

London Advertiser.

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LONDON - CANADA.**JOHN CAMERON,** President and
Managing Dir.God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.**London Contrasted With Hamilton and Ottawa.**

In the interesting summary of financial statements of Ontario city municipalities, compiled by Mr. James, secretary of the Bureau of Industries, there are some interesting contrasts. The cities that come nearest the size of London are Ottawa and Hamilton. Each has about 16,000 more population than this city, London's population being about 34,500 in 1895, the year for which the statistics are given. Hamilton collected \$11,623 for liquor licenses, and Ottawa \$16,250 for the same privileges. In London, however, the license fees only amounted to \$2,928. Both Hamilton and Ottawa have more licensed houses in proportion to population than London. The lighting of streets in London cost \$21,506; in Hamilton the same service costs \$35,071, and in Ottawa, \$35,876. For water supply, fire protection, London spent \$27,264; Hamilton, \$33,931, and Ottawa, \$36,862. It would be interesting to know what causes the disparity between the cost of this service in London and the other cities. A similar question may be asked with reference to the charge for "streets, bridges, and parks," in the three cities. In London the money thus expended is \$36,330, less than that service costs in Kingston, a city not half the size, while that branch of the public service costs in Hamilton \$57,885, and in Ottawa \$110,858, though the fine grounds around the Parliament Buildings at the capital are maintained at the expense of the taxpayers of all the Dominion. "Waterworks, sewers and electric light plant" are charged with \$45,734 in London, \$58,067 in Hamilton, and \$20,028 in Ottawa. The Board of Health, including inspection, costs \$1,500 in London, \$12,570 in Hamilton, and \$26,336 in Ottawa. In Hamilton, they have two health inspectors, and a weekly system of removal of all kinds of garbage from the dwellings of the people, which has proved a boon to the community, besides greatly improving the public health. The Hamilton public would not on any account go back to the old system of accumulating domestic refuse and miscellaneous filth for a year, and removing it in the spring. There seems to be more poor in proportion to the population in Hamilton than in London. In our neighboring city, \$35,184 was spent for "the poor and other charities," while in London only \$13,743 was expended. Ottawa only spent \$1,335, less than was given for the purpose named in any city of the province. For schools and education, London paid \$33,580, Hamilton, \$17,354, and Ottawa, \$39,557. The Ottawa schools are not so efficient or so well attended as ours are.

The most noticeable feature in the assets of the respective cities is that of "taxes in arrears." London shows up well, with only \$48,129 in a total of \$320,254. The Hamilton arrears are \$243,972, and those of Ottawa, \$520,000, or more than the total year's taxation. While Hamilton has \$444,771 invested in schools, and London has \$248,200, Ottawa has but \$235,000. London has its waterworks for a very small sum, compared with the cost of the waterworks of the other cities. Our waterworks have cost \$697,726. Hamilton has no less a sum than \$1,608,359 invested in waterworks, and Ottawa has \$2,097,500. In Ottawa, the blasting out pipe lines from the solid rock on which the capital is built doubtless added greatly to the first cost of the waterworks. While the assets of Hamilton and Ottawa are fattened by their costly waterworks, London owns a railway—the London and Port Stanley, 24 miles long—and thereby shows up well in the column for "sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, and works, etc." Under that head London is credited with possessing property valued at \$1,192,217, whereas Hamilton has but \$359,000, and Ottawa, \$345,312. Each of the three cities have more assets than liabilities. Hamilton claims a balance in its favor of nearly \$1,000,000; London has over \$230,000; and Ottawa has over \$100,000. Toronto has liabilities of \$22,650,154, and assets of \$23,717,445.

It is said that Mr. Foster, ex-Minister of Finance, will conduct a gabfest in North Ontario, before the Dominion bye-election in that constituency takes place. But there is no definite information as to which of the two Conservative platforms—that put up in North Grey election or that compiled specially for the Cornwall contest—will be adopted. Mr. Haggart and Dr. Montague having gone to Roseland, they are out of range of consultation.

Mr. Charlton's Visit to Washington and His Promotion of Reciprocity.

In an address at Toronto on Monday night, Mr. John Charlton, M.P., spoke interestingly about the prospects of reciprocity and of his visit to Washington this month. Mr. Charlton pointed out that we have in Canada a country to be proud of. We have natural resources capable of sustaining a nation of from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 souls. He said he did not advocate a trade reciprocity because it was essential to Canadian nationality, or even to our prosperity, but because he believed it would be decidedly advantageous to the Dominion—in giving enlarged trade, more markets, more employment for our workpeople, and would cultivate a spirit of amity between the two great branches of the English-speaking race. Reciprocity is of three-fold importance: First, the importance that attaches to the great material results of a commercial treaty that would increase the material prosperity of the Dominion; second, the importance that attaches to the creation of friendly relations between the Dominion of Canada and the United States; and third, the importance that attaches to the extent of the conditions that will produce friendly relations beyond our borders, and the operation of those causes upon the relations existing between the United States and the British Empire.

