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founded by John Cameron in 1863.

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God is in 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 BISMARCK.)

London, Friday, April 13.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

A COSTLY FARCE.

Up to March 1 the royal prohibition commission had cost \$34,387. The commissioners got an allowance of \$14 a day, and kept it up for two years, and the end is not yet. What use will the seven volumes of opinions be to anyone? One square plebiscite, such as has been held in five of the provinces of the Dominion, is worth a hundred such collections of opinions of a few persons in each community. It is the views of the many, not the few, that the country desires to see carried out.

—The London St. James Gazette announces that official instruction has just been sent round to the British Education Office not to speak of "male and female teachers," but of "men and women." Red tape is relaxing.

FORMER LONDONERS IN TORONTO

Dr. Borden, of Nova Scotia, last night practically advised the Young Liberals of Toronto to run a candidate of their own at the coming election. The hint should be acted on. The association has many young men in its ranks who are capable of filling the position with credit, but of the long list of those who might be named N. W. Rowell is undoubtedly the chief. —[Toronto News.]

This is strong and independent proof of the high standing which our former fellow-citizen has attained in his new home. With Mr. W. R. Meredith's earning emoluments of \$13,500 a year as solicitor of Toronto and Mr. Rowell one of the M. P. for that city, former Londoners would have a pretty fair say in the destinies of that place.

—The Montreal Protestant Ministerial Association, after considering the question of church tax exemptions, has resolved to take no action in the matter. They find that Protestants are as fairly treated in this respect in Montreal as are Catholics.

THE TWO VOTERS' LISTS.

In a bye-election for the Legislature, under the proposed registration law, it is possible to vote on lists one, two or three years old. —[Sarnia Canadian.]

How did our contemporary come by this extraordinary information? In the cities affected by the registration both general and bye-elections will be conducted on lists revised after the issuing of the writ decreeing the election. The Canadian must be thinking of the fearful and wonderful Dominion Franchise Act, which has been enforced since 1885, and under which the lists have only been revised three times! And despite its inefficiency and expensiveness, the Dominion Act has cost the country \$989,000 since it was put in force, not taking into account the enormous expenses, in time and money to which the political parties have been put by the foisting upon the constituencies of this measure, for which no one ever petitioned. There was not the slightest dissatisfaction with the municipal lists, which had been used without injury to either party from Confederation until the time when the Conservative managers at Ottawa resolved to seize the preparation of the lists and as far as possible secure a party advantage by the manipulations that are possible. Instead of misrepresenting the nature of the new Provincial registration law—which is a decided improvement on all former enactments—the Conservative newspapers would be better employed demanding that the Dominion authorities should follow the example set by Sir Oliver Mowat's Government.

—Lord Aberdeen has been fined £1 by the Middlesex, Eng., County Council, and he paid the fine forthwith. It was a penalty for resigning his aldermanship before the expiry of his term of office. Perhaps it is necessary to fine aldermen who do not attend to their business, but it seems ludicrous to collect a penalty from Lord Aberdeen, who only resigned the office to which he was elected because he was called upon by Premier Gladstone to accept the high and honorable position of representative of her Majesty in Canada.

No Compulsory Ballot.

Meredith's Effort to Force Its Use.

No Demand For it Made by the Public.

Effect of Raising Unfounded Religious Cries.

Tortuous Course Pursued by Sir Oliver's Chief Opponent.

Examples From Great Britain and From Quebec Province.

(Speech by Hon. G. W. Ross in the Ontario Legislature.)

Hon. G. W. Ross said Mr. Meredith had spoken more moderately than he had done in 1890, though he held to the principles he then enunciated, in a somewhat modified form. The honorable gentleman was raising a great question. There was no question which would so soon raise disturbances in almost every phase of life as that of religious education in the schools. Ontario had suffered much from them in the past, and those who recollected the disputes of old in Parliament and in the country could not but regret that he was again raising this great problem. The old Parliament of Upper Canada was the scene of conflict, not only on religious lines but on political lines, springing from these religious disputes. He did not wonder that Mr. Meredith had spoken solemnly and with less fervor than usual in unfolding his policy for the renewal of these troubles. Would he contend that the renewal of such disturbances would be to the advantage of the country? He could not do so. Similar disturbances in the past in England and Scotland and Ireland, had sadly interfered with the prosperity of these countries while they prevailed. By renewing those troubles here we should be following the worst examples in the history of the old countries. It was an UNPATRIOTIC COURSE TO FOLLOW.

