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WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.
Monthly 6 large pages—Free to Adven-
turers subscribers. When ordered
separately, per annum \$10 00

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London, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

STICK THEM TO THE QUESTION.
The object of the opponents of Con-
ciliation and Reciprocity in raising their clap-
trap Loyalty cry is to escape discussion of
the big issue before the country.

Let no writer or speaker on the side of
Reciprocity be so poor a tactician as to
allow himself to be lured away from his
strong ground of battle to follow the
enemy into the bog of "loyalty" or the
swamps of sophism.

Our esteemed opponents would naturally
like to get the onerous Reciprocity hosts
on the defensive on some clap-trap issue.
It may be necessary occasionally to reply
briefly even to an irrelevant attack, but let
it be done briefly and incidentally, and
then pass on to our main aggressive issue.

What are our two chief contentions?

First—That the policy of high taxation
and restriction has utterly failed to make
any class of the people prosperous, ex-
cept a handful of monopolists, but that
on the contrary it has injured the farmer,
depressed wages, hurt the wholesaler, made
the position of every retailer more difficult,
and by its barbarous taxes on iron and other
raw materials has closed up or crippled
many a worthy manufacturing industry.

Second—That reciprocity with the United
States would mean a wider market and
more prosperity for the farmer; better
wages for workmen; better times for
wholesale and retail merchants and their
employees; a better chance for all industries
other than those of the Combines. To
farmers and mothers it would mean the
keeping of their sons in Canada. To all
owners of real estate it would mean the
certain enhancement of the value of their
property.

Keep to the text yourself, and keep your
opponents to the text.

Shall it be a policy of Restriction, High
Taxation and Jingoism; or shall it be a
policy of Reciprocity, Conciliation and
Prosperity?

You are all able to think it out as the
eloquent gentlemen of the Combines, who
are thinking only of what they conceive to
be their own selfish interests, and do not
care a button for yours.

FALSEHOOD AS TO SUGAR.

The Chatham Banner is out on the sugar
question thus:

"Granulated sugar is selling in New York at
44 cents per pound for April delivery. The
Canadian consumers are paying to-day 5 cents
per pound. We use in Canada about 35 pounds
per head per annum, or for a family of six 210
pounds. Every family of six is, therefore
paying a bonus of \$9.45 a year to the Sugar
Combine."

"The above is a most glaring misrepresen-
tation. Granulated sugar was quoted at
New York on Saturday last at 5 9/16 cents
per pound wholesale net cash. On the same
day the price current at Montreal was 54
cents per pound, less 2 1/2 per cent. discount
for cash, or a difference in favor of Mon-
treal of 22 1/2 cents per 100 pounds. No
granulated sugar is quoted wholesale in
New York at 44 cents, and none is quoted
in Montreal at 5 cents per pound. The
argument which the Banner adduces from
its erroneous figures consequently fall to
the ground. The Banner should try to get
posted, or to be a little more correct in its
statements. Why are these systematic at-
tempts made by the Grit press to delude
the people?"

We copy the above choice morsel of
criticism from the London Free Press of
to-day.

Our city contemporary charges the
Chatham paper with "a most glaring misrepresen-
tation." Well may the spirited
Chatham journal reply, "Physician, heal
thyself."

The Free Press either errs through
ignorance or by intention. But it is itself
the glaring misrepresenter, and our Chat-
ham contemporary is correct in its intima-
tion regarding the price of sugar in New
York.

As pointed out by Mr. Masurel, in his
crushing reply to Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald in
today's ADVERTISER, the duty on raw
sugar comes off in the United States in
April, and the price of refined will be re-
duced accordingly.

Granulated sugar is to-day selling in New
York at 44 cents per pound for April de-
livery, and has been so selling for several
weeks past.

We trust our neighbor will be fair
enough to make the amende honorable as
soon as possible. It cannot expect to make
much out of its "systematic attempts to de-
lude the people."

This is a manufacturing town and a
legitimate manufacturer is the proper per-
son to represent it. Mr. Hyman is the
man for the people.

DOMINION VOTERS' LISTS.

