

The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON, President and
 Man. Mr.

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

London, Saturday, February 22.

City Council Changes.

Hon. Mr. Hardy's bill affecting the constitution of city councils and other bodies co-operating in civic management, which is now before the Legislature, is a most important reform measure. Out Toronto correspondent has already briefly referred to it, but the provisions of the bill are worthy of extended summary. They will no doubt be considered by the London aldermen before the bill is finally disposed of.

The first portion of the bill extends the term of the alderman to two years. This provision will meet with general acceptance. After a prolonged experience with the every year election system, it has been found that many good citizens refuse to serve as aldermen because they have an aversion to the trouble and expense incident to a contest each recurring twelve months. It has been felt, too, that it takes about a year for a new alderman to get his bearings, and in that time he can hardly be expected to get a record which will do him justice, and enable the taxpayers to fairly judge of his ability. The two-year term will certainly meet with the support of taxpayers generally. To bring the reform to pass half of the aldermen are to retire at the end of the first year of office following the first annual election after the act comes into force, and thereafter one-half of the council will retire annually. The manner in which retirement at the end of the year will be effected is determined in this way:

"Where an even number of aldermen are elected for each ward the members to retire shall be those for whom the smaller number of votes were polled. Where three aldermen are elected for each division or ward, the alderman for each ward who has received the smallest number of votes shall retire, and one alderman for the least populous ward for whom the smallest number of votes has been polled shall also retire, and so on, the alderman for whom the next smallest number of votes were polled in the next least populous ward retiring until one-half of the whole number of aldermen, less one, shall have retired. Where an equal number of votes has been received the question as to who shall retire to be determined by lot."

A better plan would be to reduce the number of aldermen to two in each ward, and let one retire every year, as is now the case in the election of school trustees.

London is not at present interested in that portion of the act which deals with the constitution of the Board of Control in cities of over 100,000. Briefly, this board will be formed of the mayor and three aldermen, to be elected by the council, each of whom will receive \$1,000 annually for his services. This board will act under the city council and exercise managing supervision over all civic officials, estimates for expenditures, public works, etc.

Of more importance to Londoners are the provisions governing any city with a population of 30,000 or over. The chief section provides that the Court of Revision for dealing with appeals as assessments shall no longer be composed of an aldermanic committee, but shall consist of three members, one to be appointed by the city council, another by the executive committee of the Board of Trade, and the third to be an official arbitrator, but in cities where there is no official arbitrator a sheriff is to be the third member, and members of the Board of Revision to be paid the sum of \$200 per annum, and no municipal employee or member of the council is to be eligible for appointment.

Carlessness having been exhibited in connection with the holding of municipal elections, the act provides that cities and towns, immediately after closing of the polls and the counting of the votes, the deputy returning officer is to proceed personally, and on the same day, deliver the ballot box packets to the clerk, and penalties provided for taking the box or packets or allowing them to be taken where else.

It will be as well for city and town councils to discuss the measure at an early date, and suggest any reasonable amendment which they may deem to be to the author of the bill, and it doubtless receive due consideration.

Triumph of Liberal Institutions.

Prof. Vambery, of Vienna, in a recent comment on the possibilities of war between Great Britain and Germany pays this compliment to the greatness of the former country and to the genius of its people for colonization: "The Germans cannot touch the British colonial empire, nor are they capable of creating one like it. Such a gigantic task can only be accomplished by a nation educated under liberal institutions, and by a people whose might is derived from energy, independent individuality, a spirit of enterprise emancipated from all tutelage, and the personal initiative of the citizens themselves. . . . As regards colonization and the cultivation of unexplored country the Germans are mere children. They may brag, but they are nevertheless guided by the official hand, and cannot be compared to the free Englishman, who is independent, seasoned by the experience of three centuries, and who has braved all the seas and all the latitudes of the globe."

The Huron and Erie.

A splendid record of progressive and carefully-managed business was presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Society, as printed in another column of today's "Advertiser." The Huron and Erie was one of the first loan and savings companies formed in Canada, and it stands today in the front rank of financial institutions in the Dominion. From the 32nd annual report of the directors, submitted by Mayor Little, it is learned that the company now has a paid-up capital stock of \$1,400,000 and a reserve fund of \$700,000, which is added to ever year. Last year it held mortgages of the cash value of \$6,073,220 41, and despite its many transactions and dullness in the real estate market, it only had \$25,400 worth of real estate on hand. The company invariably sells all lands coming to it as speedily as possible, even if the price offered is low. That the investing public of Canada have confidence in its management is shown by the fact that they are freely buying the company's debentures, while 4,062 depositors are found in the savings bank department. The report, as a whole, is an interesting chronicle of the year's business, which will well repay perusal.