No one had ventured to endeavor to unlock the door of the past in this respect until the honorable gentleman had come into the House and thrown down the gauntlet in 1886. Before that year, in which Mr. Meredith had first enunciated this policy in the hope of capturing the support of a section of the Protestant people, the Roman Catholics of the Province had appeared to be, to a large extent, contenting themselves with the public schools provided by the State. Since 1886, when this agitation had commenced, and since when it had been maintained, there had been a very much larger number proportionately of

SEPARATE SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED than before the enunciation of this anti-separate school policy. The honorable gentleman had said he wanted national consolidation. He (Mr. Ross) thought it was clear the present agitation would lead only to national disturbance and disintegration. Glancing at the system of the United States, Mr. Ross showed that, although Roman Catholics there are required to support the public school, as well as their own separate school, they choose to have the latter, yet the proportion of Roman Catholic children attending Roman Catholic separate schools was fully as large as in Ontario, and in Ontario the number would have been smaller than it is but for the agitation of honorable gentlemen. If separate, or denominational, schools prevented national consolidation, why was it that it had not had that effect in England, where the annual grant on behalf of voluntary or denominational schools was a very large proportion of the whole? Had a denominational system of education prevented a national consolidation in England? Surely not. It would certainly be a pleasant thing if all the children of the Province were educated in the same schools, and had object and ambitions in common. But when were those halcyon times coming? He feared the time was far distant. Mr. Meredith had said the severance of the relations of church and State had meant that no religious dogmas should be taught in schools. The fact was that separate schools had been allowed in 1863 simply that the Roman Catholics might have the privilege of

GIVING RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION in their schools. Mr. Ross then briefly traced the history of the Separate School Act of 1863, and the amendments subsequently made thereto in regard to the status of voters, which amendments had been, he said, the natural result of the municipal development of the Province. Surely honorable gentlemen would not pretend that the act of 1863 was to remain as it was passed, and never to be amended, no matter what developments might take place elsewhere, or what necessities might arise in regard to the education of the children attending separate schools. (Mr. Meredith—Hear, hear!) The Legislature had full right, Mr. Ross maintained, to amend the Separate School Act by making any changes necessary to educating the children of Roman Catholics in every way as well as those of their Protestant fellow-citizens.

TAKE QUEBEC, said the speaker, to which Mr. Meredith had referred. The Catholic majority there was in greater proportion than the Protestant majority here; yet there were no heart-burnings. The matter had been settled, and was disposed of. A complete line of cleavage had been formed between the two classes of the people, so far as their education was concerned. They had each their own public schools, each their own high schools, and each their own university, all receiving grants from the State. The separate school system was, therefore, much more complete in Quebec than in Ontario. Mr. Ross pointed out that the origin of separate schools was a compact made before Confederation by the two classes of the population to enable Confederation to be achieved. Ontario could sweep away the amendments made to the act of 1863; it could not touch the act itself without infringing upon the constitution. But the sweeping away of these amendments would leave the separate schools at a great disadvantage for educational purposes as compared with public schools, and it might be expected as the result of this. And what is to be thought of the Protestant clergy who, as a body, are sitting idly by while they are poisoning the wells of popular education?

It would be noticed, said Mr. Ross, that the tone of the articles became stronger as the elections came nearer. This was the literature that was being circulated just prior to the election of 1886. Speaking at London on nomination day, Dec. 21, 1886, Mr. Meredith had expressed himself as follows in regard to these utterances:

he regarded with favor for the inspection of separate schools. He thought the sense of the community would be opposed to having men who have used such strong expressions regarding the Roman Catholic Church, the priesthood and the nuns set over Roman Catholic schools taught by the Sisters of Charity to report upon them. The Roman Catholics would not credit the reports of such inspectors; the speaker himself, as Minister of Education, would be careful in taking the reports upon Roman Catholic schools in language more forcible than polished. Mr. Ross then referred to the indications of increasing division caused by this agitation as seen in advertisements for teachers, which say that "NONE BUT PROTESTANTS NEED APPLY."

