The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER. IN LONDON:

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager

ADVERTISING RATES Made known on application at office. Addre

ADVERTISER PRINTING Co. LONDON. - CANADA.

> All's right with the world. -[BROWNING.

London, Friday, May 26.

GLADSTONE recently remarked that nothing except the mint can make money without advertising. The Grand Old Man is in his 84th year, but he keeps his intellect abreast of the procession.

IN SHIPBUILDING Great Britain is far and away ahead of any other nation. The pro-duction on the Clyde is nearly three times as much as that of all the continental nations together. Great Britain has freedom in trade; that is the secret of her

The newspaper of to-day apparently meets the wants of all classes. Here is an advertisement which appeared in the last-eccived issue of the London Times:

MRS. GEORGE ASHITON, 5 VICTORIA street, Westminster, takes this opportunity of thanking her numerous friends for their kind letters of sympathy on the dissolution of her marriage.—26th April, 1893.

*

REFERRING to the record of Mr. Meredith and his followers in the Legislature the Toronto Telegram says:

"Miracles happen occasionally in poli-tics, but it will take a miracle to transfer the reins of government to the control of the Opposition with its present leadership, dts present membership and its present policies, or either it has no policy or it has several."

The Telegram has generally given the Conservative leader its support in critical times, and now takes the part of a candid

THE PLEBISCITE.

In accordance with a resolution of the Ontario Legislature, the various petitions presented during the session which ends this week have been counted. The following is the information thus elicited:

Petitions for the plebiscite-From churches.
From municipal corporations.....

It is made abundantly evident that the position taken by the Administration, and not that assumed by the Opposition, is the view generally indorsed by the people. In this connection, it is interesting to observe that the Toronto Mail, though generally a severe critic of the Government of Ontario, defends the course it has adopted on this most important public question. "Some of the mbers of the Legislature who oppose the plebiscite," says our contemporary, "take the ground that it is contrary to the principle of responsible government. It is desibtful if that is a valid objection. A responsible government is responsible to the people, and should not act contrary to the wishes of the majority. In an important matter about which it is otherwise impossible to gauge the feelings of the not seem unreasonable for the Administration to consult those who in theory at least are its masters. This will not abolish responsibility, for when the Government takes action upon the opinions elicited it must become the sponsor of the legislation if it affect the public revenue, as undoubtedly prohibition would. A popular vote is a sort of pilot—it may help a gov-ernment to avoid rocks, but cannot shelter it from storms." That is so. We do not look upon the plebiscite as a shield to either Government or Opposition, but as a legitimate means of carrying cut two prime objects-(1) the education of the people, which will proceed before the taking of the vote; (2) the supplying of the best possible evidence regarding the attitude of the populace on this question, thus enabling

The Plebiscite Bill, despite the quiboling of Mr. Meredith and his friends, will become law, and the people will decide,

"THINKING" A CAPITAL CRIME. No wonder that the people of Russia shafe under the rule of the Czar while the brutal system of annually transporting thousands of citizens to Siberia, because they entertain political opinions that do not accord with the absolutism demanded by the Czar and his advisers, is continued. Think of the hardships that await the taneously with this news comes the announcement that another "Nihilist plot"

The Russian law, for example, declares

that:

"Every evil intention and criminal action against the life, the health, or honor of the Emperor, every design to . . . imit his rights, or to do violence to his sacred person, shall subject the individual guilty thereof to deprivation of all civil rights and the penalty of death. Evil intention . . . shall be regarded as an actual orime, not only in cases where the guilty person has attempted to carry his intention into effect, but where he has . . . orally or in writing, by thought, proposal, or in any other way, entered into preparations looking thereto."

That is to say, if a citizen of Russia can

That is to say, if a citizen of Russia can be proved to have "thought" that what are now decreed to be the "rights" of the Emperor should be curtailed, he shall lose all civil rights and forfeit his life! Penal servitude in Siberia being a lesser punishment than death, it will doubtless be meted out to all citizens who may be suspected of even beginning to think that the sacred decrees of the Czar and his minions are not absolutely perfect and unassailable. Is it any wonder that the Czar fears the outcome of such a policy

IS THERE A DEARTH OF ME-CHANICS IN CANADA?

