

THE
Advertiser
Contains the Best Summary
of the Day's Doings
of the World.

OL. XXVII., NO. 187.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

A law for the insurance of sailing vessels, after the plan of Bismarck, was recently submitted to the people of Basel at a special election. Under its provisions all men with less than \$400 annual income were to be regarded as bound to its obligations and benefits. The proposed law was rejected by a vote of 5,015 against 229.

English men-of-war must be not only wonderfully but fearfully made. The opinion is published that no ironclad has been built during the last ten years which did not draw at least 10,000 tons more water than the Government provided for. The law of one of the latest great ships, the Trafalgar, sinks sixteen inches below its intended line.

That photography has not lost its charms for the amateurs is indicated by the fact that it is impossible to buy in New York certain popular sizes of one of the best known make of cameras for amateur use. Orders for them are refused by all the dealers or taken only on condition that there will probably be a delay of several months in filling them.

A last will and testament, 5,000 years old, was found recently in Egypt. The testator, Sekiah, executed it with his own hand in favor of his own brother, a priest of Osiris. The property disposed of in the will was to go to the brother's death. The date of the document shows, had the same legal right as a man to own and administer and dispose of property.

The last prison statistics of Prussia show that in the year 1888-89 39,700 Prussian prisoners worked, all together, 11,900,000 days for wages of 10 cents each per day. Of the 21,432 men and 3,556 women under the supervision of the prison division of the Prussian Ministry of Justice, 14,939 men and 2,172 women are employed by manufacturers under contract with the prison authorities. Their average daily wages were about 9 cents each.

The military career of Bismarck has just culminated in his elevation to the rank of general field marshal. In real service, however, he is only second lieutenant. He attained to this rank in the infantry of the Prussian army in 1842. In the following year he was transferred to the militia cavalry. In 1854 he was named first lieutenant in consideration of his high diplomatic offices he was colonel. His subsequent promotions, also, were solely to the incongruity existing between his dignity and merit in the civil service and his low rank among military men.

International Postage Stamp Exposition began in Vienna on April 20, and will continue until May 4. All the best-known stamp collectors of England, France, United States, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and the Orient, have signified their intention to be present, and the exhibition will be a most interesting one. The exhibition includes two parts, a tour to and through the exhibition, and a tour to and through the exhibition. The Austrian Government has placed in the exhibition building a complete set of the machinery used by it in manufacturing postage stamps, and will make off souvenir stamps for every visitor at the exposition who wishes them. The most valuable stamps in the exhibition will be one of the first series of Mauritius. It cost twice when it was new, and is now valued at about \$3,000.

The smallest electric light plant in existence is rigged up with two tiny motors and a piece of string at the Edison Company's wiring department on Fifth avenue, for the amusement of visitors. The motors are of the sort made for the use of dentists and others wishing only a trifling power. They are estimated to furnish about one-eighth of one horse power, and stand only eight inches high. The plant is connected by a piece of string for a belt and the current is turned on to one of them it supplies power to drive the other, which becomes a dynamo and makes electricity instead of consuming it. An ordinary electric lamp is fastened to the top of the improvised dynamo by wires, and the little machine makes just enough electricity to keep it burning as long as the current is on the first machine and the string does not break.

Killed by the Cars.
ORANGEVILLE, April 23.—An Island of this place met with a fatal accident yesterday morning. While about to take the train at the station he was struck by an approaching train. His injuries resulted in his death last evening. He was a respected citizen and his loss will be deeply felt.

A Present Popper.
CHICAGO, April 23.—Congressman John W. Wiley, of Buffalo, who married to Miss Virginia E. Cooper, of Indianapolis, Tuesday night was one of the most notable society events that ever took place in the Hoosier State, was introduced to her by the late Vice-President Hendricks, and it was he who said that Mr. Wiley surrendered his heart on that occasion. The next day, Miss Cooper replied that he would forget all about the proposition in a few days, but encouraged him to try again just one year from that time. This he did, and again the next year, and so on. One of his friends twitted him about this yesterday, and he said: "While I won't plead guilty to that, I'll acknowledge that I have kept close track of Mrs. Wiley from the time Tom Hendricks introduced us until now."