A Tactful correspondent asks what the
Dominion Franchise Act has cost the coun-
try. The direct cost of the first revision of
the voters' lists in 1886, as shown in a re-
turn brought down by the Dominion Gov-
ernment, was \$420,196 25, of which \$174,-
340 68 was paid for printing, \$93,767 94
for revising officers' salaries, \$79,494 93 for
clerks and bailiffs and \$67,318 21 for other
expenses.

The second revision took place in 1889,
on the basis of the municipal lists of 1888,
and it is these grossly imperfect lists upon
which the present election takes place.

Yet, as was shown in the debate of Parlia-
ment last year, the Government had under
its control a vote of \$200,000 to effect it,
exclusive of \$36,313 04 worth of printing
material which was procured for the pur-
pose of printing the lists at Ottawa. Very
likely all this money was spent. At any
rate, the Auditor-General's report for 1889-
90 is held back from the public, and it is
fair to assume that the money was all spent
in that way. Thus at least \$800,000 of pub-
lic money must have been spent on the two
revisions, and to secure—such a list! If to
this expense of \$800,000 is added the ex-
pense to the political parties in each con-
stituency, the cost will run away up to a
couple of millions or more.

We are sorry to note that our American
cousins have imposed such high duty under
the McKinley Bill on much of our produce,
for the sake of which we have to chiefly go
to their markets. Among these articles
are horses, fat stock, barley, eggs, etc. We
would also further say that we hope the
time will come when the barriers of high
tariffs shall be broken down and trampled
under foot, and we think that it would be a
time for great rejoicing among farmers.—
(Declaration of Dominion Grange.)

Vote for Conciliation!
Vote for Reciprocity!
Vote for Prosperity!
Vote for Hyman!

ABOUT COMBINE LETTERS.

The St. Thomas Times accuses the AD-
VERTISER of refusing to publish the letters
of a Combine manager on the trade ques-
tion. Our contemporary must be in dire
straits. The ADVERTISER has refused to
publish a signed letter, written by a Com-
bine manager or by anyone else. On the
contrary, for the purpose of letting the
public know what was the best defense
which the Combines could make in favor of
continuing their special privileges, at the
expense of the people, we voluntarily
printed a letter on the subject of stoves,
which was addressed to another paper. The
ADVERTISER is a newspaper; it is on the
side of the people; it receives no special
privileges from anyone, and wants none;
and it is determined that the public shall
have all sides of the trade question, even
though it has to go to Combine organs for
Combine arguments.

BOGUS.

Almost without exception the British
and United States newspapers now refer to
the original proposition upon which the
high tax Government went to the country
as "the bogus reciprocity proposals of Sir
John Macdonald." They are bogus, for the
Conservative leader himself did not once
refer to them in his address to the electors
and they are repudiated by his chief agents
in every part of the Dominion. Yet it was
by the solemn assurance that the proposals
were genuine that he was able to get the
consent of the Governor-General to the
dissolution of Parliament.

MOTHER GOOSE PLACARDS.

Judging from the highly-colored, Mother
Goose style of placards printed and sent
out by the Toronto Combines, the members
of that benevolent institution must be
under the impression that they are address-
ing a nation of very young children.

By the way, it is not odd that the To-
ronto Manufacturers' Combine, in getting
out their colored cartons, should say much
about "loyalty," and little about their in-
moral monopolies? They talk of loyalty to
Great Britain, while they are thinking of
loyalty to the Combines.

Expenditure of United States
Government in 1815, with a
population of 20,000,000.....\$23,000,000
Expenditure of Canadian Gov-
ernment in 1890, with a popu-
lation of 5,000,000.....\$38,000,000

THE LIBERALS WILL HAVE THEIR
TURN.

Canada has had enough of the gerry-
mander and more than enough of the Fran-
chise Act. Let there be no more living of
the Grits or revising barons' trickery.
Redistribute the constituencies fairly and
wipe out the Franchise Act. It will pay
Sir John to be just.—(Toronto Telegram
(N. Y. organ).)

The tricksters had an opportunity to be
just; they were shamefully dishonest; the
electors will on March 5 put the redistribution
of the constituencies in other hands. The
turn of the Liberals has come. They can
and will do justice and fear not; but the
reckoning with the men responsible for the
realities will be full and complete.

