

## The Advertiser

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## God's in His heaven,

—[BROWNING.]

London, Thursday, June 16.

It is now understood that the British Parliament will be dissolved on June 27, 28 or 29. We place our reliance on the 28th inst.

The consensus of opinion throughout Canada seems to be that if Hon. Edward Blake enters the British Parliament he will at once take front rank.

Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE has just celebrated her 80th birthday. The once brilliant author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is now too feeble to receive visitors.

TORONTO TELEGRAM: "Either of those Blake boys has the strength of head and skill of tongue to do his country credit even if he dropped into the thick of the fighting in any parliamentary body in the world."

The Montreal Star (Independent Conservative) says: "So far, in the contest of political criticism, Sir John Thompson's press leads the Rev. Dr. Douglas in quantity, but the divine is easily ahead in quality."

So GREAT has been the kick against the gerrymander of Russell and Prescott counties that the Dominion Government has been compelled to abandon that feature of the bill now before Parliament. The gerrymander of London and Middlesex has even less warrant than that of Russell and Prescott. It should be dropped also.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY is paying the penalty of having the courage to denounce the scheme for giving the party in power, by legislative enactment, an unfair advantage over its opponents. The attack on him has been renewed by Sir John Thompson and his backers in the House, and in the kept newspapers the member for Simcoe is sneered at and belittled every day in the week. The follower of Sir John Thompson who has a conscience of his own has a hard road to hoe.

Reports come from all over the country of persons being struck down from the heat. Many people seem to forget that this is the most dangerous season of the year for old as well as young, and that the greatest prudence should be observed in eating as well as drinking. Only by the observance of the well-known laws of health can we expect complete immunity from the dangers of the warm spell. And above all let no one fret. The worried man is always predisposed to sunstroke.

## SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S CONFESION.

In the House of Commons last night Sir John Thompson asserted that, even if county and city boundaries are observed, he can gerrymander the Ontario constituencies so as to give a majority of twenty for his own side, while his political opponents could do the same for their side with equal ease if they had the opportunity.

Mark the confession!

If such things are possible by observing the county and city boundaries, and we deny the truth of the contention so far as London and Middlesex are concerned, how much easier is it to get unfair advantages by ruthlessly breaking down the county and city boundaries, as was done in 1882, and as is perpetuated by the bill fathered by Sir John Thompson this year?

The proper thing for Parliament is to follow out the letter of the 51st section of the Confederation Act and delegate the work of redistribution to an independent authority. "One of the Fathers" writes that the framers of the Act of Confederation "had heard of that detestable fraud, the 'gerrymander,' and desired to exclude it if possible from our new Dominion. The pretence that the framers of section 51 intended by the words, 'shall be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time, as the Parliament of Canada provides,' meant or can be construed to mean, that Parliament need not provide any 'authority,' nor specify the 'manner,' nor limit the 'time,' but may ignore the fundamental law and usurp the function for itself, is an insult to their intelligence and a dishonor to their memory."

Nevertheless, Sir John Thompson sticks to the rascally redistribution of 1882, though to the House of Commons many Conservatives condemn that measure, and no one defends it. What he wants is to prevent a fair expression of public opinion upon the policy of the Government, and his aim is best served by the rascally expedients so strongly denounced by every independent member of Parliament and by every independent newspaper in the country.

## THE THREATS OF REBELLION.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt is one of the few really humorous public speakers in Great Britain. He is so very funny, at times, that it is with difficulty that his hearers can take him seriously; nevertheless, he sandwiches a great deal of genuine common sense with his jests and quips.

