

The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Mng. Dir.

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

Now is the time to resolve.
Even the seasons keep turning over
new leaves; but is not the better?

Next year, Premier Laurier will have
three Lieutenant-Governorships to fill—
that of Ontario in May; that of British
Columbia next summer; and that of
Quebec next December.

Somebody, aching for expensive ex-
perience, is talking of starting another
daily newspaper in the already over-
crowded Ottawa field. Punch's "ad-
vice to those about to marry" is in
order: "Don't."

Here is another view of the London
election case. It is from the Stratford
Beacon: "The Toronto Star thinks
that Major Beattie, of London, ought
in decency to resign. It would be not
only decent; it would be sensible as
well. The more the election is investi-
gated the worse it will look."

The Russian railway through China
will soon be an accomplished fact.
Big results are expected from this
extension of civilization's great aid
into the Flowery Kingdom. It used
to be said that "railway communica-
tions corrupt good Mormons." Now it
will soon be proved that railway com-
munications are fatal to Chinese ex-
clusiveness.

In connection with the proposal to
put an import tax on wheat entering
Great Britain, a well-known English
expert has made the interesting cal-
culation that the addition of one far-
thing to the price of the four-pound
loaf of bread involves a total increased
expenditure in the United Kingdom of
\$18,500,000 per annum.

The Blotted-Out Newspaper.
L'Electeur, hitherto an influential
daily newspaper, published in Quebec
city, has been placed under the ban
by the Catholic bishops of the dis-
trict, and the proprietor, after stating
that this attack means his financial
ruin, has promptly brought the life
of his journal to an end.

The extraordinary effect of this ac-
tion on the part of these men can be
appreciated when it is said that the
decree makes it a mortal sin, for
which there is no absolution, to read
the journal which has been excom-
municated. For a Catholic such a de-
cree means very much.

Of what has this newspaper been
guilty to bring it under the ban? It
has taken strong grounds in favor of
the Manitoba school settlement, and
it has criticised the methods of those
clergymen who at last general elec-
tion and since entered the political
arena. The language which it used
was doubtless trenchant, and it may
not always have been discreet; but
those who favor free speech are able
to retort that it is somewhat strange
that, while this tremendous power is
used to crush an independent news-
paper, and to injure those whose
cause it advocated, the most vehe-
ment and inflammatory utterance of
the leaders in the crusade against
L'Electeur and the Liberal leaders of
Canada is passed by with approval,
or at least without objection.

It is an interesting, if not extreme-
ly edifying, spectacle which is pre-
sented in our sister province. There
are few portions of the civilized world
in which the turning on of the engines
of autocracy to suppress freedom of
speech and freedom of thought would
now be tolerated by either Catholics
or Protestants. Suppose, for example,
that in this Province the heads of the
Methodist, or Presbyterian, or Bap-
tist bodies were to issue an edict that,
under a penalty of damnation, no per-
son should henceforth read either the
Globe, the Mail and Empire, or The
Advertiser, the effect of such a rul-
mination would be that in many
thousands of cases, instead of obeying
the decree, there would be a demand
for additional copies, to prove to the
would-be autocrats that there was
such a thing as individual right and
individual freedom to read, to think,
to act.

Nor must it be supposed that this
coming of proper independence and
individual self-respect would be con-

finned alone to the Protestant section
of our population. In this Province,
as is well known, the Roman Catho-
lics divide on public questions accord-
ing to their individual political con-
victions, and no prelate would be able
to enforce his views on his flock save
by the intrinsic justice of his argu-
ment. The same is true of the people
of Ireland. That island is overwhelm-
ingly Catholic, and its population
clings with the warmest affection and
respect to their religion and their
spiritual advisers; but all students of
the history of Ireland know that
nothing is more certain than that the
people will never give up their political
convictions at the behest of prelate,
priest or any power whatsoever. In-
deed, their constant declaration, again
and again renewed, has been that
while in matters of religion they place
implicit faith in the church, in politi-
cal issues they follow their own con-
victions. Similar views are main-
tained by the Catholics of the United
States, where the opinions of that
section of the population are political-
ly just as much divided as are the
opinions of Protestants. Indeed, the
chief effect of the recent establish-
ment of a Papal Alegate in the
neighboring republic has been to re-
lease from any attempt at undue
episcopal control those priests and
members of the church who choose to
exercise their own judgment on pub-
lic questions.

The Province of Quebec is the only
civilized country of which we have
any knowledge where these astounding
pretensions to suppress freedom of
thought and of argument are now
seriously set up. It is well known,
however, that very many of the
priests in Quebec are not in favor of
this absolutism, and that vast masses
of the laity are determined to ex-
ercise their manhood rights in accord-
ance with what they consider to be
just. This was demonstrated in a
marked degree at the last Dominion
general election.