By the Way.

The moral which Mr. Chamberlain has derived from recent events was well expressed at the banquet lately given to the new Governor of Queensland. The resolution of the Australian colonies and the display of enthusiasm on the part of Canada, he said, came as a national response to the outburst of national spirit in the United Kingdom, and as a proof that British hearts beat in unison throughout the world whatever might be the distance separating them. Let us cultivate those sentiments, Mr. Chamberlain said, "Let us do all in our power by improving our communications, by developing our commercial relations, by co-operating in mutual defense, and none of us then will ever feel isolated, no part of the empire will stand alone, so long as it can count upon the common interest of all in its welfare and in its security."

It costs the ratepayers of Canada over 25 times as much to run Mr. Haggart's Tay Canal as the canal fetches in tolls. It would save the country money if the canal were closed to traffic and devoted to its original purpose—a race for John Haggart's mill. It is a pretty poor animal that will not pay for its own feed.

"Oh, Promise Me," is the only song sung by the hundreds of high tax office seekers who now troop to Ottawa to make a last appeal to the decadent Ministry.

The Canadian public last year paid \$73,466 taxes on \$98,849 worth of imported clean rice. And rice is no luxury! The country needs a change.

The Boers and Uitlanders of Johannesburg have buried their differences for the time being in the graves of the explosion victims and are working heartily together in relieving the distressed. One touch of dynamite has made them kin.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell appears to be presenting a bold front to his traitorous colleagues. He had better keep showing his front, for if he turned his back he might get another stab.

The Dominion Government is trying hard to push its objectionable budget through the House, but it doesn't seem able to budge it.

SIR RICHARD AS A HUMORIST. It is not usual for Sir Richard Cartwright to appear in the role of a humorist, nor is the popular apprehension of his character such as to warrant anyone in thinking that he could say a funny thing if he tried. Nevertheless, Sir Richard can be very funny if he tries, as the following introduction to his speech on the budget will show:

At the outset Sir Richard indulged in a little humor, at the expense of the Hansard reporters. As a rule, he said, the work of that staff was excellent, for which they deserved the highest praise. But mistakes would be made by even the best of men, and in the past there had occurred several ludicrous ones, which he quoted in the report of his speech on Friday. I recollect, no very long time ago, I had occasion to refer to the political Styx, and I found, to my horror, that the reporter had made it "political stinks." (Laughter.) On another occasion, when I had quoted, in the same connection, the words

"Strike, but hear me, as Themistocles said," I found to my amazement that was reported as having said: "Strike, but hear me, as Peter Mitchell said." (Renewed laughter.) These things I have borne like a man, but I am obliged to say, one must draw the line somewhere, and when I took up Friday's Hansard I found that I was represented as having supplicated the elder Sir Charles Tupper for a subscription for myself and the Liberal party. (Laughter.) I felt I could not stand that. (More laughter.) Why, Mr. Speaker, it would not require my Parliamentary experience to know that no human being could well go on a more hopeless quest than to ask Sir Charles Tupper the elder to give a portion of his hardly earned—or perhaps, I should say his hardly won—gains for the benefit of the Liberal party. (Laughter.)

THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE IN EUROPE.

(Scientific American.)

The Automobile Club of Paris have arranged a race, which is to take place in June, the course being from Versailles and return. One of the conditions laid down for the race is that the contestants are to proceed only in the daytime. The cars are to be divided into two classes, the first having two to four places; and the second series is for carriages having greater passenger accommodation. This club has decided to secure a villa in the Bois du Boulogne, Paris, as a branch of the Automobile Club, for use during the summer.

A gentleman was recently summoned in England for using a horseless carriage without causing a person to precede it with a flag. It was contended for the defense that the carriage was not a locomotive, but the presiding magistrate considered that the apparatus could be converted into a locomotive as it was capable of drawing another vehicle. The magistrate decided that the motorcycle was a locomotive, but as this was the first case of the kind, he imposed a nominal fine of 1 shilling. The lawyer for the defense says that a special act of Parliament will be required to render the use of such vehicles legal.

M. Rognon, the inventor and manufacturer of automobile carriages, has made application to the police authorities of Paris for permits to run a number of horseless carriages on the streets, for hire, at a regular legal rate of 30 cents a drive, or 40 cents an hour when hired on the street; when hired from a cab stand the charge is slightly greater. That horseless carriages can be run cheaply enough to compete with the regular flares is thus shown.

KEEPING A GIRL.

