

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum ... \$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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

"The Advertiser" advocates Continental Free Trade, free trade with Great Britain, free trade with the world.

"The Advertiser" looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an independent Canadian Nation, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, 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. As to Imperial Federation, sometimes spoken of, the ADVERTISER as yet has seen nothing proposed that bears any stamp of practicability, and in any case infinitely prefers the grander and more really hopeful scheme of a federation of the English-speaking peoples of the world. Towards this consummation a large stride would be taken by a Confederation of the English-speaking people of the North American Continent.

"The Advertiser" advocates prohibition and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

"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.

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

London, Monday, Jan. 23.

J. J. Ross, managing director, denies that the Erie and Huron Railway Company has made any offer to Mr. Miller or his syndicate for the purchase of its line.

A CORRESPONDENT, in another column, asks for information regarding the cleaning of the sidewalks. There is a city by-law enacting that the sidewalks must be cleared by owners or occupants four hours after the fall of snow. The snow plow visitation does not relieve parties affected from the responsibility of cleaning the walks. Thus everyone who fails to clean off is liable to a penalty. Something will have to be done, if limbs are not to be broken in traversing the ups and downs of the sidewalks as they at present exist in this city.

THE Hamilton Spectator pays a very poor compliment to Lord Stanley when it declares that "the late visits of the Governor to several Ontario towns were undertaken simply to mitigate the monotony of a life at Rideau Hall, the salmon streams being at the time quite inaccessible." Nevertheless, there may be something in the declaration. One thing is certain, the Governor-General really did fish while it was yet summer, and visited this, the garden of Canada, in the depths of winter. It was his misfortune, however.

A LEARNED correspondent gives us a theory regarding the phenomenally cold spell that we are passing through. He says that the strongly ozonic or very dry state of the atmosphere is the cause of the present very cold weather. Moisture tempers extremely hot or cold weather. The present winter has been, thus far, over a great portion of this continent as well as of Europe, a very dry one. There seems to be no humidity to speak of, either on the lower or upper strata of the air, and the cold waves from the arctic regions have full sweep, untempered by moisture across the temperate zone.

Gov. Antgled, of Springfield, Ill., has been seized with serious illness. His condition is very serious.

THE HIGHER COURT JUDGES ON THE LONDON ELECTION SCANDAL.

The London Free Press again revives its assertion that the ADVERTISER is guilty of unchristian conduct because it prefers to take the views of six superior court judges in regard to the London Seat Steal in preference to that of its editor, Judge Elliot. After berating the ADVERTISER for standing up for the rights of the majority of the citizens of London against the grossly partisan decision by means of which Mr. Hyman's seat was stolen from him, the Free Press says:

"Our contemporary keeps a standing column of puerile denunciation, which it prints every little while to keep alive bitter feelings—a most Christian-like part! It will print it again to-morrow, most likely, and again and again on every pretext. But a better way would be to produce the reasoned judgment of the six judges, or any one of them, in opposition to the rulings of Judge Elliot. They cannot produce it, for it is not in existence."

The Free Press has an odd view of the mission of a public newspaper. It would fain try to make its readers believe that the ADVERTISER, in discussing this subject, has departed from strict regard to the proprieties of journalism, but it takes good care not to reproduce the short explanation of which it complains. The ADVERTISER is a newspaper. It will discuss public topics on their merits. It will prevent the Free Press, or any other agency, from misrepresenting the facts regarding the London Seat Steal or any other question in the final decision of which the people must be the arbiters. No doubt, the journalistic defender of the rascally transaction would be pleased if not another word were said on the subject of this scandalous outrage. It would regard silence as a Christian-like part, forsooth! Our view of Christianity is that it does not call for the condoning of wrong-doing. The great Exemplar on all occasions has set us the example of condemning that which was wrong or unjust in season and out of season. While a great wrong remains unrighted, it is a duty incumbent upon every honest citizen to bear that in mind, and to permit no side issues to be raised that shall belud the real question.

In a word the issue is whether or not the men that Judge Elliot decreed should decide the election were entitled to vote. The Free Press calls the facts of the case "puerile denunciation." That absurd contention we pass by, leaving our readers to judge by the record.

But to the testimony. Our contemporary very foolishly sets up Judge Elliot's decision against that of Chief Justice Armour, Chief Justice Hager, Mr. Justice Street, Mr. Justice Falconbridge, Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Macleannan, and it challenges us to show that the decision of these independent men, sought for in the first instance by both political parties, is less worthy of respect than that of the man who edited the Free Press during last campaign. We leave it to the intelligent electors to pronounce upon that point, premising that the facts on record do not support the contention, while the invariable practice in all courts of British origin is that the lower court judgment can never be set upon opposition to that of the superior court. Judge Elliot set it up under protection of the Dominion Franchise Act, but he had no precedent, and we hardly think that any other judge can be got to follow his example.

