

## London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

FOUNDER AND MANAGER, John Cameron.

London, Friday, June 17, 1898.

It is announced that the international commission will commence its sittings in Quebec city on July 1. The Canadian Commissioners will in all probability be Premier Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Sir Louis Davies. A pretty good trio.

A deaf man, riding a bicycle, was killed at a railway crossing in St. Thomas. The person who is deaf takes nearly as great a risk when he goes wheeling as a blind man would do. The fact is, wheeling requires that a man should be in full possession of all his senses, or he may bring disaster to himself if not to others.

The American Hebrew takes exception to the statement that Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila, is an Anglican because his father belonged to that communion. According to Jewish doctrine, this weekly says, the admiral is a Jew unless his mother renounced her faith before his birth. She was a Jewess, and under Jewish law and custom the child follows the religion of the mother.

"Hooley's only asset is an abiding faith in the idiosyncrasy of his fellow-creatures, and this he declares with cheerful frankness will bring him soon to the top again," writes Harold Frederic from London. And Mr. Hooley is banking on just the thing that old P. T. Barnum banked on. It's a grand game and so easy—when you have the nerve.

Is it not an injustice to P. T. Barnum to put him on an equality with stock market exploiters? We are aware that the great showman was credited with the assertion that the public dearly loved to be humbugged, and mayhap in his earlier life Phineas drew largely on their credulity. But surely no one can charge him with having in his life work assumed that the public was idiotic in its discrimination. His care to obtain the newest and the best of everything offering in his particular line for the edification and amusement of his patrons put Mr. Barnum in the list of successful merchants who count no labor too great to obtain that which their customers are likely to fancy, and who liberally advertise their readiness to serve the public to its satisfaction.

Some unimpaired persons were wont to sneer at the Governor-General, because, they said, he had caused to be erected at public expense a chapel at Rideau Hall, in order that he might have Sunday service without mixing with the "vulgar mob." This was an untruthful and ungenerous criticism. It is a fact that Lord Aberdeen caused to be erected a pretty little place of worship adjoining Government House. But its object was not to promote exclusiveness. Lord and Lady Aberdeen are indeed catholic in their religious sentiments, for they have shown a kindly interest in every denomination that is honestly seeking to do good in the community. But the Governor-General and his Countess have been communicants in a regular Ottawa Presbyterian church ever since their arrival in Canada. The only reason for the construction of the chapel was to provide a place of worship in which the vice-regal household could conveniently assemble for daily worship, and it has admirably served its purpose. Now that he is about to leave Canada, the Governor-General has intimated his intention of donating the chapel, which was erected solely at his own expense, to the future incumbents of the high office. The generous gift will no doubt be appreciated.

Though the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament did not look kindly on the encouragement given by our Government to the new steamship line which has been established between Canada and Manchester by way of the great canal that now connects Manchester with the sea, and makes it practically an ocean port, it is apparent that the new enterprise will be conducted with energy, and it will probably remain a factor in the Anglo-Canadian trade. The line is thus referred to by the London, England, Canadian Gazette:

"The new Manchester-Canadian steamship line has already begun its service, and the auspices are distinctly encouraging. The first steamer arrived in Manchester last Sunday week with a full cargo of cattle, maize and timber. She is already on her way back to Montreal, and the second steamer is due in the canal with an even larger cargo of cattle, grain, timber, fruit, and other produce of the Dominion. The first of the three vessels that are now being built on the northeast coast for the new line is not expected to be ready until August, and the others will not be completed until next spring, but in the meantime the service is being maintained by two ships that have been bought, and two that have been chartered. At present there is every indication that the fleet will find full employment in bringing North American produce to Manchester, for during the summer grain is sent, for choice, by the most northerly route, and the markets committee of the corporation is working hard to promote the direct importation of live stock to the fair at Old Trafford. The success of the new venture in competing against the other regular lines will probably depend in a great measure on the support that it may receive from exporters in the Manchester district, and this will depend in turn upon the efficiency of the service. Shippers seem prepared, however, to give it at least a fair trial, for 1,000 tons of cargo have already been engaged for shipment to Canada by the steamer that is to leave Manchester on June 8."