Mr. Clancy—That is no new thing. Mr. Ross said they were new to him. Such things were disgraceful; the men who started such an agitation were sowing dragon's teeth, the fruit of which the Province was beginning to reap in the rage growing of the number of separate schools.

Mr. Ross then took up a number of the arguments of Mr. Meredith. First, he reminded Mr. Meredith that in 1878 he had voted against the ballot. In 1882, he thought, he had voted for it. In 1885, he had acquiesced in the optional ballot, and did not even ask for a ballot for the separate schools, nor bring up the arguments about uniformity which he had just uttered. In 1890 he had called for the compulsory ballot, and he was repeating this demand. On the question of the compulsory ballot, Mr. Ross observed that he knew of no cases of flagrant corruption or intimidation such as to make it necessary for the compulsory ballot for public schools; and the

MAJORITY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS have not chosen to change to the ballot. Yet the honorable gentleman opposite, simply declaring arbitrarily that the time has come for the ballot, would force upon the separate schools a compulsory ballot which the majority of public schools have not yet adopted, and which the supporters of the separate schools have not demanded. Why confine the compulsory ballot to separate schools? Why not carry it into public and high school board elections? Mr. Ross then cited the substantial progress made by the separate schools in the past 27 years, their teaching staff being enlarged and many of the best teachers introduced. Mr. Ross then held that the separate schools do not need the ballot for purposes of administration. They can build their schools, hire their teachers, collect their rates and pay their dues without the ballot, and what more have they to do? The question arose whether separate school supporters were under any terrorism. Did Mr. Meredith know of any such terrorism? If there was any terrorism there was something terribly wrong, and to eliminate the terrorism the classes exercising it would have to be eliminated. Mr. Meredith had said that the solid Roman Catholic vote was against him, in elections decided by the ballot, and he was so intensely logical that he thought the ballot was necessary for the separate school boards. Who would exercise the terrorism but the hierarchy which had to be dealt with, to be abolished. It was charged that the separate school boards were

UNDER CLERICAL CONTROL. Well, clerical control might be bad or good. Many high school boards are officered by Protestants; is clericalism in that a hindrance? Is it held that clerical control is injurious to the schools? If it is injurious, not the separate schools alone, but the entire Roman Catholic system must be proscribed. It was natural for clergymen to assert themselves, and the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church thought they were exercising a certain guardianship which Protestants and clergymen do not exercise. As far as the speaker could judge, they usually exercised it for the good of the schools, in securing increased and regular attendance. It devolved upon the honorable gentlemen opposite to prove that there was any intimidation. When the ballot was applied to the Roman Catholic election, the employers of labor who were interested in the issue of those elections, and who led their workmen in platoons to the polls. The ballot was given as a protection to these coerced classes, and it had worked grandly. Open voting, however, is in accordance with the traditions of the race, and is convenient, and there is no reason why it should not be retained unless there are men in a position of influence who make it their business to thwart the will of the people. When such interference is proved to exist in public or separate school elections, no man would be more ready to grant the protection of the ballot than the speaker, who was the

GUARDIAN OF THE CHILDREN'S EDUCATION. The country is passing through a peculiar period of its development, Mr. Ross went on. In the early history of a nation it is of the first importance to have the foundations well laid. He felt that the religious atmosphere was not what it should be; that there were cross-currents, aerolites, comets, and other upheavements, which made for disintegration; and the responsibility for this state of affairs lay with the honorable gentlemen opposite. For years every amendment to the Public and Separate School Acts was concurred in by them, they evidently feeling that they were in accord with the interests of the country. But last some spirit seemed to take possession of them, and they resolved for every advantage they could get, despite the importance of tranquility and goodwill to the country. In 1886 the Mail, their strong supporter, launched out into an active campaign, the effect of which was to

PROMOTE RELIGIOUS STRIFE. Instead of repudiating the utterances of the Mail, the honorable gentleman opposite seemed perfectly ready to accept them. In 1886, a few months before the election of that year, the Mail had published articles, from which he took a few extracts.