Mr. Charlton exposed the unscrupulous tactics which had been resorted to by newspapers advocating trade restriction in order to prejudice the public against reciprocity. It had been contended by these cavillers that it was a suspicious circumstance when a Canadian Liberal M. P. paid a visit to the capital of the neighboring republic. But what wrong could there be in a man of leisure visiting any foreign country, meeting its public men, and hearing what they had to say on public questions? A story was concocted to the effect that he and Mr. Edward Farrer were in Washington together on a mission; but Mr. Charlton pointed out that he never saw Mr. Farrer in Washington, and that the well-known journalist had left that city some days before he got there. Mr. Charlton read from the Montreal Gazette the following:

"Mr. Charlton is credited with having said: 'Canada is at the parting of the ways. One road that lies before her leads through reciprocity to closer relations with the United States, with the prospect of ultimate absorption in that republic.'"

To show the unscrupulousness of the tactics resorted to in order to wrongly influence the public, Mr. Charlton said that this point of the interview, as issued by the Associated Press, was as follows:

"One statement which Mr. Charlton emphasized seems to possess significance. He represented Canada as now standing at the parting of the ways. On the one hand are more friendly business and social relations with the United States, and the gradual closing of the gap which has been widening since 1867."

There is nothing there about absorption. No torturing of the English language can make it appear that Mr. Charlton so contended. What he said to the people of the United States was:

"If you enter into an arrangement which will insure more intimate commercial and social relations it will lead to the gradual closing of the gap of unfriendliness which has been widening since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty in 1866, and to more intimate business and social relations."

Mr. Charlton said that he had striven to show the United States people that reciprocity benefits would not be considered as trade restrictions in the republic content, but that the people of the United States, as well as those of Canada, would receive many advantages from the arrangement.

In reply to another stricture as to his visit to Washington, Mr. Charlton said he had called on Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, soon after his arrival, and asked him if it would be consonant with his position as a member of Parliament, if he were to go before the committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives and to be interviewed by newspaper men. Sir Julian replied certainly; that he should enter on a campaign of education, and lose no opportunity of pressing his views on public men in order that the false impressions as to Canadian affairs might be removed.

No reciprocity treaty could be agreed to on either side, that would not suit the vast majority of the people, and be fair to Great Britain at the same time. "Can we get reciprocity?" was Mr. Charlton's most important query. It may now be impossible; in 1894 the opportunity was lost. "At Washington," concluded Mr. Charlton, "one cannot fail to be impressed by the conflict of selfish interest that is everywhere noticeable. Against such influences it may be impossible for Canadians to make any headway. We can but go to the middle of the stream, and that it is our duty to do. If we fail, then we must turn elsewhere. From the Jews, Paul turned to the Gentiles; we may find it necessary to turn from them. We may have to bend our energies towards increased trade with England and other countries. I think we should do it anyhow. Our supreme duty is in all things to strive to build up Canada." Every patriotic Canadian will endorse this conclusion.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF PRESIDENTS.

Indianapolis Sentinel.
McKinley will be the third Methodist President of the United States. Of the others, eight have been Episcopalians, six Presbyterians, two Unitarians, one Christian, and one Free-Thinker.

Who Will Pay the Indemnity?

Spain may or may not pacify Cuba, after spending hundreds of millions of dollars, and causing the loss of thousands of lives in the attempt. But one thing is certain, this old world monarchy will have a pretty penny to pay to other nations for indemnity for losses that have been in progress for the past year, and to which there appears to be no end short of the total ruin of plantations and dependent towns and villages. Already, citizens of the United States have filed claims with the Government at Washington, aggregating nearly \$10,000,000, and many claims are yet to be made up. Indeed, General Weyler seems to destroy the property of friend and foe alike. What he desires to accomplish is the submission of the islanders to the autocratic and oppressive system which has brought Spanish rule into disgrace in the west. But this wholesale burning of property of combatants and non-combatants alike can scarcely tend to reconcile anyone to a re-establishment of the old order of things.

It takes a third of the entire revenue of Canada to pay the interest and sinking fund for the Dominion debt. This is a formidable liability. But if we can at an early date place on our Northwest lands plenty of contented settlers, the burden can be materially lightened, without necessitating a cessation from providing the public works necessary for the development of the country. Every contented settler is an effective immigration agent.

Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara's New Book.

A talented Chatham, Ont., author has produced a noteworthy book. His name is Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, a former well known member of the Baltimore Herald staff, to which journal the sketches now issued in book form were originally contributed. They found such favor with the public that Mr. O'Hara was urged to have them printed in a shape that would secure a wider circulation. The handsome volume, entitled "Snap Shots from Boy Life," now before us, is the result. The author, who is private secretary to Sir Richard Cartwright, secured the services of Mr. Astley Palmer Cooper, one of the cleverest artists on the American press, to design the beautiful cover and accompanying illustrations. The book might well be placed in the hands of every Canadian boy, for it contains much that ought to be known by the youth of the land, and not a little that will help them to get on in the world. As an interesting contribution to Canadian literature, it deserves, and will no doubt receive, a wide circulation. The publisher is Wm. Briggs, Toronto.

IS IT REAL SPORT?

Philadelphia Inquirer.
The new Archbishop of Canterbury has written a letter of protest against the royal buck-hounds. There are no stags running wild in England now, but on many estates there are deer that have been born and bred there and some of them are trained to be hunted by the hounds. This, to some Englishmen, is sport. Probably there does not seem to be much delight in following a poor animal that, by its tameness, does not always know how to elude its pursuers. Probably the advocates of this kind of hunting use an argument similar to that of the dairy farmer who reproached a skinner for skinning eels alive, replied: "Bless your heart, they're used to it; we do it every day."

UGHT TO BRING BUSINESS.

Boot and Shoe Recorder.
Here is an advertisement which should bring trade, even though people had to use a grindstone to wear holes through their shoes:

I am the Father of
TWENTY-SIX CHILDREN,
No Twins.

I AM ALSO A COBLER.
And I have served my country well. It is evidence that I will mend your shoes even when you are in the rear of Caldwell and Lanier's. Let me half-sole those. J. M. Linney.

KILLED BY A SNOW PLOW.

Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Shortly after 6 o'clock Monday evening, at a point thirty rods west of Three Mile Bay, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, 20 miles from this city, a snow plow struck three Italians who were walking on a track. Two of them, Raphael Sock and Mike Sullivan, were badly injured. The third, Dominio Vacho, was instantly killed.

BALLOONIST DROWNED.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 27.—A young Cuban named Perez fell with a balloon into the sea yesterday and was drowned. Perez was not an aeronaut, and after going up over 1,000 feet became helpless. The ropes were tangled and the balloon went out about a mile from the shore and fell into the water. Boats from a revenue cutter went to render assistance, and the balloon was recovered, but Perez's body could not be found.

AFTER THE SEEDLY DINNER.

New York, Jan. 27.—The grand jury has indicted Herbert Barnum Seelye, James H. Phipps and Theodore Rich in connection with the recent dinner given by Mr. Seelye at Sherry's. The indictments charge them with conspiring to procure the indecent exposure of "Little Egypt" and Minnie Renwood. District Attorney Okonko says that the people present at the dinner as guests are not legally responsible.

A Prominent Lawyer Says

"I have eight children, every one in good health, not one of whom but has taken Scott's Emulsion, in which my wife has boundless confidence."

A young man and a young woman have to be very much in love with each other really to enjoy a long evening walk together at this season of the year.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Disaster at Berlin.**A Fatal Explosion at the Gas Works.**

Foreman Aldridge Killed—Manager Breehaupt and Mr. Weller Badly Injured.

Berlin, Ont., Jan. 27.—About 7:40 last evening the residents of the town were startled by two loud explosions, followed by the fire alarm, and very rapidly the news spread that the gas works were on fire.

On arrival there a horrible sight was witnessed. Outside in the snow lay the almost lifeless body of E. Carl Breehaupt, manager of the gas works, whether he had been blown in a burst of air or not is not known. He was removed to the residence of Dr. Bowby, where it was learned he is seriously, if not fatally, injured.

While this was going on rescuers made their way into the factory, knowing assuredly that others in the buildings must be in distress, or even worse, and their fear was well founded, for lying beside one of the tanks where the explosion occurred lay the lifeless body of Wm. Aldridge, foreman, with his hands, feet and clothing burned from him.

Another man, named Weller, also an employee, were pulled out of the building, badly burned, but it is thought not fatally. The injured were later removed to the hospital. It is impossible to say how the explosion occurred. One report is that Aldridge looked into one of the tanks, with the aid of his lantern, and in some way caused the explosion. Another theory, and one which is believed to be the correct one, is that one of the men had a lighted cigar, which dropped into one of the tanks. Mr. Aldridge had been in the employ of the gas and electric works here for ten years, and was looked upon as thoroughly acquainted with his work. Much sympathy is felt for his wife and family.