Burglars at Caledonia.
CALEDONIA, April 23.—This village was visited by burglars Monday night and three places of business broken into. Late Monday night a citizen heard some noise in the Caledonia mills office, and afterward saw three men coming out. He followed them to the residence of Mr. Shirra, proprietor of the Caledonia mills, where he called for assistance, after which he lost track of them. On examination of the office it was found that a hole had been drilled in the door of the safe, where powder had been inserted and the safe broken open, but it was still locked. They also tried to pry open with a crowbar and failed. They had previously broken into the hardware store of Mr. R. E. Walker and carried away a revolver and some jack knives. They also gained an entrance to the post office by breaking out a panel of the back door and removing the bolt. Here they got about \$20 in stamps and silver and a watch.

London Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890

EVENING
EDITION

WHOLE NO., 8806

TEA BISCUITS.

When you wish to make light, white and delicious Tea Biscuits use our Baking Powder. It is the only one that never fails to give satisfaction. We guarantee it strictly pure.
PRICE PER POUND, 25c.

Cairncross & Lawrence,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
256 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty.

THE WEATHER.

TORONTO, April 22-11 p.m.—The pressure is decreasing everywhere, especially in the lake district. The weather continues fair, with slight changes in temperature throughout the country. Maximum temperatures: Calgary, 52°; Qu'Appelle, 40°; Toronto, 65°; Kingston, 56°; Montreal, 58°; Quebec, 46°; Halifax, 52°.
LOCAL TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY.
For 24 hours ending 8 p.m.—(Observations taken at 3 a.m., and 8 p.m.): Highest, 69°; lowest, 35°; mean (daily), 59°.

For the next 24 hours for the Lakes: Southeast to southwest winds; mostly fair, warm weather, with local rains.

A "CRUEL WAR."

Experience of Gen. Cutcheon While in a Maryland Hospital.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In the debate on the bill to pension soldiers who were prisoners of war for a period of over 30 days more than \$2 for each and every day they were held in confinement, Gen. Cutcheon and his old schoolmate, John Tarsney, who was himself a prisoner of war, opposed the bill on the ground that a great many of the men were volunteer prisoners. In advocating the bill, Gen. Cutcheon said:
"I am very glad to say that I shall not be a beneficiary under this bill. Although on various occasions I received very cordial and pressing invitations to become a prisoner of war, I always respectfully declined. Lying down in the general hospital at Annapolis, Md., to witness the arrival of the first steamboat load of prisoners of war that came from the front, the commencement of the exchange of prisoners in 1864. I trust that I shall never look upon the like again. I know that war is cruelty, that war is barbarism. Although from the moment those prisoners of war who came from Libby prison and Belle Isle stepped on board that boat everything was done for them that human tenderness and love could suggest, yet when the boat reached the dock at Annapolis eight of them were already dead, four more died within the next 24 hours, four more died the succeeding day. As I passed through the great hospitals where the living lay it was with a spectacle of starvation and misery as I trust neither I nor any other American may ever look upon again. They were awful examples of what the Southern prisoners did for our men—not all, I am glad to say. Among that entire boat load there was scarcely one who did not require to be either carried or assisted from the landing to the hospital ward, where I saw them languish and many of them die, and I could only infer from the ghastly remnant of humanity that came back to us what had been the sufferings which they had undergone. I know that those men were not willing prisoners, and no possible money compensation can make up to them for the misery and pain which they had suffered. I shall vote for this bill gladly, with the only regret that we can do no more for the victims of those terrible experiences."

Steamers Arrived.

April 22. From. To.
Circassian. Portland. Liverpool.
April 23.
Majestic. Queenstown. New York.
The Majestic arrived at 6:30 a.m. The time for her passage was 6 days, 8 hours and 34 minutes.

For Revision.

TROY, N. Y., April 23.—The Presbytery of Troy yesterday voted 41 to 5 in favor of revision of the Confession of Faith.

A Big Blaze in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 23.—The shoe manufacturing of Weaver, Thomas & Kirk was burned today. Loss on stock, \$80,000; on building, owned by John G. Wagner, \$5,000; Landon, Fowler & Co., chair factory, \$10,000; The New Orleans House was damaged to the extent of \$6,000.
Licenses For North Oxford.
WOODSTOCK, April 23.—The North Oxford License Commissioners met here yesterday and granted the following licenses:
Woodstock—Wm. Davis, Central; C. E. Hanson, G. T. R. station; John M. McKay, North American; Calster, Calster House; N. Swartz, Dufferin; George Douglas, Italyway; P. Farrell, Royal; J. H. Thompson, Thompson House; G. A. O'Neill, South House; G. A. Forbes, Commercial; W. J. Small, C. P. R. station; Oliver Wilson, Queen's; Shop, L. A. Gurnet & Sons, James Scott, A. L. Dent, Wholesale, Nesbitt Bros.
Outside Licenses—Drake, John Strode, Princeton; Stewart, Bright, Adam Parker, James Atkinson, Drumbo; H. H. Jones, Plattville; S. Trachsel, Inverness; John Landreth, Tavistock; Wm. Laphin, Strathallan; Ed. Savoy, Bright; Elias Murray, Enniskerry; Ross, Youngville; Mrs. Keys, Thomastown; Henry Herlick, Lakeside.