We all know that on this continent, next to really eloquent orators like Hon. Edward Blake, the man who can tell a good story on the stump, or make a witty, good-natured retort to an auditor thirsting for information, is the most popular public speaker. Human nature is a good deal the same the world over, and the average Britisher takes nearly as great a delight in listening to Harcourt as he does in hanging on the lips of the Grand Old Man or Lord Salisbury, both of whom are masters of oratory.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt can hit off an antagonist in a letter as well as in a speech, and we now purpose giving a specimen of his "mild railery" by the agency of the "stump" by Col. Saunders, a stalwart North of Ireland Conservative, and an opponent of Irish local self-government, to attend the Belfast convention, which is being held this week. Coming so soon after Lord Salisbury's justification of North of Ireland rebellion, in the event of Gladstone getting into power, and re-establishing an Irish legislature, Sir William could not miss the opportunity to poke fun and point a moral at the same time. His reply was in the following terms:

45 Brook street W., May 29, 1892.

My Dear Saunders—Your letter of the 25th reached me simultaneously with its publication in the Times.

Nothing could be more agreeable to me than to accept an invitation, whether public or private, which would give me the advantage of your society—a pleasure equally appreciated by your opponents as by your friends. I have never witnessed a good Belfast "faction fight"—which, I believe, is about this time in season—and I am sure that under your proffered safe conduct I should find it at once an entertaining and instructive spectacle for those who, like myself, belong to the party of "Law and Order." I have, however, at present a good many engagements, and am likely to have more next month in this duller corner of the United Kingdom.

I understand that your June parade is rather in the nature of a preliminary review with a regard to future contingencies than an immediate call to arms with a view to instant hostilities. I must confess to you that I find reviews, whether in print or in the field, rather dull amusements. When your hypothetical insurrection is a little more advanced and war is actually declared, I may, perhaps, take advantage of your offer and solicit a place as spectator on your staff.

I do not know if your plan of campaign contemplates a march upon London against the Crown and the Parliament; if so, I might meet you half-way at Derby, which was the place where the Liberals of the last century encountered the "loyal and patriotic" Highlanders who disapproved of the "Act of Settlement" and resolved to resist it. They also were a "powerful section" of the Scotch people, who objected to the transfer of their allegiance. I presume that might be the point where the rebel army would effect its junction with the disaffected contingent from Chatsworth under the command of the Lord Lieutenant of the county. It must be a satisfaction and an encouragement to you to know that the Prime Minister would regard it as an "outrage" to oppose your progress, which will secure you a bloodless victory over the statute-book. In the meanwhile I fear I must trust to the ordinary channels for information as to the mobilization of the Orange army. But I can assure you that I shall watch your strategy with interest, and try to alarm myself as much as I can manage.

Yours sincerely, W. V. HARCOURT.

This delicate sarcasm loses none of its effect because it is couched in the most gentlemanly terms.

Mr. Gladstone, who delivered one of the great speeches of the campaign in the British metropolis, a few nights since, in presence of Lord Rosebery, Earl Spencer, and other distinguished statesmen, took a more serious view of the threats indulged in, as will be seen from the following extract from his speech:

"One word I must say on the subject of the threats which have been used. These threats are indeed an extraordinary and exceptional feature in our political history. Lord Salisbury has used words which have now been adopted by his colleagues in the House of Commons. Remember that. They are no longer the isolated declaration of a political incendiary—(loud cheers)—though that incendiary be the Prime Minister. The leader of the House of Commons has adopted them absolutely without qualification, and his colleagues, Cabinet Ministers of the Queen, have sat by in apparently sympathetic and approving silence. (Cheers.) Well, let us look at our position. What does this come to? I am not now going to trouble you with quotations, and there is no occasion for them, because everybody knows what was said. It does not admit of cavil. What is stated is this. The party that we think is beaten in argument, and which, as we know for the last five years, wherever there was a vacancy, has been beaten at the polls—(Hear, hear)—has now fallen back upon the weapon of intimidation. They tell us that there is a certain portion of Ireland called Ulster, for which they constitute themselves the spokesmen—and I say that he who imputes to Ulster an intention or likelihood of its rebelling against the law of the country, proceeding from the supreme fountain head of the Imperial Parliament, that man, be he who he may, is a contumacious traitor—(cheers.) They and he ought to be stigmatized in the face of his countrymen. (Renewed cheers.) No; I do not believe in these most culpable imputations upon any body of Irishmen. We have heard things said in connection with land disturbances and so forth, and no doubt there are in Ireland, as there are elsewhere, a certain small portion of fools and rogues. That portion of fools and rogues may be attracted by those astounding declarations, which, under the veil of prophecy, convey a menace to the law of the land and its authority. But he who says that the law of the land has always been competent to deal with its fools and with its rogues, and in so doing it has always received the support of the intelligent and enthusiastic, and determined support—of the great mass of the community. And so, depend upon it, gentlemen, it will continue to receive that support in England, Ireland and Scotland now. (Cheers.) Lord Salisbury has said, to put it into plain terms—I am not using his exact words—that if a home rule measure is passed by Parliament, and if the Parliament in Ireland proceeds to make laws