It will be very interesting to ob-
serve the outcome of this new crusade
in favor of absolutely crushing out
political freedom and independence in
the Province of Quebec. We venture
to say that the large forces now in
play are of such a character that the
narrow restrictionism attempted will
be no more successful than would be
an attempt to turn back the torrents
of Niagara.

Butte, Mont., as an Example.
What we are coming to, in Canada,
in the matter of the development of
our mineral resources, is made ap-
parent by a Butte, Mont., correspon-
dent, who gives the following as a
conservative estimate of the output
in that district during 1896:

Pounds copper.	
Anaconda Company	120,000,000
Boston and Montana	45,000,000
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.,	18,000,000
Farrot Company	14,000,000
Colorado Company	5,000,000
Clark's Reduction Works	4,000,000
Total	216,000,000

The value of the copper at 11 cents
per pound is \$23,760,000. The gold and
silver, by-products of the copper ores,
will yield \$8,000,000, making the total
yield of the district \$31,760,000. This
exceeds 1895 by about \$1,000,000. Take
a map of Montana and draw a line
for an axis, passing through Helena
and Virginia City, make the axis
to exceed 120 miles long, and mark
off a strip of territory on each side
about 30 miles wide, and you have
the boundaries of a tract 120 miles
long and 60 miles wide from which
has been produced all Montana's cop-
per, most of the lead, three-fourths
of the silver, and nine-tenths of the
gold. Bannock and Gold Creek are
the only placer districts of note out-
side this rich mineral zone. Butte,
with its unparalleled deposits of cop-
per, lies near the center of this min-
ing zone. It is not likely that there can
be named anywhere a tract of equal
area that has produced so much value
in so short a time, and still retain so
large a proportion of unworked ground
of unknown richness. The daily out-
put of the Anaconda Company is now
5,000 tons. During the present year
the company has expended \$2,000,000
in making improvements, and has di-
vided \$3,000,000 among its stockholders.
Among the improvements was the
purchase of several new mammoth
hoisting engines. These enormous
pieces of machinery are capable of lift-
ing many tons from a depth of several
thousand feet. Next year nearly all
the mines of this company will be
sunk several hundred feet deeper.

We give these figures to show the
enormous benefits accruing to a coun-
try from the effective development of
its minerals. Many assurances have
been supplied recently by min-
ing experts that we in Can-
ada have just as rich mineral
lands as Montana—both in On-
tario and the Rocky Mountains.
What we need is intelligent develop-
ment, which has not hitherto been
possible because of the holding back
of mounted men. The era of progress
has, however, set in, and the eyes of
the investing public, hitherto kept on
Butte, on Johannesburg, and on West-
ern Australia, are now being directed
to Rossland and to the Rainy River
District. Canada's turn has surely ar-
rived.

The Anti-British Tax Policy.

The council of the United Empire
Trade League early this month ex-
pressed Sir Charles Tupper at lunch-
con, and in responding, Sir Charles
denied that his party had been de-
flected on the question of preferential
trade within the empire. That is true,
for the chief issue presented by Sir
Charles and his supporters was the
"protection" for native industries,
which the U. E. T. L. was claimed to afford.
But Sir Charles went on to say that
the Conservative party in Canada
took their stand upon the question
of preferential trade within the em-
pire, "with the result that Mr. Laurier
was compelled to declare that he was
not in favor of it." The strongest sup-
porters of Sir Charles Tupper's party do not
think that the U. E. T. L. is in favor of
freer trade relations with the
United Kingdom, and a few years
ago, when the Liberal members of the
House of Commons voted for a motion
to lower the scale of duties
against British goods, the Conserva-
tive members voted almost as a unit
against it. The U. E. T. L. is framed
by Sir Charles Tupper himself, op-
erated specially to the exclusion of
British goods from Canada.

A FUTILE ARGUMENT.

Byander, in the Weekly Sun.
Nothing can be more futile than the
argument of the Protectionists that
free trade is a failure because it has
not been at once generally adopted,
as Bright and Cobden hoped. The
practical question is whether the pol-
icy of free trade has been successful
in the country which has adopted it.
The answer to that question is the
immense commercial prosperity of
England, and the enormous increase of
her wealth since 1846. If the other
nations have refused to follow suit
and share the prosperity, so much the
more for them. The United States
are quoted as an instance of the suc-
cess of Protectionism. The United
States is the greatest free trade nation
in the world. They have absolute free
trade over a whole continent, with an
almost unlimited variety of prod-
ucts. This advantage has been too
great for their protectionist tariffs to
countervail. The Empire of Napoleon
though his policy was ultra-protec-
tionism against all outsiders, enjoyed
commercial prosperity because it had
free trade over an immense area with-
in. It is not by reason or argument,
or by observation of the effect of free
trade on the country which has adopted
it that the extension of Cobden's
principle has been proved; it is by
the action of sinister interests, aided
by national antipathies, influences
alien alike to reason and to the public
good. When Bright and Cobden are
described as visionaries, and peace-mo-
nists, it is forgotten that William Pitt,
who was assuredly no peace-monger,
and Sir Robert Peel were also free
traders. Pitt was looking forward to
the total abolition of customs duties
when his commercial policy was
checked by the outbreak of the
French revolution. Cavour, whom no
body would call either a visionary
or a peace-monger, was also a free
trader.

