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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

London, Friday, May 19.

ELLA WHEELER-WILCOX's last poem begins, "Why dost thou shrink from my approach, O man?" A pertinent query truly. Why not send him a written invitation, on gold-edged card, to advance? Register the letter, too, or he may say he never got it.

PARIS is another Western town that has not been helped by the high tax policy. In 1871, its population was 2,640. In the revenue tariff period following up to 1881, the population increased to 3,173. By 1891, according to last census, it had fallen off to 2,094, and this year the assessors state that the population is 2,959.

FINANCE MINISTER FOSTER's boom in St. John, N. B., has proved a very feeble one. Though no fewer than four Cabinet Ministers went down to the city by the sea, accompanied by three M. P.s, only 140 persons attended the most heralded complimentary banquet to Mr. Foster. It is hard to stimulate enthusiasm over a man so cold and lacking of magnetism as the member for King's.

DURING the twelve months ending April 30, 1893, the value of exports of merchandise from the United States was \$848,594,427 as against \$1,011,343,173 for the corresponding period a year ago—a decrease of \$162,748,746 for the last twelve months. Imports for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1893, show on the other hand an increase of \$94,006,617 over the preceding year. The import figures for 1893 and 1892 respectively are \$926,151,988 and \$832,145,271. The people of the United States have done well to vote for the repeal of the McKinley Bill. They want more trade, no less.

MR. MISCAMPELL's motion to condemn the policy of the Mowat Government in regard to the timber of the Province was defeated in the Legislature by a majority of 27 to 48. It is well to let the Administration make the most of the timber sold, seeing the proceeds go to lighten the burdens of the people. This businesslike method is in marked contrast with the timber limits policy of the Ottawa Administration. Millions of dollars worth of public property has been given away for a mere song at Ottawa, the Rykert experience being a case in point. Sell the timber when required, say we, but keep reasserting. Cut down, but provide for replacing what is cut down, is the only safe and economical plan. The great park reservation is a step in the right direction, but the Government must keep up and extend its policy of providing a timber supply for the future.

THE latest cablegrams are very pleasing reading to Liberals on this side of the Atlantic. They show that the veteran Premier and his associates in the British House of Commons are forging ahead with their great measure of conciliation, and that their opponents are apparently disorganized and discomfited. If not, where come those majorities of 60, 70 and 80 in a House that started its session with a majority of barely 40? The newspaper reader who recalls the prophecies of the Conservative papers a few months ago must be struck with the situation. How comical these prognostications that the supporters of Mr. Gladstone could be smothered together—that they would go to smash on the preamble of the bill—now appear to be! No wonder that the restive element in the Conservative party kick over the traces, go off on shooting expeditions, and leave the bootless task of resisting the inevitable to the professional politicians.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE CURFEW.

Misrepresentation of the curfew clause in Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill for the better protection of children, foolishly set on foot by newspapers opposed to the Mowat Administration, continues. A Niagara Falls correspondent of the New York Sun, for example, improves upon the original slander regarding the measure. His version is as follows:

"The act passed at the last session of Parliament in Canada is not quite so strict as the one of olden times. It provides that at 9 o'clock the curfew shall be rung, and if any persons under 17 years of age are found on the streets they shall be locked up, the watchman or police, and unless satisfactory explanation can be given the parents shall be made to suffer either by confinement in jail or fine, or the sending away of the children to some public institution, where they will be taken care of until the authorities see fit to let them out."

Let us once more plainly state the facts. The act was not passed by the Parliament of Canada, but is under consideration by the Legislature of Ontario. The curfew clause is not legalized; it may or may not be enacted as a bylaw by any city, town or village. The hour and age of child may be fixed by the council. The child is not to be arrested, but first warned, and if subsequently found loitering on the streets shall

be accompanied home by the policeman. The child is not to be locked up, but merely taken home. If a child is proved to be a confirmed loiterer and the parents decline to observe the law they may be summoned and fined, but not jailed. Under the curfew section of the bill children cannot be taken away from their parents, but other sections of the bill provide that if parents are openly wicked and vicious, and are rearing their children in such a way that they may become a burden to the community, then, by due process, society shall be protected through the removal of the children to such a home as shall be decreed, where they shall not be subjected to degrading influences, but shall be reared so as to become self-supporting, useful citizens. The measure is a most commendable one.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Decided interest is being taken throughout the Dominion in the Liberal convention, which is to be held in Ottawa on June 20, about a month from now.