The votes counted by Judge Elliot, in order to secure the seat for the minority candidate, were those of men who had been struck off the list by Revising Officer Fraser, after three days' trial. Our contemporary says these men could have proved their right to vote if they had been given another opportunity. There is no ground for this assumption. We have printed a list of the names, and have again and again challenged the owners to say wherein they were qualified. They could not qualify before Revising Officer Fraser, and they could not say over their own signature that they had any legal right to vote.

But Judge Elliot decided that, bogus voters though they were, they had a right to remain on the lists and nullify the votes of legal voters. He said they had not proper notice. These men had two notices. The first Revising Officer Fraser said was not sufficient, and, in accordance with the law, he decided that they should be given another notice. Their cases were heard, their names were struck off by the board, and what was applied to the names of some process as was applied to vote was attached to every person whose right to vote was attacked and not established. Yet Judge Elliot, finding after election day that the votes were needed to secure a seat for his patron, resolved to count them. Prior to this, however, Revising Officer Fraser had refused to hear the cases because Judge Elliot told him that the original notice was bad and could not be amended.

Our contemporary rashly asks us to state the decision of the superior courts. Well, Chief Justice Armour, Mr. Justice Street and Mr. Justice Falconbridge unanimously agreed that the original notice was sufficient, and decreed that the revising officer should, "pursuant to the Electoral Franchise Act, forthwith proceed to hear and dispose of the objections." Mr. Fraser, as we have pointed out, obeyed the mandamus. What was it but a unanimous condemnation of Judge Elliot's ruling? The lists were purged, but that was not what Mr. Carling and his friends wanted. They desired the bogus voters; they could not win on a purged list. They appealed to the Court of Appeal against the decision of Justices Armour, Street and Falconbridge, and they united with the Liberals in asking a decision at length from the court. They got it. The court unanimously upheld the Court of Queen's Bench in opposition to the view set up by Judge Elliot. The judges further said that in any case they could not interfere, as the decree of the other court had already been carried out.

Chief Justice Hager held that "the amendment allowed by the revising officer"

as granted and acted on by him, "was within his power, and that the notices so amended sufficiently comply with the statute." The chief justice went further. He said: "I think on the whole that the unamended notice shall be held sufficient."

Mr. Justice Burton said: "Speaking for myself, I cannot say that I feel any doubt as to the sufficiency of the notice of objection, read as a whole."

Mr. Justice Macleannan said: "We are requested to give our opinion upon the validity of the notices, and in deference to the request I have considered them, and I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the notices sufficient." This judge also gave a severe rebuke to those who have contended that Judge Elliot's narrow, contradicted, illogical, inequitable judgment is worthy of respect, when he remarked: "The object of the proceedings of the revising officer is to purge the roll of persons not entitled by law to exercise the franchise, and the attainment of that object should not be bridled or defeated by technical objections or by a narrow construction of the legislation, but should be promoted as far as possible without doing violence to the language of the enactments. It would be an intolerable scandal if in an ordinary action in the High Court such an objection as we have here under consideration could be allowed to defeat the rights of any of the parties and I do not see why it should not be equally so in a proceeding concerning the franchise." That, indeed, is the verdict of the six judges of the superior courts from which we have quoted; but Judge Elliot, after pretending that he was waiting to decide in accordance with the invariable rule in the courts, held differently.

Our contemporary need no longer be in ignorance of what the superior court judges have said in opposition to its judicial editor. It cannot get away from the fact that these disinterested jurists unanimously condemn the finding of Judge Elliot, as indeed must every fair-minded citizen who investigates the subject free from prejudice.

ROYALTY ON THE FENCE.

The engrossing social question in England to-day is, "Shall or shall not the hoop-skirt again be revived?" The opposition to the recent tendency of the fashions is becoming stronger. Nearly 8,000 women have joined Mrs. Stannard's Anticrino League, and it is confidently predicted that the number will reach 10,000 before the impulse of indignation has spent itself. Unfortunately we have not had an opportunity of estimating the quality of the membership, but as none of the numerous British princesses have joined the league, it may be presumed that few society women, properly so called, have given it their adherence. The Queen and the Princess of Wales were appealed to, but on Saturday refused to interfere or to express an opinion. The first drawing room of the London season will be held by the Princess of Wales on behalf of the Queen early in March, and if any of the ladies attending it should wear crinoline the royal seal will have been affixed to the new fashion, and it is much to be feared that it will be followed generally. A London cablegram points out the significance of the fact that some makers of iron are preparing machinery for the manufacture of crinoline wire or hoop upon a pretty large scale, and if fashion shall favor them they will make fortunes out of their enterprise, as their fathers did 30 years ago. The subject is also discussed in the weekly trade reports and on 'Change in a confidential manner calculated to inspire uneasiness in the gentle breasts of Mrs. Stannard's fair leaguers. "It seems probable," says one large firm of iron brokers "that some modification of the petition may cause a revival of this branch of business for the caging of women of fashion and also create a spurt in old hoop iron for the distention of poorer skirts." Despite these prognostications, we have faith in the good sense of women rebelling against the revival of any such monstrosity in dress as the hoopskirt of 30 years ago. For railway and street car travel, as well as for pedestrianism, it would be very inconvenient, to say nothing of its inelegance.