A street car suddenly stopped, when one woman was heard confiding her car to another: "Yes, I keep a girl to rest my body, then I go without for a while to rest my mind."

LETTERS TO THE "ADVERTISER."

If you have a grievance to ventilate, information to give, a subject of public interest to discuss, or service to render, we will print it in this column, provided the name of the writer is attached to his or her communication for publication. Make it as brief as possible.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser": A movement now on foot in Great Britain and the United States of America deserves more attention than it seems to command in Canada. It is well known that for some years an influential body of men in Great Britain have been using their best endeavor to secure the formation of an international board of arbitration. The recent Venezuelan imbroglio having revealed the need and increased the desire for this consummation, we appear to be nearing one important step in this laudable undertaking.

The British sentiment in favor of an Anglo-American court of arbitration is increasing, both in and out of Parliament. Moreover, strong committees have been organized in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago for the furtherance of the same purpose on this side of the Atlantic. In this connection, the anniversary of George Washington's birth, Feb. 22, and Sabbath, 23rd, are to be used to secure an expression of American feeling in this regard.

Let me quote from last week's Outlook (New York) part of the plan of campaign:

"On the 22nd day of this February the people of the United States will celebrate the birth of George Washington. Let the people make that day even more glorious by inaugurating a movement for cementing all the English-speaking people of the world in peace and fraternal unity."

"We therefore suggest and propose that the people of all cities and towns of the Union at their meetings to celebrate the birth of Washington, or at any special meetings called for the purpose on the Sunday afternoon next following, or in meetings of their societies, clubs, churches, social, religious or commercial organizations nearest in time to Washington's birthday, shall embody their views, each assembly in its own way, on the following questions:

"1. Do we wish the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, by formal treaty, to establish arbitration as the method of settling all differences, which may fall of settlement, by diplomacy, between the two powers?"

"2. What is our opinion of war as a mode of deciding controversies between the United States and Great Britain?"

Reports are to be forwarded to central committees, and all papers, religious and secular, are asked to aid the movement.

I venture to suggest that, while the best people of the two great nations are prayerfully endeavoring to furnish a worthy project, we in Canada who favor it should unite in fervent prayer for the fullest success in this greatest movement of modern or any times for welding the world's two dominant power in peace relations.

M. P. TALLING.

PARTICULAR.

"Ain't yez me pertickler frind, Casey, me boy?"

"Donovan, me good man, an' if Oi was pertickler Oi wouldn't be your frind"—Life.

A Boon to Travelers.

Nothing is more objectionable in traveling than the need of being equipped for all varieties of weather. Nowadays one coat will answer all purposes if it is interlined with the Rigby-proof Fibre Chamois. It is absolutely waterproof, keeps every drop of moisture out, and gives also a wind-proof warmth; so that a coat lined with it will suit every kind of weather.

Do you want people to inquire after any article you have to sell? Place a ten word advertisement in the "Advertiser." Three insertions will cost you 25 cents.

Big I.

The Voice of Tupper Reached From Sea to Sea.

At Least He Said So, and What He Says Goes—Until There Is Time to Contradict It.

(Mr. Paterson, M. P. for South Brant, at the Halifax Banquet.)

I was also specially pleased with another portion of that letter in which he alluded to the great services he had rendered Canada in times past. You must know that there was in the minds of many people the idea that in days gone by Sir John Macdonald had been of some use to this country, and, indeed, had taken a somewhat prominent part in political affairs, and, furthermore, that certain other gentlemen of both political parties had had something to do with the shaping of the destinies of this fair land; but in the light of Sir Charles Tupper's statement that idea must be finally abandoned. I find by Sir Charles Tupper's own statement that

HE AND HE ALONE had made the great Dominion of Canada. (Great laughter.) He and he alone introduced the National Policy which has given to this country such universal prosperity. (Laughter.) He and he alone has been the originator of all the great measures of reform which from time to time have been brought forward in this country. (Laughter.) He stated that it was in his own reply to the speech of Sir Richard Cartwright that he promulgated the National Policy. But it was not in that speech alone that he did it. There is an historical reference to his action in his speech which must not be overlooked. He says:

"I went into Cape Breton, and from what is called the International Pier I hoisted the flag of the N. P. for Canada. The voice heard that day from the International Pier reverberated and was echoed and re-echoed from sea to sea." (Laughter.)

