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Just received by special import per
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half the Regular

A BEAUTIFUL

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HAIR

NO HEAD

Ladies, af

nev

GRAND PRESIDENT MALLORY.

Interviewed in Toronto as to the
Aims of the Patron Order.The Election of County Officials a Topic
of Discussion.

(Thursday's Toronto Globe.)

The executive board of the Patrons of Industry went into session yesterday at the Robinson House, and will continue for three days. Those in attendance were: President A. Mallory, of Warkworth; vice-president T. O. Currie, of Strathroy; J. Lockie Wilson, of Alexandria; A. Giorde, of Meaford; and Fergus Kennedy, of Cambrichtown. Matters relating to the course to be pursued by the organization in the forthcoming Provincial election were discussed. President Mallory told some of the objects and the hopes of the Patrons to a Globe reporter who called upon him. Alluding to the seventh plank of the platform of the association, which demands "a system of civil service reform that will give each county the right to appoint or elect all county officials paid by them, except county judges," he said:

"Some Reformers appear to think that we are in the arms of Mr. Meredith and his plank. We are not with Mr. Meredith as much as we are with the Government on that matter. We do not favor the appointment of county officials by county councils, but we advocate the election of these officials by the people. Our idea is that if the people are capable of electing such high officials as Sir Oliver Mowat and Sir John Thompson they are capable of electing the men who are entrusted with the administration of the law."

"Is the whole organization united on that plank of your platform?"

"Most decidedly. I never heard a dissenting voice. I have heard a number of expressions of opinion on the subject, but we are not at all favorable to the councils appointing county officials. The county are of the opinion that such a system would make county councils the wire-pullers, and that we believe the Government is at the present time."

"You did not advocate that the Government is strongly in North Bruce?"

"No, because there were other questions that we deemed of greater importance. Particularly, at the present time, the Ontario Government appear to be disposed to originate legislation. The Government has to feel that the influence of the farmers have been so great with the Government of to-day that the Government has neglected some extent neglected the farmers' movement. But there is a great mistake in regard to the farmers' movement. The farmers are not united. They are only the farmers but we aim to unite not only such classes as farmers, but also lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, such as politicians, liquor dealers, and all other farmers and laborers. Beyond that limit are eligible."

"What is the strength of your organization?"

"A fortnight ago we had the grand secretary told me that we had about 2,550 associations. There are probably 2,600, as he is membership is increasing constantly. As to our membership, it is hard to speak with absolute certainty, but I should place it at about 175,000."

"What is the relation of the Patrons of Industry to the existing political parties?"

"The relation is a misunderstanding. In particular, and I think the Ontario Government must have been laboring under a misunderstanding in the course it took in North Bruce. We are not an organization whose object is to overthrow the Government. We aim to make known to the Government what are the wishes, as we believe, of the majority of the people of this country, and so long as governments are willing to accede to those wishes they may expect the Patron representatives to stand by them. But if they refuse to accede to what we believe to be the wishes of the people as expressed through our representatives they will have to suffer the consequences, that is all."

"It has been asserted that while you denounce partyism your organization exacts a more binding pledge from its members than do the political parties."

"Members of the Patrons of Industry are bound on their honor as citizens and as members of the organization to support the candidate of a convention regularly called for that purpose. They are not bound unless a convention has been held and a candidate placed in the field. If a man who belongs to one of the parties refuses to support the nominee of that party he is read out of the party for the time being, and so with a member of the Patron order. A Patron is pledged to support the candidate of the convention just as the member of one of the political parties is. In the forthcoming Provincial and Dominion elections we intend to elect as many Patrons as possible. We have 30 candidates in the field for the Ontario Legislature, and probably we will have in this Province between 35 and 40 for the House of Commons."

"What is your hope to accomplish?"

"We hope to obtain the balance of power in both Houses."

"You will support the party that from the Patron standpoint, most nearly subserves the public interest?"

"It depends how you put that. We will support the party in power, which ever party it should be, in so far as it accedes to our demands, and we will not participate without giving every chance to the Government of the day in any votes of want of confidence in existing Governments. If after Sir Oliver Mowat has been duly informed what the wishes of the people are and refuses to grant their demands, most certainly Sir Oliver would have to make room for somebody else if we were strong enough in the Legislature. But I have not the slightest idea that such an exigency will occur, because in the plank relating to the election of county officials, for instance, we are just as far from Mr. Meredith as we are from Sir Oliver Mowat."

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The modern Pandora of fashion and folly. Has opened the box of the ills of her kind. Hence weakness and sickness with acute melancholy.

Much suffering of body and worry of mind. This host of complaints, this legion of ills. For relief shall they seek forever in vain! And must they still suffer disorders complex.

Ah! No! For Pandora has left in the box. A sure cure for all such diseases. 'Tis Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription!

Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir—I have taken the "Favorite Prescription" and I can recommend it to anybody that suffers with any female disease. I have tried several doctor's prescriptions but none did me the good that yours did.

Yours respectfully,

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Free sample MILLER'S WORM POWDERS 68 p

the druggists.

MR. McCLARY ON PROTECTION.