Nov. 22—The Mail concluded a long article, referring to the alleged feeling against separate schools, as follows: "The movement would, perhaps, in time become so general as to warrant our rulers in sweeping away the separate schools altogether, a consummation that must be brought about before we can talk seriously of building up a united Canada."

Dec. 2—"Why does the church not give Catholics better schools? Why does she obtain a law from Mr. Mowat virtually compelling them to keep away from the public school and to support an inferior school, which is confessedly an inferior institution? Above all, why does she train them to herd together as a separate and distinct people, and why does she from time to time humiliate them in the sight of all men by disposing of them to the party, Reform or Tory, which offers her the highest price? And what is to be thought of the Protestant clergy who, as a body, are sitting idly by while they are poisoning the wells of popular education?"

the Mail newspaper. It has been said that the Conservative party has been raising in this country the 'No Popery' cry. It has been said that the Conservative party attempted to raise again those cries of sectarian hate and bigotry which were raised in days gone by. I utterly repudiate that. They have done nothing of the kind in this country. I repeat it, that men who would raise a cry of that kind for the purpose of getting into power are men who should not be entrusted with it."

Mr. Jas. Mills—Do you repudiate the Mail?

Mr. Meredith—Does Mr. Mills repudiate the Globe? I have laid my platform before the citizens of London, and upon that I am prepared to stand or fall.

It is said that I propose to do away with the separate schools of this Province. I deny that, and the man who makes that charge in the face of my address to the electors, in which I would maintain them and increase their efficiency, is an unjust and unfair man. (Cheers.) As I said before, I am prepared to be judged by my record and statements and nothing else. The men who raised this cry must fancy that the people are not intelligent. This privilege is guaranteed to Roman Catholics, and they shall have their separate schools. No man could take them away, however much he might desire to do so; but I do not propose to do anything of the kind. I declare it is the duty of any Government in the Province of Ontario to make these schools as efficient as possible that they may fulfill the purpose for which they were established. —[The Daily Free Press, London, Dec. 22, 1886.]

Mr. Ross pointed out that Mr. Meredith had had the opportunity of repudiating the Mail, but had declined to commit himself one way or the other. Yet, in face of these utterances, and of the fact that this paper had ever since supported honorable gentlemen opposite, they would now assert they were not seeking to stir up religious feeling, and were only disposed to deal fairly by their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. Now, take the election of 1890. He would quote again from a speech delivered in February, 1890, by Mr. Meredith in London. The honorable gentleman had spoken as follows: "Is there not a great danger to the State in this solid compact of the minority, and in the great heat there is between the parties swaying from one side to the other, and exacting from that other what that other in conscience could not give without the support of that compact minority? I say that is one of the dangers to modern civilization. I say that this method of a solid compact, by which both parties are willing to throw down their arms, is one of the greatest evils we have to contend with in Parliamentary Government, and against which both parties should unite."

UNITE AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY, for there is danger in the community."

Mr. Clancy said that if Mr. Ross read what preceded this he would find the sentences read did not mean what Mr. Ross supposed they did.

Hon. Mr. Fraser—Repudiation by proxy. Mr. Ross continuing, said Mr. Clancy could read this portion of Mr. Meredith's speech by-and-by. He had the whole of it in his desk, but could not see that the sentences quoted meant any other than they appeared to. The speaker said the honorable gentleman opposite had identified themselves with the policy of the Mail newspaper, and its contention that the amendments to the school law made by the present Government were opposed to the public interest. He defied any honorable gentleman opposite to name a single instance where amendments regarding separate schools or regarding high schools had worked in any other way than favorably to those schools and to the public interest. Mr. Ross concluded a speech of nearly two hours by an eloquent oration, in which he urged that full justice might be given to the minority in the Province, and denied emphatically that the Government had been actuated by a desire to do other than give the fullest justice to all classes of the community. He resumed his seat amid hearty cheers.