under the authority and with the express sanction of the Imperial Parliament in London—just as the Parliaments in Canada and Australia are making laws with the same sanction and under the same authority—Lord Salisbury has said that in that case he thinks that Ulster would rebel, and he intimates no disapproval, to say the least of it, of this rebellion. No disapproval! I state the case moderately. (Cheers.) He goes a little beyond the lines of moderation when he says that to use force for the purpose of putting down such a rebellion is an outrage which would rend society in two. I ask this question. You know that Ireland, ever since the union, has produced a series of popular leaders who have urged popular claims in firm and strong language, but who never used the words, who never spoke in the spirit which has characterized the speech of Lord Salisbury—(cheers)—and which has had countenance given to it in the House of Commons. The present Government tell you that they are supporters of law and order. I want to know what would have been the fate of an Irish popular leader, brought up before one of Lord Salisbury's magistrates in Ireland, and from the popular side prophesying just as Lord Salisbury has prophesied from the anti-popular side. Why, he would have received the utmost punishment that the law could inflict; and the infliction of that punishment would have been the subject of boast by Lord Salisbury and his colleagues in the Parliament of this country. (Prolonged cheers.)"

At some length Mr. Gladstone proceeded to demonstrate the necessity for the change which he advocates. Many pressing reforms are being brought forward in the Imperial Parliament, but so long as this enormous burden and frightful inconvenience incident to the almost constant discussion of Irish affairs has to be borne but little can be done. In the last number of the Nineteenth Century it is shown by a member of the official records that at least one-third of the available time of Parliament is occupied, and has been occupied for a long period of years, with this Irish dispute. And this notwithstanding the fact that Ireland has but 4,000,000 inhabitants, while the remainder of the kingdom has 40,000,000.

If the purely local affairs of Ireland are delegated to an Irish legislature, the congestion that now clogs parliamentary action on other great reforms will, in large measure, be removed, and the way will be paved for making the Imperial Parliament imperial in the highest sense of the word. Relieved of all necessity to legislate on local affairs in Ireland, it would follow that the Imperial Parliament would soon see the benefit of conferring similar extended powers on England and Scotland. Then the supreme body could give time and attention to the greater affairs of the empire which, under the present system, is impossible. Why should anyone desire to rebel against progress in that direction?

Who shall say that Ontario and Quebec are not far more loyal to the Dominion because the people manage their purely local affairs in their own way than they would be if they had to run to Ottawa for power to make every local improvement?

LADY FLEURY SOMERSET met with a regular ovation on her return to England. In replying to the addresses of welcome, Lady Somerset said:

"It was good once again to hear a British cheer. She thanked the temperance societies for their address. She thanked them the more because their cheering would encourage not only herself, but thousands of workers who were doing the unobscured and difficult work of the struggle. There was no joy in life so great as that of making other lives brighter. We are beginning to understand the real meaning of human brotherhood. Already they saw the first streaks of light towards which they were working. In one respect, in America the drink traffic had a worse aspect than with us—the saloon had more political influence. But this had led to the formation of the prohibition party. On the other hand, public opinion was more aroused in America than here. In times past we kept our honors for our Nelsons, Wellingtons, and Harlequins. To-day, the man who lowered the strongest XX and the great gin distiller were raised to be the perpetual legislators for this country. The British peerage was becoming the British bourgeoisie, and what used to be the blue blood of the aristocracy was changing to the fiery liquid of Beer de Beer. During her tour in America she was deeply impressed with their sober womanhood. Never but twice had she seen at a hotel anywhere else a woman touch wine or beer. A system of licensing had been forced upon us here which was tyrannical and un-English. The only remedy was to make the people themselves responsible for the evil that weighed so heavily upon them. Therefore they looked in the popular veto. Another help to the temperance cause would be the granting of suffrage to women. She believed that the temperance reformers of to-day would be recognized in the future as those who had seen far ahead that which would bring true glory to mankind."