A Solomon has arisen in the midst of us, and he has solved-at least to his own satisfaction-the exodus. Discussing the great loss in population which Canada has sustained in the last ten years, the London Free Press reaches the conclusion that the exodus is caused chiefly by the determination of our youth not to take up the occupations of farmers and mechanics. If they would only go farming or learn trades, then they could all stay at home and enjoy life in comparative luxury. That we may do our contemporary justice, let us quote the gist of its argument. The Free Press gist of its argument. The Free Press writer says:

"There is hardly a youth of superior "There is hardly a youth of superior education, intelligence and industry, graduating from the high schools, but can find ready openings for his best talents in Canada. But there are very many of the lesser qualified who cannot find room, and because they are not at once given good places, being unwilling to work the soil or serve their time at a trade, become discontented and leave the country, often to do well, in a few cases better than they could have done at home by much trying, yet in very many cases to do worse or fail utterly."

And grain.

And again :

And again:

"A good tradesman has a little gold mine at his command so long as he is able to use hand and brain. But the graduates of our high schools seem averse to agricultural and mechanical occupations, and look to callings which they vainly imagine to be higher and to afford an easier living. They forget that the intelligent, educated farmer who works upon business principles is really the best paid and most independent member of the community, or that the possessor of a good trade, who learns and applies all that there is to be learnt, and works at it industriously, is never at a loss for well-paid employment. The Germans understand this, and hence every boy is obliged to learn a trade of some gort, so that he can have no excuse for inability to earn a living, and that whatever reverse of fortune may happen he can apply his hand to a settled calling."

This is a different story from that preached by our contemporary when it was aiding in having foisted upon this country the policy of high taxation. At that time, the story recited on a hundred platforms and repeated in the journals advocating so-called "protection" was: "Permit us to increase the taxes, and we will stop the exodus. Allow us to prevent you from buying cheap goods, and we will s your sons and daughters from looking for work abroad."

The delusiveness of this cry has been exploded. The quack, economists have beer found out. The exodus has been far greater under the system of high taxation than under the revenue tariff. And even in so highly favored and advantageously situated a city as London the census proves that the population increased at a far slower ratio in the last ten years than it did in the days of low taxation.

What groundwork is there for our contemporary's argument? It tells the young men-presumably of this western districtthat if they will but learn a trade, they can all get remunerative employment in Can-ada, and it even goes the length of indorsing the view insolently propounded by the junior Tupper that only second-rate me-

It is quite apparent to us that the writer in the Free Press has not endeavored to find employment for a boy at a trade in this city or he would not write as he does. Is it not a fact that for every job that the average employer can give out to an apprentice there are half a dozen applicants? in the Free Press has not endeavored to statesmen to carry out the popular man-date with reasonable hope that the law will prentice there are half a dozen applicants?
The writer of this knows that for every would-be apprentice printer that seeks employment at this office, and gets it, more than a dozen have to be turned away with the explanation, "No vacancies." Machine shop owners tell the same story. Let us suppose that all the young men of London who are now studying for professions—and we admit these occupations are overcrowded, also-were to turn out and ask for jobs as apprentice mechanics in London, how many could be taken on, and how many would be able to find employment here after they were journey-men? The exodus cannot be glossed over 15,000 prisoners that the cable chronicles as in this manner, and our contemporary now collected at Odessa for dispatch to the should face the issue. What this country wilds of the far north country! Simul. needs before it increases its mechanical population is wider markets, better opportunities to buy and sell, freedom of em nouncement that another "Nihilist plot"
has been discovered at Warsaw. With the
sary tax, the right of every man to spend law as it now stands, it is easy to conjure his own earnings to the best possible ad-up excuses for arresting reputable citizens vantage. That provided for, there need be his own earnings to the nest possible aump excuses for arresting reputable citizens
for being concerned in "plots." If the
little or no exodus, because our country,
freedom-loving, thinking and speaking possessing many and undoubted natural
Canadians lived in Russia, we much fear
that they would soon all be in Siberia.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

A very interesting book, from the pen of Henry Irving, the noted actor, has been published by Tait, Sons & Co., Union Square north, New York. The title is "The Drama," the series of addresses embracing, "The Stage as It Is;" "The Art of Acting," and "Four Great Actors." The frontispiece is by Whistler. Price, \$1 25.

Those who enjoy peering into the mys terious will find much that will interest them in a new book, from the pen of Arthur Wittink, just published by Macmillan & Co., New York city. The author proves himself to be a man who has read a great deal as well as speculated upon the earth and its surroundings, and the relation of earthly creatures to the spiritual world. This handsome volume costs \$1.25.

General Booth has nominate his daughter, La Marechale Booth-Glibborn, to succeed him in command of the army, succeed him in command of the army, though he has a son who would according to the usual order of succession, take his father's place. But the old general says that "Women are the best rulers. If you refer to the capacity shown on several occasions by Queen Victoria you will agree with me that she acted while her admirers were seeking how to get. I am arranging were seeking how to act. I am arranging that the work of saving human souls may go on after my death."