Lost his Position. That really happened to a certain grocer's clerk, because he

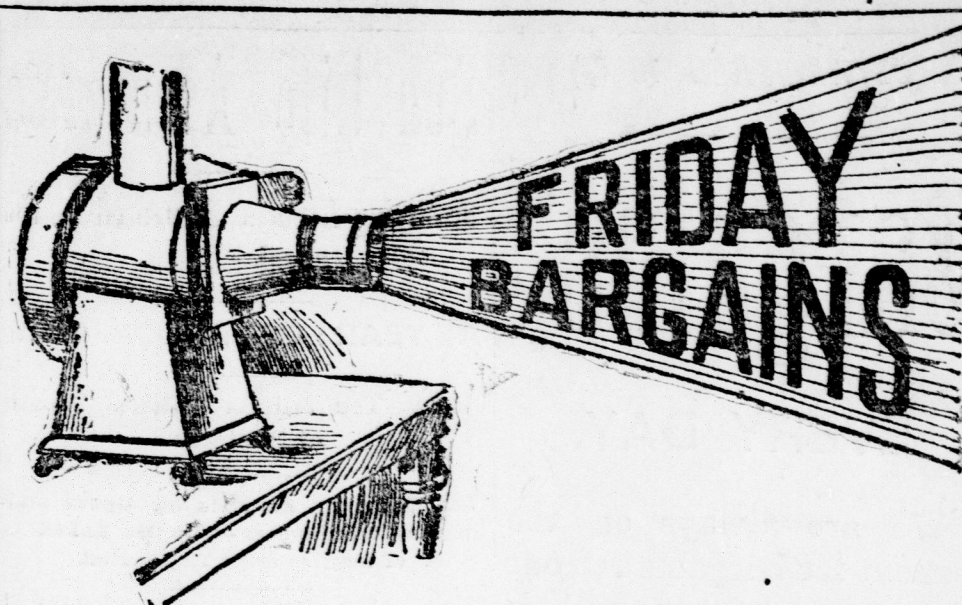
couldn't induce customers to take an inferior brand of washing powder in place of Pearline. The grocer said, "If you can't sell what I want you to sell, I don't want you." Now it doesn't take a very wise woman to decide whether this was an honest grocer. And a woman wise enough for that, would be likely to insist upon having nothing but Pearline. There is nothing "as good as" or "the same as" Pearline, the original—in fact, the only washing-compound. If they send you something else, send it back. —JAMES FYLE, N. Y.

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E. H. KORDS Account Book and General Bookbinder, 428 RICHMOND STREET.



April 13th.

This store is alive to the times and interests of the purchasing public. Our stock is new and contains more genuine bargains than we have ever offered before. Dry-goods, Clothing, Millinery and Mantles; new, bright and sparkling. Read the following list and examine the goods on Bargain Day.