WARDENS FOR 1897.

Ontario County Councils Choose Their Presiding Officers.

Elections for wardens of counties took place throughout Ontario yesterday. Following are results, as received:

Bruce—Jas. Shoultice, Elderslie, Brant—Jos. McIntyre, Carleton—A. P. McDonald, of North Gower.

Cornwall, Dundas and Stormont—J. H. Melkie, Morrisburg. Durham—J. G. Preston, Mannors. Dufferin—R. Hickley, East Zorra.

Essex—N. E. Coste, Malden. Elgin—No election after 70 ballots. Voting resumed at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

Frontenac—J. M. Taggart, Bedford, township. Grey—James Allen.

Haldimand—J. H. Salter, Hagersville. Haliburton—Dr. Giles, Dysart. Hastings—John S. Dench, of No. 1 division.

Huron—John Cox, Goderich township. Kent—Jonas Goswell. Lanark—A. Carswell, Packenham.

Lambton—Albert Duncan, of Petrolia (acclamation). Leeds and Grenville—Jas. B. Saunders, Athens.

Lennox—B. E. Aylesworth, Bath. Lincoln—John Jackson. Middlesex—Douglas Leitch, of Carleton Place.

Norfolk—Wm. Kelly, Houghton. Ontario—Chas. King, Whitby. Oxford—R. Kaufman, East Zorra.

Peterborough—A. tie between Malony and Casement. Perth—N. Monteth, Downie. Prince Edward—P. R. Young, Picton.

Renfrew—Dr. Channonhouse, Eganville. Victoria—Dr. Wood, Kirkfield. Waterloo—A. H. Erb, Elmira.

Welland—E. Morris. Wellington—John McNab, West Luther. Wentworth—Dr. McGregor, Watford.

Positive Proof.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.:
Gentlemen,—Some two weeks ago I obtained a box of your Heart and Nerve Pills from our popular druggist, Mr. E. Scudette, of Dundas, and I can now unhesitatingly say that they have been very beneficial to me in relieving an obstinate and old standing complaint affecting my heart and nerves.

I was troubled with the well-known symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, such as sleeplessness, dizziness, palpitation, neuralgia and other pains, for such a long time that I had really given up hope of a cure. Now, out of gratitude to this remedy, and so others may learn of its virtues, I give my unsolicited testimony.

There is no cure so good for heart and nerve troubles as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This is my honest opinion. My wife is also using this remedy with great success for fluttering of the heart. (Signed) J. D. Robinson, Dundas, Ont.

Laxa Liver Pills cure constipation, biliousness and sick headache, 25c.

The Czar of Russia believes that to till the soil is the noblest occupation for man. Besides having a knowledge of agriculture, he can plow, reap and sow, and can milk a cow.

THE MEDICINE FOR LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Farnese's Pills as a cure for Liver and Kidney complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines that were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Farnese's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

An old Scotch lawyer, writing of an estate he had just bought, added: "There is a chapel upon it, in which my wife and I wish to be buried at our lives are spared."—Tud-Bits.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness applied externally, as well as swollen neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claim to public confidence.

At a fashionable ball—Miss Walters—Miss de Peyster seems to have something on her mind tonight. Miss Williams—Well she ought to have something on her somewhere.—Somerville Journal.

SMITH BROS., Plumbers and Steamfitters, Have removed to 266 Dundas Street.

When You Begin to Realize the Facts**Your Astonishment Will Increase.****Do You Propose to Pay Old Prices?****Or Will You Investigate?****A Great Sensation!****Our Prices Very Popular.****A Great Tweed Special.**

One special table of Fine Wool Tweeds, goods that have been selling at 50c per yard. They looked so good we bought too many of them. The only reason that they are now going at 25c per yard.

A CURL.

Those Curl Dress Goods that we have been selling at 60c per yard. We have a few left in Brown and Black and Blue and Black, and the price is cut to 35c yard.

\$1.00 for 50c.

That sounds like a good investment for somebody. Well, that is the kind of business we are doing these days.

Ladies' German-Made Skirts

Not a great many left. They have gone very fast, but that is what we intended they should do when we marked them at HALF PRICE.

All-Wool Flannel Skirts

Silk Embroidered, were selling at \$2, now only \$1, and all our other priced Skirts are going in the same way. The price Just Cut in Two.

See Our Silk Mixed Plaids

At 32c yard, they were 50c per yard.

COME TO THE BIG SALE AT CHAPMAN & CO.'S,

126-128 Dundas Street.