OR OUGHT TO BE.

[Athenian Globe.] Every mother of a pretty girl is a board of strategy.

## Canada and German Trade.

As the 1st of July approaches, when the 25 per cent advantage given to Great Britain by the Canadian preferential tariff goes fully into effect, German dealers are exhibiting some degree of chagrin. They do not like our new and improved method of treating the Motherland. They would fain retain the advantages they possessed under the system which the present Government at Ottawa managed to have overturned. The Canadian preferential tariff, however, has come to stay, and our German friends may as well understand it. Canada, in putting in force a tariff giving Great Britain more friendly treatment than outsiders, has taken no unreasonable stand. Great Britain buys every dollar's worth of produce that Canada sends to her without imposing a cent of taxation on it. She protects this country's ocean trade and seaports with her navy. Her army is at our service if a foreigner were to assail us. Her unrivaled consular service is free to Canadians the world over. All this is done without cost to Canada. The least we can do, therefore, is to encourage commerce with the Motherland, especially when we know that it will be of mutual benefit to mother and daughter. Neither Germany nor any other nation outside the family circle could expect to come into such a happy combination on the ground floor.

But it has been argued that if we place our people in a position to buy more freely from Great Britain than from Germany, the foreign nation may decline to trade as freely with us. Sir Richard Cartwright shows of how little moment such a threat is. Under the old order of things, we last year bought from Germany \$6,492,000 worth of goods, whereas Germany only took from us \$1,045,000 worth of products. From this it will be seen that the German demand for Canadian products is very limited. If by any tariff exactions that they may apply to imports from the Dominion, the Germans restrict or cut down the value of products received from Canada, they will but injure their export trade to this country. It is a pretty well established fact that the country which does not import very soon finds her exports decrease.

## The Latest News About Ontario Minerals.

With commendable promptitude, Mr. Blue, Director of Mines in Ontario, has had prepared and printed the second part of the report of the Bureau, dealing with the mining industry of the Province in the earlier months of the current year. The report is handsomely printed and illustrated, and its contents are of such a nature as to show the great value of our mineral resources. The chief points of interest in the volume are the mineral statistics and the special report on the West Ontario gold region by Dr. A. P. Coleman. A great increase in the mineral output for 1898 is foreshadowed by the statistics which were collected for the three months ending March 31 last. Summarized by values, the yield for the first three months of 1898, and the twelve months of 1897 are as follows:

	Three months of 1898.	Twelve months of 1897.
Gold .....	\$8,175	\$190,244
Silver .....	5,287	339,651
Nickel .....	119,910	200,097
Copper .....	75,529	4,630
Iron ore .....	2,438	268,128
Pig iron .....	155,128	1,042,779

Totals.....\$451,355 \$1,042,779

Comparing the production by percentages, it is found that the value of the gold product in the three months of 1898 is 50% per cent of the twelve months product of 1897; of nickel, 33% per cent; of copper, 37% per cent; of iron ore, 20% per cent; of pig iron, 54 per cent; and of all metals, 43 per cent. These rates if maintained throughout 1898 should result in nearly doubling the values of 1897.

Professor Coleman's general conclusion as to the gold mining regions of Ontario is that an important advance took place during the past year. The area known to be auriferous has been steadily extending in the older parts of the district, and the new Michipicoten region has been added to those previously known. A large number of properties are under development this year, much larger than ever before, so that we may expect shortly to have the value of many hitherto problematic properties settled. The production of gold has scarcely advanced as rapidly as was expected, but some of the predictions made a year ago were unduly inflated. The number of mines actually producing gold has largely increased, there being now three mines on the Lake of the Woods, one on the Lower Seine, two on the Upper Seine, and one in the Wapinipit region, whose mills are more or less steadily at work; besides the bromo-cyanide plant successfully in operation at Deloro in the Marquette region. It is admitted, however, that not a few of the gold mines produce ore of comparatively low grade, presenting the problem of how to extract the gold in a sufficiently economical manner to make the mines pay. Northwestern Ontario is particularly favored in this regard. It has splendid water powers, which will give it cheap power, even were the present ample supply of wood fuel to give out. It is probable, as Dr. Coleman points out, that where water carriage is available, the ore may profitably be taken to custom mills, like the new one at Keewatin on Lake of the Woods, particularly during the earlier stages of development, and thus prevent the risk of erecting stamp mills on properties the extent of whose deposits is yet unproved. The Treadwell mine, in Alaska, created 19,000 tons of ore last December

at a profit, with an average product of only \$2.37 per ton. Surely, with like economy in treatment, Northwestern Ontario ore yielding not much less than \$5 per ton could be made yield a substantial profit.