ONE MORE PATRIOT.

Mr. J. E. Mullen, one of the most ex-
tensive manufacturers of boots and shoes in
Montreal, has declared for Unrestricted Rec-
iprocity. It is only the selfish and cowardly
Combinationists who fear honest competition.
The Manufacturers' Association asked for
Unrestricted Reciprocity in 1876. They
could not get it, and they clamored for the
"N. P." The "N. P." is a failure. Unre-
stricted Reciprocity is within range. Why
not work for the change now?

WHEN.

When an ocean of printing ink and paper
is lavished to prove that the Combine sys-
tem enriches the Canadian people:

When a man is paid a large salary by the
Combine, under the high-sounding title of
"Secretary of the Industrial League," to
go out pictures and write lies about the
opponents of the Combine system:

When many thousands of dollars are
collected from the men who have become
rich, largely at the expense of the people,
to pay for this sort of thing:

Is it not about time that the people,
without regard to former political prej-
udices or predilections, were ranged in op-
position to the Combines?

REMEMBER THE COERCERS.

We have heard it said that a desperate
defender of the Combines has been trying
to get votes for Mr. Carling by attempting
to coerce his employees. No condemnation
could be too strong for such a man. What
do the independent electors think of a
cause that cannot stand on its merits and
requires such tactics to bolster it up. We
are glad to hear that in the secret of the
polling booth and at the ballot box the in-
timidators will be given their reply. No
voter with the spirit of a man will support
a candidate who calls to his aid such agents.

THE POCKET.

"It's my pocket that I am working for,"
said a member of a Combine to the writer
the other day. That is just it. The Com-
bines are given special privileges by act of
Parliament. More than nine-tenths of the
people contribute taxes to sustain the Com-
bines in their special privileges.

The majority of the people have tired of the un-
profitable business. They begin to think of
their pockets also, and rightly conclude
that with lower taxes and a bigger market
in which to sell and buy, they would be
better off. "The many pockets shall be
taken care of, not the few," will be the ver-
dict of March 5, or we must mistake the
trend of public opinion.

It is a favorite Conservative argument in
Canada that the people of the United
States do not care for reciprocity quite so
much as the Canadian Liberals think. The
flood of petitions that Congress has re-
ceived ought to show the Canadians that
their neighbors to the south are quite as
much alive to the advantages of reciprocity
as they are.—(Detroit News.)

A DISRESPECTED ORATOR.

Mr. Larkin, of Ottawa, is posing as a big
man down in Lambton. He takes good care
not to put the disrespected "N. P." in his
own mouth. They have had enough of
high taxation down East. The West will
record its vote in a similar way next week.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

—On dit that Hon. Edward Blake, who
is a profound admirer of Mr. Laurier, will
shortly write a stirring letter in the Lib-
eral leader's favor.

—What nonsense to say that partial
trade with our neighbors would be
patriotic, while trade in all things, as the
necessities of the two peoples dictate, would
be dialytic. Only a fool or a knave would
so argue.

—All people with fixed incomes are in-
terested in voting for Reciprocity. What
they have to buy they would get cheaper,
their little properties would increase in
value, and they, at all events, would be in
every respect better off. Vote for Con-
ciliation, Reciprocity and Hyman.

—Mr. Carling is in favor of the policy
that aims to keep our factories and work-
shops going, and help them to grow and
employ more men.—(London Free Press.)

—What a champion! Has not the policy of
high taxation and its concomitants already
ruined several of our large factories that
were prosperous long before the "N. P."?
Was heard of?

—This is a campaign that Canadians will
tell their children about.—(Montreal Ga-
zette.)

We believe you; but it will cost thou-
sands of them a good deal in postage stamps,
for the high tax policy has driven over
1,000,000 natives of Canada over the
border. The country needs a change.

—Hundreds of the young men of London,
of both political parties, have been rebuffed
of their votes by the desires of Mr. Carling
and his fellow-conspirators against the
liberties of the people. These young men
will not be able to resent the outrage at
the polls, but they can work to enable the
independent electors who have votes to de-
fect so unworthy a cause.