DR. JAEGER'S Sanitary Woolen System

GENTLEMEN'S
Undershirts, Drawers, Combination Suits and Socks.

CALL AND SEE THEM

N. WILSON
& CO.

Sole Agents for London.

CABLEGRAMS.

An English Tourist and Wife
Captured by Arabs.

O'Shea's Divorce Suit to Be
Settled Out of Court.

Bradlaugh Attacks a Member for Stir-
ring Up Strife Among the
Workmen.

Revere Dorr Wins the Handicap on
Epsom Downs.

The Queen's Movements.

PARIS, April 23.—Queen Victoria has left Aix-les-Bains for Darmstadt.

Sudden Death of an M. P.
LONDON, April 23.—Handel Cossham, Liberal member of the House of Commons for East Bristol, died suddenly to-day at the Neutral Liberal Club from heart disease.

Epsom Races.
LONDON, April 23.—At Epsom to-day the city and suburban handicap was won by the Duke of Beaufort's Revere Dorr; Baron De Hirsch's De Vastis, second; Lowther's Workington, third. There were fifteen starters.

Stanley.
BRUSSELS, April 23.—The Belgian Society of Engineers made a grand fête on the Brussels Boerse in honor of Mr. Stanley.

The latter and King Leopold made addresses. The King said the founding of the Congo State had been a benefit to Belgium.

Carnot in Corsica.
PARIS, April 23.—President Carnot yesterday visited the house of Ajaccio, Corsica, in which Napoleon I. was born. Upon the arrival of the President, a number of ladies strewed rice and corn before him as a sign of welcome. Mr. Carnot started for Bastia.

Captured by Arabs.
LONDON, April 23.—An Englishman named Gray and his wife, who are touring, and their attendant, were visiting the ruined city of Petra, in Northern Arabia, they were captured by Arabs. The British Consul at Jerusalem was obliged to pay a ransom for their release.

Defeat of the French in Dahomey.
PARIS, April 23.—A French force of 350 men made a reconnaissance of the position held by the Dahomians, seven kilometers from Porto Novo, and subsequently attacked the stronghold. The French were compelled to retreat to Porto Novo, where French soldiers and twenty of their native allies were killed or wounded. The loss of the Dahomians was heavy.

Grand Trunk Shareholders' Meeting.
LONDON, April 23.—At the Grand Trunk meeting yesterday Sir Henry Tyler expressed pleasure at the completion of half of the St. Clair tunnel. The directors expected great benefits to result from the enterprise. The results of the past year's operations were not so unfavorable as was expected. The directors would endeavor further to reduce the working expenses. The report was adopted.

O'Shea's Suit to Be Settled.
LONDON, April 23.—It is stated that the case of Capt. O'Shea against his wife and Mr. Parnell will not be brought to trial, but will be settled out of court within a very short time. The basis of the settlement is not yet known, but it is understood to involve an unconditional retraction of the charges made by the Captain against his wife and the Irish leader under the influence of newly-discovered and convincing evidence that the allegations were unfounded.

Mrs. O'Shea has had a dispute with her solicitor, Mr. George Lewis, and is seeking the retention of another legal adviser in her defense of the action for divorce.

Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea have not yet filed their answers to the complaint.

In the British House of Commons.
LONDON, April 23.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bartley, having made a motion for a committee of inquiry on the labor question, Mr. Bradlaugh severely attacked Cunningham Graham for inciting strife among starving laborers. He contended that the condition of the working classes had enormously improved, and that in this respect England stood in advance of every other country in Europe.

Mr. Graham, after repeated but futile efforts to interrupt Mr. Bradlaugh, denied that he had incited the people to violence, but said that he would do so the moment the workers became powerful enough.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade, promised to collect and print statistics bearing upon the question both at home and abroad.

Mr. Bartley withdrew his motion. Under the closure rule a Government motion annulling the O'Connor amendment for inciting strife among the workers was carried—139 to 19.