HUMAN NATURE IN KANSAS.

Atchison Globe.
Every man has days when nothing
but civilization keeps him out of fist
fights.

LOSS AND GAIN.

Atchison Globe.
It is not such a terrible thing to lose
your reputation; some men would be
lucky if they could do it.

NO NEED TO HURRY.

There was a young lady of Crews,
Who wanted to catch the 2:22;
Said the porter, "Don't hurry,
Or scurry, or hurry,
It's a minute or 2 2:22."

Mrs. Mary C. Robbins, in her article
of park-making as a national art, in
the January Atlantic, suggests the pos-
sibility of a system of parks from
New York to San Francisco. This
suggestion, while startling at first,
becomes more and more possible as
time goes on and the growth of park-
making in cities continues.

An interesting paper by Alexander
Meadie, entitled "Fog Possibilities,"
appears in the January Harper's, with
illustrations of fog phenomena photo-
graphed at the Lick Observatory. The
author of the paper hints at future
discoveries which may enable the sci-
entist to disperse fog either in the
form of rain or a precipitate of dust,
and he believes that a full under-
standing of fog phenomena is a neces-
sary precedent to the solution of the
problem of rain-making.

STRIKE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Because a man
who is not a member of the Book-
binders' Union is allowed to work at
a cutting machine in Hunter, Ross &
Co.'s bindery, fifteen employees went
out on strike yesterday. The employees
said that the man should be paid the
union wages or be discharged. The
firm think that as the man is not a
bookbinder, but has been employed on
cutting machines in other factor-
ies, they are justified in employing him
and paying him as they see fit. The
striking men say that an agreement
made last June was to the effect that
men employed on the cutting machines
must be journeymen bookbinders, has
been broken, as the man in question
is only an apprentice, having never
served his time as a binder. The
printers and pressmen will back the
binders in their trouble.

Keep good company, and you shall
be one of the number.

BACK IT UP.

That's what we do.

HANLEY'S CELESTIAL REMEDY "Backs"
weak backs and the "backed-up" people "back"
up their statements with their testimony. Here's
a sample:

For a number of years I have been
troubled with a lame back, which at times
became so painful that I had to lay off work.
Nine months ago I was lucky enough to be
advised to try Hanley's Celestial-Nerve Com-
pound, and after taking two or three bottles
the pain entirely left me, and I feel certain
that my cure is permanent, as I have
had no return of the pain for eight months
now. Wm. Rogers, 5 Ottawa St., Toronto.
"Celeg Chaser" cures Sore Throat. 10c.

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Munyon's Improved Homoeopathic Remedies
Place the Means of Self Cure Within
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Rich and Poor Alike Provided With
Home Remedies That May Be Relied
Upon as Sure Specifics for All Diseases
—Get Munyon's Guide to Health From
Your Nearest Druggist—Buy a 25-Cent
Munyon Remedy and Cure Yourself.

With Munyon's Remedies every one
can become his own doctor. No ex-
perimenting, no guess work, no purg-
ing, no nauseous doses. The cure is
certain, quick and permanent. Mun-
yon's system is to build up, not tear
down; to strengthen, not to weaken.
If you are sick, cast aside all other
medicines, bury prejudice, slip into
the nearest drug store, and ask for a
Munyon "Guide to Health." It will
cost you nothing, and will tell you
how to cure yourself and save doc-
tor's bills. A 25c vial of one of Mun-
yon's Remedies may be all that you
need to cure yourself, after everything
else has failed. In any event, your
cure will cost you but trifles. Thou-
sands of testimonials from grateful
patients in all parts of the country
attest the wonderful efficacy of Mun-
yon's Remedies in the cure of every
curable disease.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists,
mostly 25 cents a vial.
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13 Albert street, Toronto, answered
with free medical advice for any dis-
ease.

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In Quarter-Pound Tins & Packets Only.
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BY USING
PYNY-PECTORAL
The Quick Cure for COUGHS,
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CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.
Mrs. JOSEPH NEWICK,
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"Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure
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several other remedies had failed. It has
also cured an acute cough once for my
family. I prefer it to any other medicine
for coughs, croup or hoarseness."
H. J. BARBOUR,
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"As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is
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coughers will have no other."
Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
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Proprietors, MONTREAL.