CHAPMAN'S

- 1st—Ladies' Black Straw Hats, worth 50c and 75c, Bargain Day 25c.
- 2nd—Ladies' Black and Colored Straw Bonnets, worth 75c and \$1, for 25c.
- 3rd—Black and Colored Straw Sailors, at 25c, at 50c, at 75c and \$1; bargains.
- 4th—Bargains in Summer Flowers, a large assortment; only 25c.
- 5th—Fine Millinery Ribbons, worth 50c, Bargain Day only 25c yard.
- 6th—Young Men's Yachting Caps, only 25c, a bargain.
- 7th—Gents' Twilled Cotton Night Dresses, worth \$1, for 75c.
- 8th—10 dozen Gents' Fine Braces, worth 50c and 60c, to-day 40c.
- 9th—A big bargain in Gents' White and Colored Braces, cheap at 38c, to-day 25c.
- 10th—Boys' Braces, only 5c a pair.
- 11th—Gents' White Dress Shirts, the \$1 25 line, to-day only 90c.
- 12th—Gents' Black Cashmere Socks, extra value at 50c, Bargain Day 40c.
- 13th—A grand assortment of fine Neckwear, knots and four-in-hand, the 50c lines, to-day your choice 39c.
- 14th—Boys' Crush Hats, brown, black and navy, only 25c.
- 15th—Gents' Linen Cuffs, a great bargain, only 15c pair.
- 16th—Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, worth 15c, to-day 8c pair.
- 17th—Gents' Black Fedora Hats, fine make, only \$1.
- 18th—Gents' Fine Natural Wool Socks, only 20c pair.
- 19th—Men's black and white striped Sateen Shirts, worth \$1, to-day 85c.
- 20th—Gents' Unlaundersed Shirts, the 60c quality, for 48c.
- 21st—Boys' Fancy Peak Caps, 2 for 25c.
- 22nd—Men's Flannelette Top Shirts, only 25c.
- 23rd—Do you want a bargain in Gents' Woolen Underwear, 10 dozen to sell to-day, worth \$1 50 per suit, Bargain Day only \$1 per suit.
- 24th—Hercules Braid, all leading shades, 2 inches wide, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 25th—Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 60c, for 42c.
- 26th—Ladies' black and colored Kid Gloves, worth 80c, for 62c.
- 27th—Linen Handkerchiefs, 5-8 size, plain, worth 15c, 3 for 25c.
- 28th—A Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 30c and 35c, for 19c.
- 29th—Puritan Pins, all sizes, the best pin made, worth 10c, for 7c paper.
- 30th—Ladies' and Misses' Corsets, worth 75c and \$1, your choice to-day 50c.
- 31st—Infants' Corset Bands, regular price 25c, for 19c.
- 32nd—A new article, Columbian Sets, Collar and Cuffs, only 19c set.
- 33rd—Fancy Gilt and Silver Belts, worth 75c and \$1, Bargain Day 50c.
- 34th—Colored Knitting Cotton, regular price 10c ball, for 7c.
- 35th—Bargains in Fancy Work and other Baskets.
- 36th—Bargains in Sponges, Combs and Chamois Skins.
- 37th—Bargains in odd Chinaware, Cups and Saucers, besides Bowls, Tea Sets, Vases, etc., etc.; half price.
- 38th—16 pieces all-wool Debeige, just received, cheap at 35c, for 25c.
- 39th—20 pieces all-wool Henrietta, worth 40c and cheap at that, for 30c.
- 40th—10 pieces 44-inch all-wool Henrietta, worth 50c, Bargain Day 39c.
- 41st—3 pieces fine Check Tweed, worth 50c, for 39c.
- 42nd—17 pieces 38 inches all-wool French Serge, worth 40c, for 25c.
- 43rd—4 pieces Black Luster and Russel Cord, worth 20c, for 10c.
- 44th—3 pieces Figured Shot Silk, was 85c, on Friday 50c.
- 45th—7 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, worth 50c and 65c, to-day 25c.
- 46th—39 pieces all-wool Challie, worth 40c, for 25c.
- 47th—5 pieces Che ked Tweed Dress Goods, worth 20c, for 10c.
- 48th—39 boxes Silk Ruche Trimming, in all the leading shades, only 10c a yard; worth double.
- 49th—11 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 50th—1 piece black Peau de Soie Silk, worth \$1 25, for 99c.
- 51st—4 pieces all-wool Henrietta, in pink, gray, lavender and light blue, worth 40c, on Friday only 30c.
- 52nd—Lace Curtains, in cream only, 7 pairs worth \$1 25, for 99c; 11 pairs worth \$1 50, for \$1 21. Also in white or cream, 9 pairs worth \$1 50, for \$1 20; 17 pairs worth \$1 75, for \$1 44.
- 53rd—2 pieces Bleached Twill Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 35c, for 29c.
- 54th—Yard wide Sheet, bleached, worth 13c, for 10c yard.
- 55th—5 pieces Tweed, worth 35c, for 29c.
- 56th—10 pairs Wool Blankets, \$3 25 quality, on Friday \$2 75.
- 57th—Fine Factory Cotton, 40 inches wide, worth 9c, on Friday 6 3/4c.
- 58th—4 pieces Fancy Satin Ticking, worth 20c, for 15c.
- 59th—6 pieces Cretonne, worth 18c and 20c, on Friday 12 3/4c.
- 60th—2 dozen White Quilts, large size, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 61st—3 pieces Blue Serge, all wool, worth 38c, for 29c yard.
- 62nd—4 pieces Table Oilcloth, only 18c yard.
- 63rd—18 only, all-wool Silk Embroidered Table Covers, worth \$2 50, for \$1 65.
- 64th—4 pieces Heavy Twilled Oxford Shirting, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 65th—5 cases of Batts, pound bundles, worth 13c, for 10c pound.
- 66th—Startling values in Ladies' Spring Mantles, at \$2 and \$3, worth double the money.

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CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.