In not a few constituencies the local Liberal leaders have already appointed delegates, or have arranged for a meeting of electors to choose the necessary number of representatives. As Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader, has requested that as far as possible a full representation shall be sent from each city and rural riding, it will, of course, be necessary that in every electoral division a meeting shall be called by the responsible parties to take timely action. It is deemed desirable that delegates and alternate delegates shall be chosen at an early date, so that in the event of those chosen finding it impossible to attend, new nominations may take place. There will doubtless be a full representation from the Young Liberal clubs as well.

The official statement of the provisions made as to railway rates is as follows: Delegates, official or alternate, and all ladies accompanying them, will be entitled to a return ticket free on complying with the following regulations: At the railway office where the ticket to Ottawa is purchased it will be necessary for each person to secure from the railway agent a "standard certificate," and to take it to Ottawa and present it to the secretary of the convention, who will thereupon endorse such certificate so as to entitle the holder thereof (on presentation of such endorsed "standard certificate" to the Ottawa railway agent) to a return ticket free. The tickets will be good for three days preceding the 20th of June, and for three days after the close of the convention, Sundays not included.

At Ottawa arrangements have been made for special and very moderate rates at the various hotels. Delegates wishing information or desiring to secure accommodation in advance can do so by communicating with Mr. H. A. Bate, honorary secretary of the Ottawa Reform Association.

This is the first Dominion convention held by either of the two political parties, and it promises to be a memorable one. It will be no hole-and-corner affair, but like the great political conventions in the past, and as far as room can be provided, after the delegates are accommodated, to the general public as well.

NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Most important news was brought from Japan this week by Prof. Cley McCauley, of Tokio, who arrived at San Francisco by the steamship Oceanic. Since the time when Dr. Koch made known his wonderful discoveries, which failed to accomplish all that was hoped from them, no such interest has been developed in any medical revelation as that which is likely to flow from the statement of Dr. Kitasato regarding his cure for consumption by means of a modified application of Koch's remedies for consumption. Prof. McCauley announces that Dr. Kitasato, who studied under Koch in Berlin and discovered the bacillus of typhus, has been granted by the Japanese Government \$45,000 this year and \$15,000 Government \$45,000 this year and \$15,000 Government for each of the next two years to prosecute for study and treatment of cholera, abdominal typhus, diphtheria and consumption. During the last winter Dr. Kitasato has accomplished some remarkable results with consumption. Four out of five patients who had been treated two months were discharged cured, and 125 who had been in hospital only a few weeks showed marked improvement. None of the patients had passed beyond the second stage, nor had any cavities formed in their lungs; but all were emaciated and had night sweats, several coughed 60 grammes of sputum daily. One coughed 60 grammes of sputum daily. All showed signs of marked improvement within a month. The sputum improved within a month. No publicity has been given the Government results, because the Government hospital will not be completed before early June. Then announcement will be made, and it is expected that hundreds will flock to Tokio.

The treatment, as explained, is a modification of Koch's. A preparation of tuberculin is injected under the skin and taken into the blood. Its effect is to give immunity to healthy lung tissue and thus enable the diseased portions to recover health. The most noticeable effect of Dr. Kitasato's method is the absence of reactionary fever, which have followed the use of tuberculin in Germany. In only one case did this fever occur, and then but once. Hence the patient's strength is not weakened. Of course it cannot be stated positively that the four consumptives discharged are cured. Time alone can show that, but it is a great thing to say that several men who seemed hopeless victims of the disease, are now apparently well, and that many others are on the way to recovery.

Dr. Kitasato was sent to 1885 by Japan to Berlin to study under Koch. He developed the bacillus of typhus and the method of using it. He studied with Koch seven years. Now his services are given to the Japanese Government. He seems to have no desire for money, but is moved solely by a desire to help his people, among whom consumption and cholera annually slay thousands.

PROPHECY AND FULFILLMENT.