That is the point that struck me as remarkable. Well, sir, I spent a few years, ago, some little time in Cape Breton. There are many charming spots there, and it is my honest conviction that year by year it will be more generally recognized as a place of intense interest to tourists all over the world—the St. Peter's Canal, the trip on the Bras d'Or, the charming scenery and magnificent climate. But I would charge you men of Cape Breton here tonight that while you have these many beautiful spots calculated to attract tourists, I solemnly charge you above all to preserve in its entirety that hallowed spot, the International Pier. (Laughter.) Touch it not. Let it be just as it was on that day when

THAT VOICE WAS HEARD. (Great laughter.) Say to the Canadian and American tourists that come to your island, 'You know the grandeur of nature, great mountains and lovely lakes, and many points of interest, but come and we will show you something more marvelous still—we will show you something that you will not see in any other part of the world—us show you that pier from which a voice went forth that echoed and re-echoed from sea to sea.' (Laughter.)

Well, we have heard of thunder crashing over the mountain ranges, and have heard it re-echo and reverberate from the mountain peaks, and mean to tell us that you usually started from this pier and overstepped all the barriers of nature, and passing along over the rocks of the Atlantic, yes, even to the Pacific slopes, caused a remarkable confusion of nature?" (Laughter.) And you men of Cape Breton can tell them, "Yes, it did—we know it did, because Sir Charles Tupper told us so." (Great laughter.) Sir, the whole speech is full of rich nuggets like that. (Laughter.)

A BLANKET COMBINE.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—A meeting of the blanket manufacturers is in progress here, the object of which is to effect a combination to prevent rate cutting, which, it is claimed, has been practiced of late to a ruinous extent.

AN OBLIGATION.

It is not clothes that make the man. However fine may be their showing, You are many of us who can say much is to the tailor owing.

—New York World.

WHY SUFFER WITH PILES?

Dr. Chase's Ointment Will Cure Them at Once. Cost of Bile Cents. Piles, hemorrhoids, eczema, eruptions, scald, rash, salt rheum, and all other annoying and painful skin diseases can be easily cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

American protruding piles for ten years," writes H. H. Sutherland, commercial traveler, of Truro, N. S., "tried many remedies and had doctors operate. It was no use. Was completely cured at last. Chase's Ointment was recommended to me by Mr. Brennan, of the Summerside, P.E.I. Journal. I tried it, and one box completely cured me."

Mr. Statia, the editor of the Streetsville, Ont. Review, gives this unsolicited testimonial under date of Nov. 6, 1895: "Half a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured my daughter of eczema. That was six months ago, and there has since been no reappearance of the disease."

T. Wallace, blacksmith, of Iroquois, Ont., was troubled with blind itching piles for 20 years. "I tried every remedy that came out in vogue," he writes, "until I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment. It was a godsend. One box cured me." All dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto. Price 60 cents.

Linsed and turpentine are every man's household remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, and lung affections. Dr. Chase has disguised the taste and made the remedy pleasant to take. Large bottles only 25 cents.

Dull Scissors.

Will not cut to your satisfaction. DULL SCISSORS will tire you out.

Give me a trial. I will sharpen them better than when they were new. Keys fitted. Locks repaired. Telephone 404.

W. J. MARSHALL, 397 Clarence St.

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W. SLATER,

RICHMOND ST. opp. the V, is selling his

FINE STOCK

PARK AVENUE

At 50c on the dollar.

Open original.

SATURDAY NIGHT FAIR!

From 7 to 10 p.m.