DR. M'GLYNN AND THE LAND TAX.

Mr. George Says the Pope's Misunderstanding of the Theory Has Been Rectified.

Henry George, the well-known author of "Protection and Free Trade," writes to the New York Sun: "The perplexities of your correspondents, 'Capital' and 'Another Catholic,' seem due to their failure to note implied explanations of such terms as property and private property in land. But they may find an admirable exposition of the single-tax doctrine in the Latin statement presented to Mr. Satelli by the Rev. Dr. Burtell, a translation of which was given in the Sun of the 17th.

"Since it was on this statement that Dr. McGlynn's restoration was based, and since that restoration has been ratified at Rome, it is evident there is not and never has been any conflict between true Catholic teaching and what is now best known as the single-tax doctrine; and that Cardinal Manning was right in asserting, that no matter what ignorant persons might say, the Catholic Church never had condemned that doctrine and never would.

"That the Encyclical on the Condition of Labor seemed to me to condemn the single tax theory is true. But it made it clear that the Pope did not rightly understand that theory. It was for this reason that in the open letter to which your correspondent refers I asked permission to lay before the Pope the grounds of our belief and to show that our postulates are all stated or implied in your encyclical, and that they are the primary perceptions of human reason, the fundamental teachings of the Christian faith, declaring that, so far from avoiding, 'we earnestly seek the judgment of religion the tribunal of which your Holiness, as the head of the largest body of Christians, is the most august representative.'

our time, and that chronic poverty is not to be regarded as a dispensation of Providence—is evidently to be understood not as disapproving of the single tax, but as disapproving of the grotesque misrepresentations of it that were evidently at first presented to the Pope."

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels cranky, and is constantly experimenting, dieting himself, adopting strange notions, and changing the cooking, the dishes, the hours, and manner of his eating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels at times a gnawing, voracious, insatiable appetite, wholly unaccountable, unnatural and unhealthy.—August Flower the Remedy.

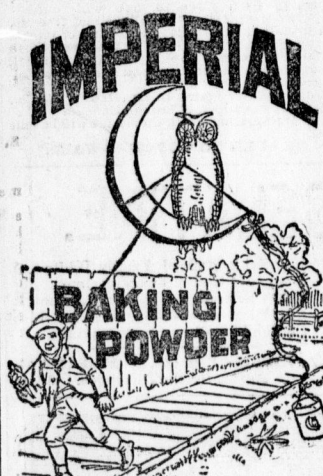
How does he feel?—He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, over-nicety about what is set before him when he is there—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing, and detestation of food; as if a mouthful would kill him—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools—August Flower the Remedy. ©



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called LANE'S MEDICINE. All druggists sell it for 50c and \$1.00 per package. Buy one today. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.



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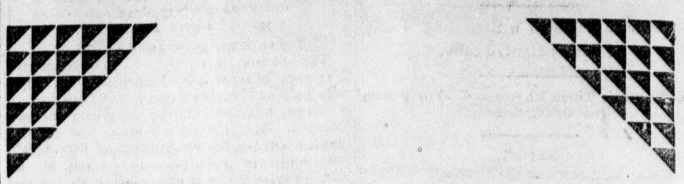
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TO-DAY.

Boys' woolen Socks, 10c pair.

Ladies' fine make ribbed Cashmere Hose, 25c pair.

Ladies' hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25

Ladies' plain Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c each.

Gent's fine all-linen Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c.

Linen Towels, large size, splendid quality, 30c pair.

The great sale of Linen Table Cloths will be continued to-day.

Heavy Woolen Mitts for ladies and misses, 25c pair

Special value in Blankets at \$2 50, \$3, \$3 50.

Men's heavy tweed Overcoats, \$5, \$6 50, \$7 50.

Boys' long tweed Pants, \$1 pair.

Gentlemen's fine Sealette Caps, only \$1

Heavy gray Goat Robes, only \$4 50.

Large black Goat Robes, only \$5 50.

Ladies' black Serge Mantles, only \$3 95.

Special value in Fur Muffs at 98c.

Your choice of 100 pieces of Dress Goods only 12½ yard.

Heavy Woolen Wraps and Shawls, \$2 and upwards; all reduced.

Heavy Twilled Creton, only 5c yard.

New Art Muslins, only 5c.

Wide and heavy Flannelette, only 7½c.

A few shades left, heavy Tweed Suitings, 14 yards for \$1.

Beautiful Chenille Curtains, only \$6.

Fine, beautiful colors, Sleigh Rugs, only \$2 50.

Ladies' lined Kid Gloves, only 75c.

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