A Plea for the Maintenance of the High
Tax Pay.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

In your issue of the 31st ult. an article headed "The Foundry Struck Hard,"

quoting the Haggart foundry, of Brampton, being sold for \$8,000, claiming the amount

formerly held a mortgage of \$75,000 on the

same property, you quote from the Hamilton

Times my statement that stove

foundries were not making more than 4

per cent. on capital invested, citing these

facts as a proof of the failure of the N. P.,

claiming the consumers were paying more

for stoves, and labor not as well paid as

1879. Not one of these contentions will

hold water. The kind of stoves now de-

manded by the trade were never so low in

price as at present. Iron is lower than in

1879. Our average molders were never paid

higher, never given more constant employ-

ment. Tin goods produced by us are sold

at half, or less than half, the price realized

twenty years since. Here lies a direct con-

tradiction to your contention that the con-

sumer is robbed to enrich the manu-

facturer. The manufacturer here

receives less than cost for his

product, and the consumer gets the differ-

ence. Your columns, with other Reform

papers, are filled with arguments against

so-called class legislation, robbing one part

of the community to enrich the manu-

facturers. I understand the protective tariff

has been introduced as one of the chief

factors to lay a foundation to build up a

great country, meaning to the country

employment of our own people, producing

our requirements at home, instead of em-

ploying the same or other labor in a foreign

country, impoverishing us. I understand

from many years' observation it has meant

prices on some lines temporarily higher

than the American nation produced. The rule

has been over-production, producing home

competition, reducing the product to the

lowest possible price to the consumer,

meaning on the whole unprofitable invest-

ments to the manufacturers. Taking the

whole average earnings for many years,

the same capital invested in banking

has produced double, a safe and sure

return. The American nation are said to be

the largest producers in the world of iron; not

one pound of this iron or steel would have

been produced without protection, except

a small quantity of charcoal iron produced

from wood furnaces and from scrap of little

value. Protection has meant producing

the nation's requirements at a lower price

than in any part of the world. Its product

used in railroad and rolling stock amounts

to more, I think, than the whole circulating

medium of the United States; it would

have impoverished the nation to have paid

for it. This is one of many of the great

products developed under protection, giv-

ing support to about 40 per cent. of the

population in towns and cities, while under

a so-called revenue tariff the condition ap-

pears about 15 per cent. I understand a

revenue tariff to mean importing our re-

quirements for the revenue, and a pro-

tective tariff to keep them out to be pro-

duced in our own country. At the last

presidential election the American nation

was never in a more prosperous condition,

but the same crisis in the Democratic press,

as appear from day to day, the Reform

press of this country, misled the work-

ing masses as to support the free trade cry,

and succeeded in striking such a blow at

the main structure as to demoralize it. Hundreds of thousands of the highest paid

operatives in the world a few months since,

are now in the state of starvation. Failures

have increased 50 per cent; amounts in-

volved in these failures 400 per cent. Hundreds of banks have failed; over 70

railroad corporations have gone into the

hands of receivers, some nearly of the

magnitude of the C. P. R. and G. T. R. If

serious meddling with the tariff of the

United States, much higher than ours, will

produce results witnessed there, what

would be the results with us? They are

wealthy compared with us, their fac-

tories are brought to a much

higher state of perfection on the

average than ours. I don't approve

of unnecessarily crying "Wolf," but venture

an opinion that should the next general

election be carried against the Government,

that we will have brought on this country

a commercial crisis tenfold worse than that

witnessed in the United States, and from

this date until the next general election I

look for few or no new enterprises, with a

considerable lack of confidence and mis-

trust. Go to a wise banker with your

policy and he will tell you he could not in-

dorse it, as it would mean, if carried out,

ruin to a large percentage of his customers,

with not an improbability of a loss of all

the bank's capital; 20 per cent. of the loans

would mean this. Go to a propertyholder

in any of our large cities, and if he under-

stands your policy he will tell you the city

would be ruined, or nearly so. Go to a

widow with sons or daughters on whom

she depends for support, and she would

not indorse it, as it would mean depriving

her of her support. Go to a mechanic

understanding it, and he will tell you the

glorious day is developed; if let alone it will

successfully develop under the present

policy. You say manufacturers prospered

under a 15 per cent. tariff; manufacturers

hardly began to develop until the American

war. The inflation there was our protec-

tion. Under it factories sprang up. When

the war was brought to a close and values

sank to where they were before the war,

our country was over-run by American

producers, bringing ruin on our manu-

facturers and starvation on working people,

and no portion of the community could be

said to have benefited. I can understand

how you misled the farmer, telling him as

a consumer that he is robbed to enrich the

manufacturers; but what I cannot under-

stand is that you will return to the city

with the same arguments and influence the

mechanic and laborer and tell him he is

also robbed. If they take you at your

word and receive what you offer fully

carried out it would mean ruin to these

men and utter ruin to the cities. That it

would be carried out by any party I do not

believe, or be attempted except by some of

the present impracticable leaders, but I do

believe it would lead to such changes as

would bring on a commercial crisis that

would take many years to recover from it,

and would manufacture such an overwhelm-

ing stock of Tories as would in the years

to come bury out of sight the present Grit

party.

JOHN McCLARY.

London, Jan. 2, 1894.

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To many people who have the taint of Scrofula

in their blood. The agonies caused by the

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