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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

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God's in his heaven,

All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

If you trust in God and yourself

you can surmount every obstacle. Do

not yield to restless anxiety. One

must not always be asking what may

happen to one in life, but one must

advance fearlessly and bravely.

—(PRINCE HISMARCK.)

London, Friday Nov. 3.

—Only those communications to which the

writers are willing to have their names ap-

peared in print will be published in these

columns.

—A report from Montreal is to the effect

that R. S. White, M. P., for the Conserva-

tive party, will this week be

gozzetted to the long-vacant position of

collector of customs of Montreal. Heret-

ofore, the position was held by Mr. H. C.

Dr. Henry, of Orangeville. The Govern-

ment would sooner lose Ottawa and Win-

nipeg together than Cardwell.

—A young English farmer complains

bitterly of the treatment he and others

have received at the hands of men to whom

they paid premiums with the object of

being taken Canadian methods of agricul-

ture. If these young men would first com-

municate with the Ontario Minister of

Agriculture they would find that they do

not need to pay 1 cent to be taught how

to farm, provided they are willing to learn,

and to take pot luck with the farmers and

their families. There are hundreds of

farmers in this Province who would be

willing to teach a young man the art of

farming to advantage, and ask nothing in

return for board and house room but a fair

day's work side by side with themselves.

—In London, Ont., papers are discussing

the recent flag incident at the Irish village

in the World's Fair, with a view of de-

ciding whether or not it constituted an out-

rage. The Advertiser is inclined to hold

that it did not. The flag having been the

Union Jack and the Advertiser being a

Liberal paper may account for this

peculiarity of view. —(Montreal Gazette.)

Truth must be "protected" in Montreal,

for it is a very scarce commodity in the

Gazette office. The London papers have

not discussed the question of whether or

not the pulling down of the Union Jack at

the Irish village was an outrage, therefore

there is no foundation for the sneer of our

Montreal contemporary. What was dis-

cussed was whether or not it was a proper

thing to denounce "thousands of Irish-

men" in Chicago as sympathizing with the

outrage, when, on the testimony of Lady

Aberdeen, who was present, and whose

version of the affair the Advertiser up-

held, but a few remarks participated. The

Gazette man should procure new spectacles.

NOT A LIBEL SUIT.

One of the curiosities of the Ellis-Tuck

case is the persistent endeavor by Con-

servative newspapers to make believe that

the veteran St. John journalist has been

sent to jail and heavily fined as a result of

a trial for libel. If that were the case the

Advertiser would have less to say about

the case. There are two kinds of libel—

one civil, in which a plaintiff sues for

damages, and the other criminal, for a con-

viction on which not only damages but

imprisonment may follow. In both cases

the accused is tried by a judge and jury.

Mr. Ellis was not given that opportunity.

He was pounced upon by those who had no

good reason for loving him. He was

charged with contempt of court, in that he

denounced an act he believed to be against

the public interests—a seat of law—and he

was sent to jail and condemned to pay

thousands of dollars of costs. When his

counsel asked for leave to appeal against

a sentence so very severe he was told that

there was no appeal and the autocratic

decree is now being carried out.

Was that a sentence under the libel

laws, as the Hamilton Spectator and other

apologists for the outrageous proceedings

argue? Surely it is time that the law were

placed in a position that no man, be he

editor or ordinary citizen, be his political

predilections what they may, could be de-

prived of his liberty without a fair trial be-

fore a jury of his countrymen.

We have a poor opinion of the Cana-

dian Press Association if it fails to organize

such an opposition to this system of deal-

ing with alleged "contempt of court" as

shall forever put it out of the power of the

Judges Tuck, no matter where found, to

duplicate the St. John outrage against

the liberty of the subject.

WESTERN ONTARIO CITIES AND TOWNS INJURED BY THE HIGH TAX POLICY.

The attempt to bolster up the policy of

high taxation by means of the so-called

census of manufacturing industries, for

compiling which the enumerators were

granted a bonus of so much an industry,

has signally failed. Mr. McCarthy's ex-

posure at St. Marys was not required to

convince any reasonable man that "pro-

tection" has been an injury rather than a

help not only to the farming community,

but to many manufacturers as well. The

enumerators reported that while the popu-

lation of the stone town of St. Marys in-

creased by 1, the industries were aug-

mented from 64 to 73. That is to say, the

more the factories the fewer the employes!

But St. Marys is not alone in this respect.

In the ten years, according to the census

returns, the population of Ingersoll de-

creased by 127. Yet the voracious

chroniclers of manufacturing find an in-

crease of these industries from 86 to 103.

In Stratford the population decreased 501

in the ten years from 1881 to 1891; never-

theless the well-bounded enumerators re-

turned an increase of manufacturing from 102

to 132. The population of the town of Kin-

cardine decreased 245 in the same period,

but, according to the manufacturing branch

of the census, the industries were found to

have increased over 100 per cent.—from 24

to 50. As in these degenerate days, all

sorts of enterprises—from the itinerant

sellers to the dressmaker who goes out

by the day—are dubbed industries, and

the finders of them well-bounded for re-

cording their existence, we have a very fair

explanation of the anomaly of increased

"factories" while the population has de-

creased. Our rulers have served no good

purpose in thus padding the census. They

have put a premium upon a system that,

as is here demonstrated, makes a laughing

stock of their returns and renders them

utterly unreliable as data.