## Constables' Right to Vote in Elections.

The Forest Free Press thus discusses an important point which has been raised in connection with Ontario election protests:

"The Ontario lieutenant-governor in council has decided to ask the court of appeal whether or not constables have a right to vote at the provincial elections. The point has been raised in connection with the Ontario election protests now before the courts, the contention being that the special constables who are paid by the crown for their services at polling places had no right to vote, and the court of appeal has been asked to decide the question before the trials come on. Constables have always voted, and this objection has never been raised before in Canada. In England it has been decided that constables paid by the crown to preserve the peace shall not be thereby deprived of their right to vote, because their services are for the public good, and are beneficial to both parties alike. It is contended by those who have raised the question that the employment of peace officers by the crown may lead to bribery. The same argument would hold good in reference to the employment of deputy returning officers and poll clerks, who are not debarred from voting. Bribery committed in this way can be punished as easily as can any other form of bribery. A great danger to the obtaining of an honest verdict at the polls would be caused by preventing constables from voting. Returning officers have all the powers of justices of the peace, and may appoint and swear in as many special constables as they may deem necessary at any polling place. Partisan returning officers or deputy returning officers (and some of them have political leanings) could legally thereby disfranchise scores of the supporters of the opposite party or compel them to remain on duty all day at the polls without remuneration, and thus act as special constables must do or incur a severe penalty. Suppose in a riding of fifty divisions the returning officer were to appoint one of the most active supporters of the opposite party to act as constable in each division, these fifty voters would be compelled to accept one of three indignities—lose their votes, serve all day as constables without pay, or incur the penalty provided for refusal to act. The returning officer would under such conditions practically control fifty votes. Under the present custom there is no franchise of voters is contrary to the principles of representative government."

Rene Bazin's novel, "With All Her Heart," Paul Bourget's sketches, and Pierre Loti's Spanish sketches, and now Neil Munro's stirring story, "John Splendid," make a remarkable assemblage of serial, copyright attractions for a single year of the Living Age. This is a list scarcely equalled by any of the first-class magazines.

Right Hon. James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," whose "Life of Gladstone" has just been published by the Century Company, is about to put forth in the Century Magazine one of the most important utterances of his career—namely, a succinct and lucid statement of his views on equality. Mr. Bryce recently spoke on this subject in Glasgow, and his new essay is an enlargement and rewriting of that address. Mr. Bryce is as outspoken as he is clear in what may be called a memorable "confession of faith."

"The Canadian Heroes of the War of 1812-14" is the leading article in the June number of the Canadian Magazine. Sir John G. Bourne is the writer, and he tells with much grace and spirit the story of Brock, De Salaberry, Tecumseh, Laura Secord, and the others who took a leading part in the noble defense of Canada in that famous war. Pictures of most of the heroes accompany the text. Capt. William Wood, of Quebec, tells of Canada's military weakness in an article entitled "In Case of War." Another Canadian officer writes of "Warships and War." Another timely article is that on Mr. Gladstone, with seven illustrations, including a full page reproduction of Millais' famous painting of the deceased statesman. The frontispiece is a good picture of the late A. Alton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P.

## REUNION OF BRETHREN.

Ottawa Free Press.] The United States consul here, Mr. Turner, has received a letter from the authorities having in hand the 4th of July celebration at Ogdensburg, asking him to invite an Ottawa corps of militia to join in the parade. The Corps and the Guards have already made arrangements.

## READY FOR A BASE HIT.

[Ottawa Citizen.] "How shall eggs be sold?" asks the London Advertiser. We should not care to answer this question without first getting some information about the character and size of the troupe.