Bismarck.
BERLIN, April 23.—The Pressing Zeitung publishes an account of alleged remarks made by Prince Bismarck to a deputation from the Manufacturers' Association on the 16th inst. Bismarck, it is said, declared he would gladly have remained in office if the Emperor had so desired. He attributed his removal to the intrigues of his opponents, especially of the Minister who owed his position to him. He admitted he differed with the Emperor on the labor questions. The Government's present policy, he said, must entail harsh dealing with the Socialists. Count Herbert Bismarck said he was glad to leave the treadmill of office, but he was sorry for his father, who will die a poor man. The paper says Prince Bismarck said he had searched out a Cabinet order which placed the interference of ministers with the Crown under control of the President of the Council, which subject being to frustrate intrigues. He believed Windthorst's begging an interview, at which he made impossible demands, was also a trap for him.

Parnell on the Land Bill.
LONDON, April 23.—In moving the rejection of the Irish Land Purchase Bill, Mr. Parnell said he objected to the bill on the ground that it did not provide for carrying out what it proposed, while he exhausted the only Irish credit available. The bill, he declared, was unsafe to the imperial taxpayer, the guaranteees and counter guaranteees it provided being illusory and insufficient. According to Mr. Ballour's figures

relief would be provided for only three-fourths of the tenants. Mr. Parnell further objected to the bill because it would exhaust the Irish credit without the consent of the Irish, and without any local control in the application of the money to be distributed under the provisions of the bill. Again, while coercion was applied as it is now, the tenant can never be free of the question of a large question. The principle of the bill was to buy whole estates, and 400,000,000 was a ridiculously small sum for the purpose.

Ireland contained 14,000,000 acres of land, the poor law valuation of which, £9,000,000, amounting at eighteen and a half years' purchase to £166,500,000.

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WORK AND WAGES.

Congressional Inquiry Into the
Workings of the Labor Law.

Chicago Strikers Cause a Riot—The
Labor Situation Elsewhere.

New York, April 23.—The sub-committee of the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration continued its inquiry here to-day. Mr. T. B. McGuire, of the about the central labor law passed in 1885, through the agitation of the labor organizations. The law does not work satisfactorily, the witnesses said. Immigration was being stimulated by steamship and railway companies here and abroad through advertisements inserted in foreign papers to the effect that America is a land of milk and honey and that all immigrants have to do is to come here and get rich.

Louis Montgomery, special treasury agent at Boston, said that 8,000 men were employed in New Hampshire, and the witnesses said, the Italian bankers, agents or padrones, the laborers were stigmatized as robbers.

More than 300 are citizens of the United States. Seventy-five per cent. of the fishermen of New England are aliens.

STRIKES ABROAD.
CHICAGO, April 23.—A body of striking carpenters caused a riot in the southwest part of this city yesterday, and as a result about 60 of them are locked up and a number of police are under a physician's care, badly hurt. Some non-union carpenters were put to work on Wallace street. The strikers' pickets reported the fact and a committee of the union was sent to persuade them to quit work. Idle carpenters to the number of about 100 joined the committee, and when arguments failed to induce the non-unionists to quit they began jerking them and fighting followed.

BOSTON CARPENTERS' MEETING.
The carpenters of Boston in a mass meeting at Tremont Temple Tuesday night addressed by several labor leaders, and adopted resolutions pledging themselves not to work over eight hours a day after May 1.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Rykert Scandal Further Investigated—Sir John's "Forebode" Phraseology.

OTTAWA, April 23.—The Rykert Committee had an interesting session this morning, in which they picked up the odds and ends of evidence in the Shortreed & Laidlaw implication. Dalton McCarthy positively denied having made any arrangement with Rykert previous to April 10, 1882, when the order-in-Council was passed giving to Adams the right of berth in the application for the Shortreed & Laidlaw law. In this he was contradicted by Rykert, and Ryley, a clerk in the Interior Department, who said that from Rykert's evidence that Sir John Macdonald was the author of that famous phrase, "There is the devil to pay in the matter." He made this remark in Rykert's hearing, and the committee before the Rykert petition against granting the berth to Adams. Ryley, the department clerk, admitted that he knew in drawing the plans that he was giving to Adams the berth in the application for the Shortreed & Laidlaw law, but that he understood that this was the agreement between the parties. The committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Bremner Fur Committee met this morning, and received from Deputy Minister Benge the evidence taken before the Northwest Claims Commission. The public were then asked to retire and the committee proceeded to prepare to report.

Professor Saunders reported to the Agricultural Committee the results of the year's work on the Experimental Farm.

The Senate rejected the application of Inspector D. P. Clapp for a divorce from his wife on the alleged ground of adultery. Several of the Senators were apparently influenced by a desire to give her