A more correct index of the relative

progress of the cities and towns of the

Dominion is to be found in the returns of

the population—first, during the revenue

tariff period from 1871 to 1881 and

"protective" tariff decade between 1881

and 1891. We give below the official figures

for those cities and towns in Western

Ontario that were incorporated twenty

years ago, and for which returns are

obtainable:

1871 1881 1891

St. Thomas.....15,356 20,300 22,977

Amherstburg.....1,393 2,672 2,273

Bothwell.....985 965 897

Chatham.....5,046 5,597 6,169

Paris.....3,173 3,173 3,094

Kincardine.....1,907 2,876 2,631

Sandwich.....1,169 1,143 1,352

Windsor.....4,253 6,561 10,322

Sarnia.....1,288 2,450 2,494

Clinton.....3,016 2,966 2,635

Goderich.....3,354 4,561 3,389

Chatham.....5,673 7,873 9,032

Sarnia.....2,634 3,463 4,257

Woodstock.....3,292 3,373 3,612

Stratford.....3,232 3,817 3,316

Ingersoll.....4,022 4,318 4,410

Listowel.....3,016 2,966 2,635

Listowel.....4,313 4,239 3,961

Mitchell.....1,892 2,284 2,161

St. Marys.....3,129 3,415 3,416

These figures will be a revelation to those

people who have been inclined to believe

the statement that the urban communities

made no progress in the days of the revenue

tariff. Far from that being the case, we

have here demonstrated that despite the

world-wide depression of trade which set

in abroad as early as 1873, and that

reached Canada in 1875, the cities and

towns of Western Canada, almost without

exception, made greater progress during

the low-tariff period than during a similar

era of "protection". Between 1871 and

1881 the population of Bothwell fell off 30

and that of Sandwich 17, but between 1881

and 1892, as this official record demon-

strates, the population of Amherst-

burg, which increased over 700 in the

previous decade, fell away 393. The

population of Listowel, which

jumped up from 976 in 1871 to 2,638

in 1881, was only 2,587 in 1891. Goderich

increased its population in the low tariff

period by 600, but "protectionism" was

established, and in ten years the town had

lost that 600, and 100 additional. A similar

result flowed from the operations of the

pernicious policy in Stratford, where the

increase of population in the low tariff

period was nearly 600, and the decrease

under the "N. P." 501. Ingersoll and

Mitchell have had similar experience, and

such we believe has been the experience of

all but a few of the larger cities—the

homes of the combines—who have been

enabled by special legislation to squeeze

out many smaller manufacturers in the

average cities and towns, and to concentrate

the industrial population at a few points.

It is not to be wondered at that the

thinking portion of the people of Canada

feel disinclined to continue the combine-

breeding policy of collecting the national

revenue. It has hurt both the farmer and

the mechanic, while it has blotted out

or tyrannized over many honorable

manufacturers who never believed in

the class "protective" law, and still

refuse to acknowledge that it is of per-

manent benefit to any one outside of a

combine. Merchants and manufacturers know

to their sorrow that it has curtailed the

purchasing power of the farmers, and has

thus been a positive injury to those who

labor to meet the wants of the agricultural

community. The reaction, as we have seen,

has retarded the prosperity of our cities

and towns in the last ten years. The

centralization can only be combatted by a

speedy return to such a revenue tariff as

shall enable every man, no matter what his

occupation, to make the most of his earn-

ings. That is impossible during the "N. P."

tyranny.

TRAGEDY AT PETROLEA.

Arthur Stokes Killed by a Falling

Derrick.

PETROLEA, Nov. 2.—Mr. Arthur Stokes

was instantly killed this morning. He was

assisting in erecting a three-pole derrick,

and one of the timbers fell on him with

fatal results.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Judgment to be Delivered at the Feb-

ruary Sitting—Chief Justice

Strong Going South.

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—(Special).—It has been

decided by the judges of the Supreme

Court that judgment in the Manitoba

school case shall be delivered early in the

February term of the sitting of the court.

Chief Justice Strong, who has six months'

leave of absence, will go south for awhile,

probably to the West Indies, but will re-

turn in time to take his seat on the bench

to enable the court to render judgment

during the February term.

DOUBLE WRECK.

A Dozen Cars Smashed Into Kindling

Wood on the N. Y. Central.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—A dozen freight

cars were piled on top of each other at

Kameau Junction on the New York Central

last night. There were two wrecks. The

first occurred about 6 o'clock and was

caused by a brake beam falling. The

several cars were smashed into kindling

wood and the tracks for some distance were

torn up.

About 10 o'clock another freight came

along. The engineer failed to see the

danger signals, the cars jumped the tracks,

and a second wreck resulted. Ten cars

were smashed and the contents destroyed.

The damage will amount to several thousand

dollars.