The Princess May of Teck, the recently affianced bride of the Duke of York, wore a gown of white brocade, manufactured in England, at the last drawing-room. The

One of the best books for the guidance of travelers published this year is that com-piled under the eye of General Superinpiled under the eye of General Superintendent Kempt, of the Caledonian Railway, Scotland. It is a guide to the scenic attractions of the old land, and it proves that the facilities afforded by the Caledonian Railway Company for comfortable and expeditious traveling by sea, road and rail are of the most ample and varied description. The work is being extensively circulated in Canada and the United States, and no doubt as a result there will be much increased attention given by be much increased attention given by tourists to the scenes and places in the Scottish Highlands and elsewhere which have become so famous in story.

While the late Earl of Derby was Secre tary of the Colonies, he delivered a characteristic speech in proposing a Queen's characteristic speech in proposing a queen's birthday toast at an official banquet, "Gentlemen," he exclaimed, "I rise to propose the inevitable toast. The working of our constitution depends upon the manner in which those who acquire powers under it take care not to push their privileges to lengths which might become dangerous. We have to be thankful, therefore, that we have such a sovereign as the Queen, who have such a sovereign as the Queen, who has never been unreasonable. If we had such a creature on the throne as George I., such a creature on the throne as George I., a monarch so silly and dissipated as George II., an utter blackguard like George IV., or even well meaning, but entirely stupid persons such as George III. and William IV., I think, gentlemen, we should have had very rough times. Gentlemen, I propose the Queen."

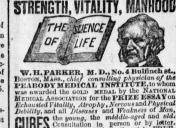
With the June number Worthington's Illustrated Magazine completes its first volume under the most favorable auspices. The names of contributors are such as would do credit to any magazine ten times would do credit to any magazine ten times its age. Among these are Maty A. Livermore, Edgar Fawcett, Hon. S. G. W. Benjamin, "Prof. G. Frederick Wright, Rev. George M. Stone, D.D., Lilian Whiting, Helen Camptell, Mrs. Jean Porter Rudd, Clinton Scollard, Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D. (President of the Society of Christian Endeavor) Richard Burton, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, with many other names of gifted and popular authors. The June number, enlarged by sixteen pages, is rich in wellwritten leading articles of timely interest, in short stories, essays and poems, while written leading articles of timely interest, in short stories, essays and poems, while the charming illustratious, beautifully reproduced, and the fine press work, render it as satisfactory to the eye as it is refreshing and stimulating to the mind. Published at Hartford, Conn.

Prof. Max Muller, the highest authority ature, throws down a gauntlet in the Nineteenth Century to Theosophists and it will
take a very powerful champion to pick it
up. Prof. Muller says that the esoteric
Buddhism preached by Mme. Blavatsky
never existed in India and that the lamented
high priestess of Theosophy imporant as also in England on Oriental languages and literjunior Tupper that only second-rate mechanics leave this country. Alas! that the contrary should be the case. It is known to every mechanic in this city, to every mechanic in Hamilton, to every mechanic in Toronto, that hundreds of the best mechanics in these and smaller communities have been compelled to leave Canada and seek in the neighboring republic the employment denied them here.

Lis suites whereast to us that the writer formances in soil communion: I concolasts of the contract of formances in soul communion. Iconoclasts are not always high in public favor, but an

The complete novel in the June number of Lippincott's is "The Translation of a Savage," by Gilbert Parker, author of "The Chief Factor," "Pierre and His People," "Mrs. Falchion," etc. It has an unusual subject, and tells how an Englishman of family and wealth married an Indian girl of Hudson's Bay and took her home, with results naturally mixed, but better than might have been expected. The fourth in the series of Lippincost's Notable Stories—"The Philosophers," by Geraldine Benner — deals with an extraordinary wedding. It is illustrated. "Ambition," a play in one act, by Johanna Staats, has a double love story. The Athletic Series is continued in an illustrated article on "Amateur Rowing." John Burroughs gives "A Glance into Walt Whitman," and Frank A. Burr tells "How Men Write." W. S. Walsh supplies anecdotes illustrating the methods of "The Practical Jester." M. Crotton, in "Men of the Day," offers penpictures of Ambassador Bayard, Millionaire Mackay, Composer Verdi and Editor Burnand. The poetry of the number is unusually full. of Lippincott's is "The Translation of a ally full.

"That's a queer fancy of Smith's, putting six gates in his front fence." "Jerusalem, man! don't you know he has half a dozen daughters, and all of them engaged."





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Wonderful Soap.