In all ages, and at all times, the opponents of reform in the existing state of affairs have been filled with fears—at least, they always profess to be so filled. When the Reform Bill of 1832 was brought in, it was opposed as a revolutionary measure, tending to red republicanism. When Catholic emancipation was provided for, the opponents of the measure, which enacted that one section of the community, should not be discriminated against because they failed to worship their God as did their neighbors were quite sure the Pope would get on the top of England. When the corn laws were abolished, the privileged ones looked for the downfall of British prestige. When the second Reform Bill was brought in, equally dire calamities were prognosticated as a result of extending the franchise to the working classes. And now that the first step towards the relief of the congested Imperial Parliament is about to be taken by the conferring on Ireland of the right to manage her own local affairs in a legislative assembly at Dublin, the fearful prophets are at it once more. They tell us that the change will kill the Ulster flax industry. Surely it is not seriously contended that the Irish will cut off their noses to spite their faces. Who is it that cultivates the flax? Why, the Ulster farmers, at least one-half of whom are decidedly in favor of the change proposed. And so one might go through the whole of their objections, and prove how frivolous, in the light of very recent history, they are. As illustrating this contention, we are tempted to give our readers a striking instance of the direful tales of woe and desolation to come that were poured into the ear of the susceptible elector in the campaign of 1885-89, when the disestablishment of the Irish Church was the issue. At that time the dreadfulness of the situation was set forth on every Conservative platform. It was maintained that if the church of the minority were not continued in Ireland at the expense of the majority, Popery would be rampant, and Protestantism would speedily be a thing of the past, while the persecutions that both sides indulged in during the intolerant times of previous centuries would be revived to the utter ruin of the minority. Take, in illustration, an address delivered in 1869 by a very clever Irish Conservative, Right Hon. David Plunket, M. P. for Dublin University. Speaking on the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Episcopal Church he said:

"We appeal to our brother Protestants in England, Scotland and Wales to stand by us in this last awful hour of our fortunes. We call upon them not to allow their provisions to be made law which are calculated to hamper and injure our organization in the future, and we call upon them not to drive us again to that old kind of material, physical resistance which accompanied the first protesting of our forefathers three centuries ago. . . . a protest in act and word which they were willing to seal with their blood in martyrdom and battle if need be, to protest against the oppression and slavery of a system which they could not, and should not, and which their descendants never will submit to."

Now, if we substitute the State for the Church, we to-day find exactly the same outcry doing justice regarding the bill granting local self-government to Ireland as was turned to account by the Conservative leaders in 1869-70, when discussing the question of the Irish Church. How have the prophecies of 1869 been realized? Let another Plunket—this time a church dignitary of vast experience—a witness in regard to the matter after the experiment has been tried. The Archbishop of Dublin, replying recently to the question as to whether disestablishment led to skepticism and irreligion, said:

"On the contrary, I believe that our ancient church, which has been a pillar of Catholicism, and at the same time Protestant, and Episcopal, and at the same time, independent of any foreign control, has a great future before it. Since the date of disestablishment half a million of money has been spent in the restoration and renovation of churches. Forty-four parish churches have been built in Ireland since 1870. Nearly £4,000,000 has been contributed to the church sustentation fund, besides the voluntary offerings of the laity for the support of the clergy. I say boldly and without reserve that in my opinion, at least, the gain outweighs the loss."

Let the honestly timid ones place the forebodings of Mr. Plunket, M. P., opposite the confessions of the Archbishop of Dublin. Is the contrast not striking?

We are among those who believe that the establishment of a local legislature in Ireland will be no more conducive to the hurt of the Irish people as a whole than was the measure of justice that put all religious sects on an equality in the island. On the contrary, we look upon the measure now before Parliament not only as calculated to insure a greater degree of contentment in that island, but as the forerunner of a change that will enable the Imperial Parliament to become what its name implies. All too long has it burdened itself and clogged the imperial machinery with matters of purely local and divisional concern. There should be a local legislature in England and Scotland as well as in Ireland.

By Laying-on of Hands!

Woman restored to perfect health! Just faith and confidence enough required to lay hold of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, administer it with a little patience and a little perseverance, and complete restoration to health and vitality is insured. Not far, indeed, from the miraculous, are many of the wonderful cures of lost womanhood it has effected. There are a few cases, indeed, within the requirements of sick and suffering woman outside or beyond its helpful influence. So confident are the makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription of its power to heal all female diseases that they warrant satisfaction in every instance or refund money. Large bottles \$1; six for \$5. At druggists. Working impure or injurious communities the popular antidote to pain, throat, and lung remedy and general correctives, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, cramps, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

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FRIDAY

BARGAIN DAY

MAY 19.

Our first anniversary. Friday, Bargain Day, just one year old. Fifty-two weeks ago we inaugurated, we started, we commenced our great Friday Bargain Day Sales. What a progressive youth is bargain day, now occupying second place in the week's calendar. We celebrate this jubilee with the greatest bargains in Drygoods, Clothing, Millinery and Mantles we have ever offered. Last year was a memorable one. This year we aim higher. By a continuation of fair and honorable dealings, courteous attendants, reliable goods, moderate prices, we look for largely increased business.