—"London First" is Mr. Hyman's motto.
If a government supported by him is in
power the young men of the city, Liberal
and Conservative, now defrauded of their
votes by Mr. Carling and his friends, would
have been able to assert their manhood in
this election. London, too, with its
suburbs, would have had two members.
The Forest City is justly entitled to that
prestige, but Mr. Carling cannot brook any
competitor. He must be boss.

—A correspondent asks why an expres-
sion of opinion on the temperance question,
similar to that recently taken in this city,
cannot be had for the whole Dominion. We
are strongly in favor of a similar ex-
pression from the whole Dominion. As our
correspondent suggests, we in London have
had an illustration alike of the modus
operandi and of the practical benefits of a
plebiscite. The people were asked to give,
on a separate ballot, their opinion as to re-
ducing the number of licenses from 69 to
50. By a large majority they voted for re-
duction. That expression of itself had no
legal effect. But it has the effect which is
a free country such an expression of
opinion has a right to have, and the neces-
sary bylaws pass as a matter of course.
Nothing could be so educative on a large
scale as a vote on the subject of prohibi-

COMBINES VS. PEOPLE.

Some of the Alleged "Luxuries"
That Canadians Use.

Enormous Tribute Paid Jointly to the
Combines and the Government.

Here are a few specimen taxes imposed
on Canadians at the present time:

Wheat—75 per cent. Actual duty, 75 to 100
per cent.

Molasses and Syrup—1 cent per pound
and 30 per cent. Actual duty, 75 to 100
per cent.

Sugar—Price of white sugar in Liverpool,
24 cents per pound; duty, 15 cents per
pound, and 35 per cent. and 71 per cent. in
all 99 1/2 per cent.

Dr. Wm. Pepper, worth of sugar will cost the
workingman of London \$1 60 1/2.

AN ACTUAL EXAMPLE.

In June, 1890, 36 bags yellow sugar
costing the dealer in London \$445 20 1/2
land, amounting to \$21 38 1/2, or.....\$445 20 1/2

Duty on same, 19,261 pounds, at 15
cent per pound.....\$288 90

35 per cent. on cost.....\$155 90

71 per cent. on duty.....\$163 70 1/2

Total duty.....\$477 60

Over 105 per cent.

This kind of sugar is used by work-
men and farmers, and is what the present
Government try to make you believe is a
luxury.

Baskets, 10 cents per pound and 20 per
cent. or 60 to 80 per cent. and 20 per
cent. per pound, 100 to 100 per cent.

The above are a few of the reasons why
timid men are dull. The actual necessities of
life cost you twice their value.

TELEGRAMS IN A NUTSHELL.

The C. P. R. steamer, Empress of India,
has arrived at Port Said on her trip around
the world.

United States Senator John Sherman has
announced his intention of retiring from
public life at the close of his present term.

Dr. Wm. Pepper, of the University of
Pennsylvania, is writing to celebrated men
for permission to examine their brains after
death.

Col. W. D. Crockett, a loyal descendant
of the celebrated Davy Crockett, died in
Waukegan, Ill., on Sunday night, in his
73rd year.

Rose Walker, a colored woman of Dor-
chester, N. B. 105 years old, was fatally
struck Monday by her house taking fire.

The United States Government has de-
cided to send another cruiser to Chili. The
Pensacola has probably arrived at Valparaiso,
also, and the Baltimore will be there by
March 15.

There are eighteen patients at the To-
ronto General Hospital being treated with
Prof. Koch's lymph. In many of the cases
the reaction is pronounced, and the best
results are anticipated.

The statement that the Pope has sum-
moned Cardinal Gibbons to the Vatican for
a conference on church questions in the
United States is denied in Vatican circles.
There is no question pending
which would require the Cardinal's presence
in Rome.

One of the results of the Democratic Al-
liance victories in Minnesota was the
Congressional reapportionment of the State.
The seven districts are so arranged that
the Democrats, under ordinary conditions,
will control four districts, the Republicans
two and the Alliance one. The delegation
has hitherto been solidly Republican.

ARE NOT A Few Active Medi-
cines Sold in the Dominion of Canada
under the name of "Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills for Pale People?"

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