue, and once more formulate an indictment of the men who bring the country to the brink of a dreadful abyss by unconstitutional conduct.

SCENE OF THE MASSACRE.

The Province of Assam, in which a British expeditionary force chiefly composed of native infantry, sent to quell a local trouble, has been massacred, lies between two mountain ranges in Northwestern India. At one time it was governed by kings, who were strongly entrenched in power, and defied every force that attacked them. But by last century their influence had decayed, and in 1770 British troops occupied a portion of their territory. Not till 1826, during the war with Burmah, did the British take a portion of the territory. The Assamese are akin to the Hindoos, lithe and active, generally beardless and unusually smooth of skin. They have the reputation of being indolent.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

DO YOU HEAR THAT?

Toronto Telegram.

There will never be honest elections in this Canada of ours until the jail yawns wide for returning officers and deputy returning officers who bungle the returns or who err in favor of their own party.

SUNDAY FUNERALS.

Montreal Star.

Sunday funerals are to be done away with in London, Ont. The ministers of the various denominations and the undertakers have signed and published an agreement to discontinue attendance at funerals held on Sunday. Cases of extreme necessity are excepted. This reform is much needed in every city. Indeed, there is a pretty general feeling in favor of still greater reforms in the way of more privacy and less ostentation at funerals.

TO SLEEP AFTER NIGHT WORK.

Scientific American.

A Swiss doctor says that many persons who extend their mental work well into the night, who during the evening follow attentively the programme of a theater or concert, or who engage evenings in the proceedings of societies or clubs, are awaked in the morning or in the night with headache. For a long while the doctor was himself a sufferer from headache of this kind, but of late years has wholly protected himself from it by simple means. When he is obliged to continue his brain work into the evening, or to be out late nights in rooms not well ventilated, instead of going directly to bed he takes a brisk walk for half an hour or an hour. While taking this tramp he stops now and then and practices lung gymnastics by breathing in and out deeply a few times. When he then goes to bed he sleeps soundly. Notwithstanding the shortening of the hours of sleep, he wakes with no trace of headache. There exists a clear and well known physiological reason why this treatment should be effective.

A Specific for Throat Diseases.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been long and favorably known as an admirable remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat troubles.

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HUSBAND VS. WIFE.

Latest Developments in a Now Notorious Case.

A Mob Attacks Mrs. Jackson's House and Tries to Burn Her in Effigy—Her Relatives Accused of Conspiracy.

LONDON, March 31.—The Jackson family imbroglio, the latter phases of which were the abduction of Mrs. Jackson by her husband at Clitheroe, a few weeks ago, as the lady was emerging from church, the unsuccessful attempt of her friends, led by her brother-in-law, a lawyer named Baidwin, to storm the house of Jackson's brother in Blackburn, whither Mrs. Jackson had been conveyed, and her subsequent release by Jackson, upon an order of the Court of Appeals, has taken a new turn. When the abduction occurred popular sympathy was largely upon the side of Mrs. Jackson, but as the facts in the case became known, 99 per cent. of the people espoused the cause of Jackson.

Mrs. Jackson inherited a large fortune from a Mr. Anderson, who sought her hand in marriage prior to her engagement to Jackson, but whom she refused. Nevertheless, when Anderson died, a short time after her marriage, it was found that his will bequeathed the bulk of his estate to Mrs. Jackson. In the event of Mrs. Jackson dying without issue, her estate would fall to her nearest relatives, Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Hall, her unmarried sister, who is a member of Baldwin's family. Mrs. Jackson is childless, and the people of Clitheroe hold Baldwin responsible for the estrangement between her and her husband, in the first place, and for the subsequent attempts which have been made to keep them apart and prevent a reconciliation.

The popular feeling against Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs Jackson has rapidly increased of late, and on Saturday evening a mob of indignant residents of Clitheroe attempted to burn Mrs. Jackson in effigy. In response to a call quietly circulated hundreds of persons gathered in the market-place and marched in procession through the chief streets bearing the effigy aloft. The police became aware of the purpose of the mob, and when the crowd arrived at the house occupied by Mrs. Jackson they found the constables guarding it in strong force.

Finding themselves foiled in their original purpose, the mob became furious. After a hasty consultation of the leaders, the street lights were extinguished, and the crowd attacked the house with stones and other missiles, smashing the windows and doing other damage, the utmost efforts of the police being necessary to prevent the rioters from effecting an entrance to the building. The maddened people then proceeded to Mrs. Baldwin's house, which they pelted with stones, mud, sticks, etc., breaking many windows, and, but for the timely arrival of a large posse of police, would have battered down the doors. The mob fought desperately in their attempts to get into the house, but the police finally succeeded in dispersing them.

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ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

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NOTHING LIKE IT.

MR. JOAB SCALES, of Toronto, writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and Lame Back; in fact, I was completely prostrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man out of me is such that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude."

WONDERFUL CURES

FOR THIRTY YEARS.—Mrs. L. Squire, Ontario Steam Dye Works, Toronto, says: "For about thirty years I have doctored for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia without getting any cure. I then tried Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and the benefits I have received from this medicine are such that I cannot withhold this expression of my gratitude. It acts immediately upon the Liver, and its good effects are noticed at once. As a Dyspepsia remedy I don't think it can be equalled."

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

HARDENED AND ENLARGED LIVER.—Mrs. H. Hall, Navarino, N.Y., writes: "For years I have been troubled with Liver Complaint. The doctors said my Liver was hardened and enlarged. I was troubled with Dizziness, Pain in my Right Shoulder, Constipation, and gradually losing flesh all the time. All food soured on my stomach, even with the closest attention to diet. I was under the care of three physicians, but did not get any relief. A friend sent me a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it affords me much pleasure to inform you that the benefit I have received from it is far beyond my expectation. I feel better now than I have done for years."

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