Did you see the Fly? Yes. 34 tf

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

## HOUSES TO BURN

There Were 21,066 Fires in Ontario in 1897.

Meeting of the Ontario Mutual Underwriters' Association—Delegates Present.

A meeting of the Ontario Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association was held in the London Mutual building yesterday, with a fair attendance. The meeting was called to discuss the amendments to the assurance act, and urge upon the government the necessity for a fire inspection, similar to the fire marshal system of Massachusetts. The amendments were discussed, and on motion referred to the executive committee, who were instructed to communicate with fire assurance companies and ascertain their views in the matter, and prepare the matter to be submitted to a general annual meeting, to be held in Toronto before the next meeting of the Ontario Legislature. The following delegates were present: D. C. Macdonald, London; Wm. Turnbull, Brant; P. S. Armstrong, Brantford; C. Fackel, Perth; C. M. Taylor, Waterloo; Wm. S. Russell, South Easthope; H. Buller, and J. Serson, Howarth; R. Strong and J. N. McKendree, The Gore; W. G. Willoby, Lambton; J. I. Hobson, Wellington; James McEwing, Peil, and Maryborough; E. J. Pierson, Nisour; James Jackson, Osborne and Hibbert; D. Rhea and H. Black, Brantford. Mr. J. I. Hobson, of Guelph, president, occupied the chair, and Mr. H. Black, Rockwood, was secretary. The report of the association for 1897 showed that the companies had paid out \$583,168.62 in claims from the following causes:

Lamps and lanterns .....	\$7,553.68
Defective chimneys, flues, etc.	124,827.73
Furnace and boiler .....	21,379.00
Children with matches .....	20,954.86
Electric wires .....	9,159.65
Steam thrashers .....	7,575.69
Incendiary .....	35,628.42
Suspected incendiary .....	20,128.26
Scissors .....	53,393.25
Spontaneous combustion .....	18,312.86
Unknown .....	166,819.95
Other known causes .....	55,486.69

The number of fires during the year was 21,066. The meeting adjourned at 4:30.

## Nervousness

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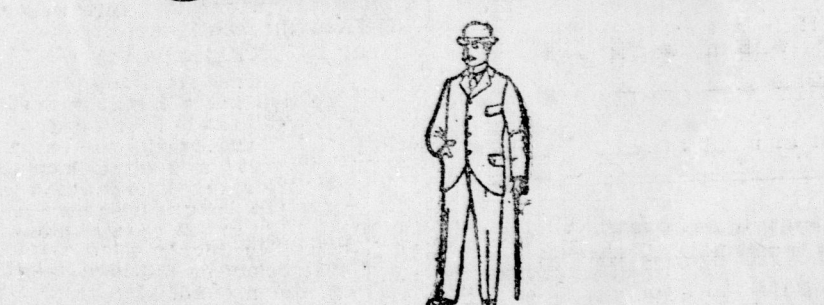
Have been sold to Lovers of Good Music in Canada. Is this not sufficient evidence that WILLIAMS PIANOS are the Artists' and People's choice? For half a century the Williams has been acknowledged the finest made. Colleges and Conservatories of Music as well as Professors and Artists on the Piano, pronounce the WILLIAMS the King of PIANOS. During the time from June 11 to June 22 the great cut price sale will enable all others who wish to avail themselves of this Life Chance to secure one of those Beautiful Pianos at a phenomenally low price, and easy terms will be given during this great sale. Newest designs of case, newest scales and actions. Don't miss this golden opportunity of your life; it may never occur again. All the latest sheet and music books kept constantly on hand, also late designs of Banjos, Mandolins, Guitars and Band Instruments kept constantly on hand at lowest prices. Call quick and select your piano.

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## "On Saturday Last, Being In Immediate Need Of a Business Suit,"

I dropped in at Oak Hall, and so accidentally became one of your regular customers. "I liked the idea of getting what I wanted without the bother of selecting the goods, being measured and then waiting a week or ten days."

He should have added, "And I like the feeling that if anything goes wrong it is always made right."

Men's Suits, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$8 50, \$9, \$10.

Boys' 2-Piece Suits, \$2 50 to \$7.

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