CHAPMAN'S.

- 1st—Fancy Colored Ribbons, half price, 10c for 5c.
- 2nd—Ladies' Sateen Blouse Waists, worth \$1 25, for 69c.
- 3rd—Ladies' Black Lisle Gloves, worth 20c, to-day 11c.
- 4th—Windsor Scarfs, ladies' wear, to-day only 19c.
- 5th—Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs, 6 for 25c, worth 10c each.
- 6th—Fast Black Ladies' Cotton Hose, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 7th—Ladies' Gauntlet Gloves, black and colored, to-day 14c.
- 8th—Ladies' Gauntlet Gloves, silk, black and colored, worth 50c, to-day 35c.
- 9th—Black and Colored Kid Gloves, very serviceable, only 42c.
- 10th—3 pieces Shot Dress Goods, French plaids, new and decidedly stylish, regular price \$1, bargain day 59c.
- 11th—2 pieces All-Wool French Flannel for ladies' wrappers, We cut the price from 75c to 25c to-day only.
- 12th—3 pieces Black Flouncing Lace, full skirt depth, here's a Friday bargain, only 20c, yard, worth 65c.
- 13th—Dress Linings, always in use, to-day we sell 500 yards double width, permanent lining worth 13c to-day for 8c.
- 14th—Japanese Silk, your choice of a complete range of popular colors, extra wide, only 22c, worth 38c.
- 15th—8 Suit Ends All-Wool Bengaline Dress Goods, worth 75c, to-day only 50c yard.
- 16th—Lace Curtains, 200 pairs to be sold to-day at manufacturers' prices. Every pair reduced for the great jubilee day.
- 17th—60-inch Art Muslin, new colorings, artistic and captivating designs of patterns. Our popular 25c line going to-day at 15c.
- 18th—100 yards Black Brocaded Dress Goods, half price to-day, regular \$1 for 50c bargain day.
- 19th—Black Gros Grain, pure silk, worth \$1 50, to-day \$1 12.
- 20th—Black Peau-de-Soie, regular \$1 25 goods, for 90c. Black Surah, the 88c quality, to-day 65c.
- 21st—Remnants and odd ends of Wool Dress Goods at half price.
- 22nd—Scotch Muslins and Curtain Draperies, in the latest American patterns and colors with fringes to match, at 18c, at 20c, at 25c. A bargain.
- 23rd—White Marseilles Quilts, a ridiculous price, 50c each.
- 24th—3 dozen Table Cloths, colored borders, only 39c each.
- 25th—1 case fine French Sateens, to-day only 15c yard.
- 26th—1 case Wide Heavy Prints, worth 12c, to-day 8c.
- 27th—Feather Ticking, the 30c quality to-day 19c.
- 28th—200 yards Fine Tweed, only 30c, regular 45c goods.
- 29th—Navy Blue Serge, all wool, for boys' wear, only 29c.
- 30th—Shaker Flannel, 36 inches wide, worth 18c, to-day 12c.
- 31st—8 pieces Heavy Oxford Shirting, regular 18c, to-day 12-1/2.
- 32nd—Linen Towels, worth 50c pair, to-day 35c pair.
- 33rd—Men's Flannelette Shirts, only 25c each to-day.
- 34th—Gents' Unlaundersed White Shirts at 29c and 49c. A bargain.
- 35th—Boys' Peak Caps, worth 25c each, to-day half price.
- 36th—Gents' Silk Ties, worth 25c, to-day 15c.
- 37th—Gents' All-Linear Cuffs, worth 30c, to-day 13c pair.
- 38th—Gents' Linen Collars, 4-ply, only 30c dozen.
- 39th—Gents' Soft Felt Hats, worth \$1, to-day only 50c.
- 40th—Children's Silk and Hush Bonnets, worth \$1 50, for 75c.
- 41st—White Leghorn Hats, regular price \$2, to-day 98c.
- 42nd—Infants' Muslin Bonnets, 25c, 35c and 45c to-day.
- 43rd—Black and White Leghorn Hats, 25c, 35c and 45c to-day.
- 44th—White Leghorn Hats, worth 75c, to-day 50c.
- 45th—In our Clothing Room, also Mantle Department, the reductions will be appreciated. No space to enumerate prices.
- 46th—To purchasers of \$10 or over to-day we will give the privilege of securing a first-class crayon portrait of self or friend, beautifully framed, for the small sum of \$2 50, worth \$12. See sample at our store.

If what you want is not enumerated above please ask for it at our store.

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