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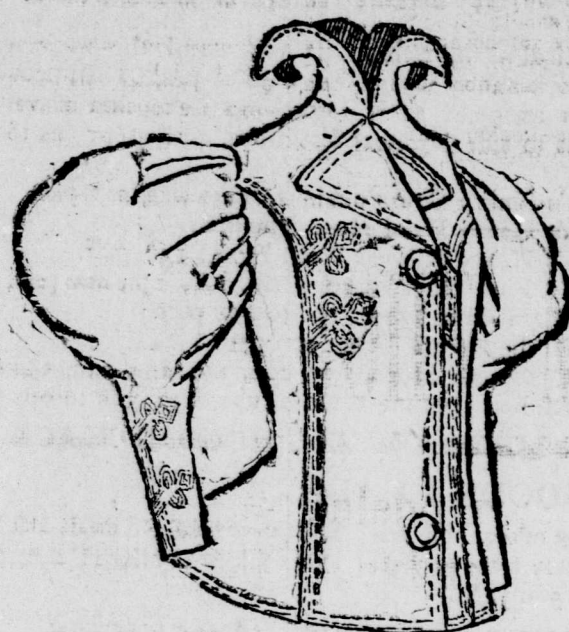
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SCRANTON COAL is always fresh
mined and never has cinders. We can
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the best quality to be obtained. We
deliver with care.

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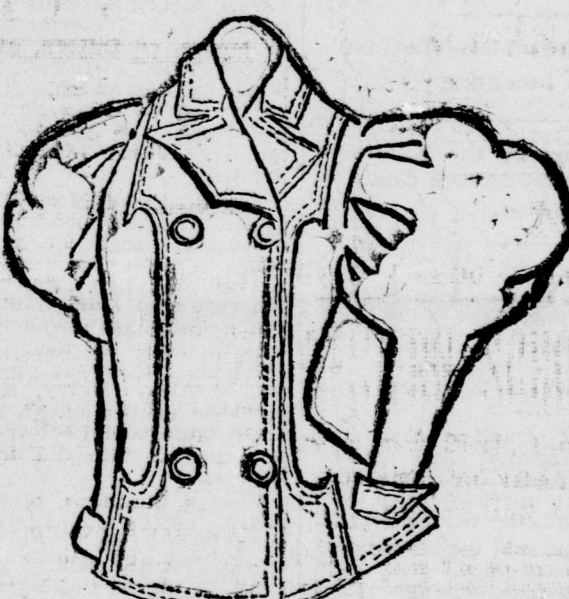
Chapman's Sale

MANTLES

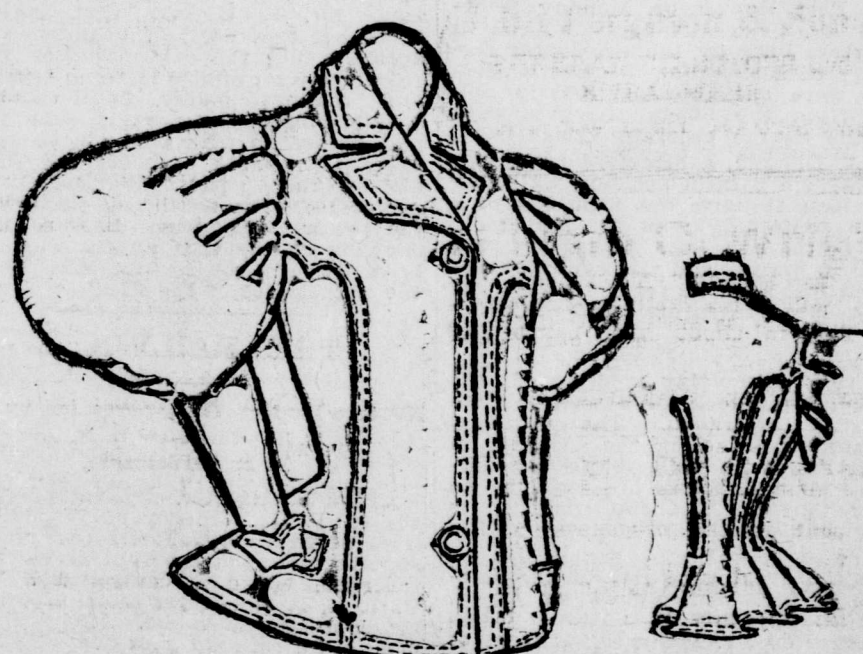
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colored. Satisfaction guaranteed or money re-
funded.



\$10 Mantles for	-	\$ 3 00
12 Mantles for	-	5 00
13 Mantles for	-	6 50
15 Mantles for	-	7 50
19 Mantles for	-	10 00



Misses' Jackets also at a great reduction. A number
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Wrappers. A handsome warm Wrapper now only \$1 39,
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