CHAPMAN'S

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| HOSE—Ladies' Plain all Wool Hose, worth 25c, | Tonight 20c | PANTS—Men's All Wool Hair Lined Pants, worth \$2, | Tonight \$1 50 |
| HOSE—Ladies' Plain All Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 50c, | Tonight 38c | OVERCOATS—Boys' Odd Overcoats, tweed, worth \$4, | Tonight \$2 |
| HOSE—Ladies' Ribbed All Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 40c, | Tonight 28c | ULSTERS—Boys' Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$4 50, | Tonight \$3 35 |
| HOSE—Ladies' Plain Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 20c, | Tonight 15c | PEAJACKETS—Boys' Heavy Peajackets, worth \$2 50, | Tonight \$1 50 |
| GLOVES—Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 15c, | Tonight 8c | CREPE DU CHENE—7 pieces All Wool Crepe Du Chene, worth 40c yard, | Tonight 25c |
| GLOVES—White and natural Chamois Gloves, worth \$1, | Tonight 75c | CREPE DU CHENE—6 pieces All Silk Crepe Du Chene, in evening shades and black, worth 75c, | Tonight 25c |
| GLOVES—Ladies' Colored or Black Lacing Kid Gloves, worth 90c, | Tonight 65c | SILK—2 pieces Black and White Silk, a snap for | Tonight 50c |
| COLLARS—Ladies' Black Persian Lamb Storm Collars, worth \$3 50, | Tonight \$1 50 | DRESS GOODS—5 pieces Scotch Cheviot Dress Goods, worth 25c, | Tonight 25c |
| CAPE—Greenland Seal, Black Astracha and Black Opesum Fur Capes, high storm collars, satin lined, worth \$10, | Tonight \$4 50 | PLAIDS—5 pieces Scotch All-Wool Plaids, worth 50c, | Tonight 25c |
| VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, worth 25c, | Tonight 19c | HENRIETTA—10 pieces All Wool Henrietta, worth 40c, | Tonight 32c |
| NIGHT ROBES—Ladies' White Cambric Night Robes, lace trimmed, worth 50c, | Tonight 40c | TWEED—8 pieces Mottled and Boucle Tweed, worth 60c, | Tonight 39c |
| MITS—Ladies' and Children's Wool Mita, worth 25c, | Tonight 18c | REMNANTS—One lot Remnants of Dress Goods, large range of colors and a great variety of lengths, great snap, | Tonight 25c |
| UNDERWEAR—Men's All Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1, | Tonight 62 1/2c | TWEED—4 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, worth 25c, | Tonight 15c |
| SOCKS—Men's Heavy Home-Made Socks, worth 25c, | Tonight 15c | DAMASK—Bleached Table Damask, 60 inches wide, very fine, all linen, worth 65c, | Tonight 50c |
| SHIRTS—Men's Heavy Flannellette Night Shirts, worth 75c, | Tonight 50c | SHEETING—Flannel Sheet, white or grey, 36 inches wide, worth 25c, | Tonight 20c |
| SHIRTS—Men's Imported Cambric Shirts, fast colors, worth 75c, | Tonight 50c | TWEEDS—Wool Tweed, plain colors, serviceable goods for Boys' wear, worth 20c, | Tonight 25c |
| SOCKS—Men's All Wool Socks, black, worth 30c, | Tonight 2 for 25c | MUSLIN—Fine White Swiss Muslin, in checks, worth 15c, | Tonight 10c |
| SUSPENDERS—Men's Fine Elastic Suspenders, worth 20c, | Tonight 12 1/2c | BLANKETS—All Wool Blankets, large size, worth \$2 25, | Tonight \$1 75 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's Large Linen Finished Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, | Tonight 5c | ORGANDIES—New Organadies, worth 16c, | Tonight 12 1/2c |
| SHIRTS—Men's Twilled Flannel Shirts, worth 90c, | Tonight 63c | QUILTS—White Quilts, large size, with or without fringe, worth \$2, | Tonight \$1 50 |
| JACKETS—Men's Cardigan Jackets, worth \$1 25, | Tonight 89c | PILLOW COTTON—Bleached Pillow Cotton, 40 inches wide, worth 13c, | Tonight 10c |
| OVERALLS—Men's Extra Heavy Overalls, worth \$1, | Tonight 75c | TABLE COVERS—Silk Embroidered Table covers, wool, 2 yards square, worth \$1 75, | Tonight \$1 25 |
| ULSTERS—Men's Heavy Tweed Lined Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10, | Tonight \$7 50 | REEFERS—Children's Reeder Coats, in nap and plain cloths, | Tonight Half Price |
| ULSTERS—Men's Brown and Fawn Frieze Ulsters, worth \$7 50, | Tonight \$5 | COATS—Children's Eiderdown Coats, worth \$3, | Tonight \$1 50 |
| OVERCOATS—Men's Brown and Fawn Melton Overcoats, worth \$3 00, | Tonight \$6 | CAPIES—Ladies' Fine Military Capes, neatly braided, double fronts, gauntlet sleeves, worth \$18 50, | Tonight \$14 |
| SUITS—Men's All Wool Brown and Black Serge Tweed Suits, worth \$11, | Tonight \$8 50 | WATERPROOFS—Ladies' Waterproofs, new styles, worth \$8, | Tonight \$4 |
| COATS AND VESTS—Men's Black Venetian Coats and Vests, worth \$7 50, | Tonight \$5 50 | JACKETS—Ladies' Coats, this season's goods, all German make, worth \$10 and \$12 50, | Tonight \$6 50 |
| PANTS—Men's Good All Wool Pants, worth \$2 50, | Tonight \$2 | WRAPPERS—Ladies' Eiderdown Wrappers, worth \$3, | Tonight \$2 |
| PANTS—Men's Heavy All Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 25, | Tonight \$1 75 | CAPE—Ladies' Grey Lamb Cape, worth \$45, | Tonight \$27 50 |

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.