In accepting an invitation to become a member of the Women's Liberal League of England, her ladyship says she believes that only through the success of the Liberal party does there seem any possibility of the enactment of laws to curb the liquor traffic.

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Special Spring Term Opens Monday, March 28.

Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 to 12. Fees for 36 lessons, 25s. Subjects taught: Mechanical, Geometrical, Freehand and Model Drawing, Perspective Geometry, Ornamental and Industrial Designing, Modelling, Lettering, Extra classes—China Painting, Oil and Water Color Painting Monday, Friday and Saturday, 12 to 1.30.

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We look through our immense stock. We find lines almost entirely sold out; Perhaps one dress left. Ends and pieces and slow goods are to be found in almost every department. We put them upon our Bargain Counters. The price is made so interesting the goods disappear during the day. Our customers get rare bargains. We say nothing about the profit we loose.

PRICES  
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- 1st—In our Ordered Clothing Department any Tweed Suit in the house for \$18. You get your choice. Workmanship, trimmings and perfect fit just the same as if you paid the regular price, \$25 or \$30. We are very busy, but 25 additional suits can be turned out in a few days' time.
- 2nd—32 Ladies' Spring Jackets, regular price \$3, \$4 and \$4 50, to-day \$1.
- 3rd—74 Ladies' Spring Jackets, regular price \$5, \$6 50 and \$7 50, to-day \$2.
- 4th—150 ends of Silks, Satins and Millinery Gauzes worth 75c to \$2 per yard, to-day only 25c.
- 5th—20 ends Colored and Fancy Ribbons, worth 40c, 50c and 75c, to-day for 25c yd.
- 6th—25 dozen Gents' Black Kid Gloves, regular price 75c and \$1, to-day 25c.
- 7th—15 dozen Gents' Tan Colored Gloves, regular price \$1 35, to-day 50c.
- 8th—10 dozen Men's Cottonade Overalls only 33c.
- 9th—22 dozen Gents' White Linen Collars worth 20c, to-day 5c.
- 10th—5 dozen Gents' Brown Fur Felt Hats worth \$2, for 75c to-day.
- 11th—16 dozen Gents' Summer Coats and Vests, regular price \$2 50, to-day \$1 50.
- 12th—3 pieces 10-4 Twilled Sheet (bleached), worth 40c, to-day 29c.
- 13th—5 pieces Twilled Bleached Sheet, regular price 45c, to-day 33c.
- 14th—1 piece 50-inch Twilled Pillow Cotton, regular price 30c, to-day 23c.
- 15th—14 pieces of Checked Dress Goods in Fawn, Grey and Brown Shades, worth 20c, to-day only 14c.
- 16th—25 pieces high class Dress Goods, tweed effects, new shades, regular price 65c, 75c and 90c, to-day only 50c.
- 17th—2 pieces Cream Nun's Veiling, with chenille spot, worth 50c, to-day 25c.
- 18th—20 pieces Cream Wool Grenadine, worth 20c, to-day 83c.
- 19th—10 pieces Table Oil Cloth, one yard and a-half wide, to-day only 22c.

The above lines have all been selected specially for Bargain Day. We offer you also great bargains in

## Prints, Quilts, Lace Curtains

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LAST FRIDAY WAS A WONDERFUL DAY WITH US.  
THIS FRIDAY WE LOOK FOR GREATER RESULTS:

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