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IMPORTANTI Government School of Art

Students can now join the special Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to

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p.m.
Fees for 36 lessons, \$3.
Extra classes for china, oil and water color
painting Monday, Wednesday, Friday and
Saturday from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m.
Mechanics' Institute, Dundas Street.
Send for circulars and particulars to
JOHN H. GRIFFITHS,
Principal.

CITY WOOD YARD. Just getting in 300 Cords First-Class Maple and Feech, which was cut during the months of September and October last year. All cash cus-tomers we come.

JAMES CAMPBELL City Wood Yard, Talbot Street,

WM. WYATT & SON 364 Richmond Street.

Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, Lamps Coal Oil; best Water White American
Oil. Jobbing and contract work.
Estimates for furnaces, etc.

FRIDAY

BARGAIN DAY

MAY 26.

CHAPMAN'S

Our bargains are genuine, and no mistake. Last Friday was an eye-opener to many. Scores of new faces were seen at ou counters. It pays to look around, find out the best place to trade and there spend your money. We ask only an inspection. Your privilege to examine and compare prices.

TERMS CASH. 'PHONE, 791.

1st—A table full of Dress Goods, every piece worth 722c and 15c, 50 pieces to choose from. Note the terms: Only one length will be taken from each piece, make it as long or as short as you like, price, 5c. 2nd—A table full of Dress Goods, worth 20c and 25c, only

one cut of each; price, 70c.

-A table full of Dress Goods, worth 35c, only one cut of each; price to-day, only 19c. —A table full of Dress Goods, worth 40c and 50c, only

one cut of each; price on Friday, 25c. -Three pieces of Silk and Wool Plaid Dress Goods, worth

\$1, to-day, 59c. Art Muslins, a bargain to-day, at 5c, at 9c, at 121c. 7th—Muslin Draperies, with Fringe to match, the correct

curtain materials; to-day, 15c, 18c, 20c. 8th-Do you want Lace Curtains? Ask to see our specials

for Bargain Day; no better value in London. -Chenille Curtains, by special request we put this number on the list; \$6 and \$7 ones for \$4 75, \$8 50 ones

for \$6, \$11 ones for \$8; last chance. 10th—Chenille Table Covers, \$3 50 ones for \$2 35, \$6 50

ones for \$4 75. 11th—Remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods, from 2

to 5 yards, only half-price to-day. 12th—Twenty Boxes Black and Colored Dress Trimming, worth 15c, worth 20c, worth 25c; your choice to-day only 5c, 13th—One Hundred Spring and Summer Mantles, new styles, worth \$4, for \$2 50; worth \$5, for \$3; worth \$6, for

\$3 75; worth \$7, for \$4 75. 14th—Two dozen Silk Embroidered Table Covers, worth \$2, to-day \$1 39.

15th—Thirty-Six only White Quilts, largest size, \$2 quality for \$144.

16th—One case Irish Table Linen, to-day only 27c a yard. 17th—Five Hundred Yards Gingham, fast colors, 82c goods for 5c,

18th—Four Pieces All-Wool Tweed, worth 50c, to-day 37c. 19th—Three Pieces Fine All-Wool Navy Serge, for boys' and men's wear, regular price 60c, to-day 41c.

20th-Three Pieces 40c Bleached Sheeting, twilled, only 29c. 21st-Reversible Canton Drapery, worth 45c; Bargain Day,

22nd—Best Feather Ticking, worth 30c, to-day 19c. and make bright, will cleanse 231d-A table full of Fine Dress Sateens, worth 20c and 25c, only 75c.

24th—Best Quality White Leghorn Hats, worth \$2, for 98c. 25th—One Case of Church Fans, only 1c each,

26th—Gents' 3-ply Linen Collars, 30c a dozen; a snap, 27th—Gents' Linen Cuffs, sizes 91 to 11, worth 30c, to-day 121c. 28th—Gents' Soft Feit Hats to-day 50c; cheap at double the money.

29th—Gents' Flannelette Shirts only 25c each. 30th—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, worth 25c, to-day 17c. 31st—Ladies' Black and Colored Gauntlet Gloves, worth 20c,

32nd-Colored Embroideries, worth 10c, to-day 3c.

32nu—Colored Emoroideries, worth 10c, to-day 3c.
33rd—Silk Ribbons, a big assortment, worth 15c, to-day 9c.
34th—Heavy Tweed Pants, men's sizes, only \$1.
35th—Boys' Tweed Suits, only \$1 50, worth \$2 50; ages, 4 to 11 years.
86th—Seventy-Five Pairs Boys' Long Pants, regular \$1 25, for half price.
37th—Eleven Only Gents' Mackintosh Waterproof Coats, worth \$12,

to-day \$6 50.

38th—Children's White Leghorn Hats, worth \$1, to-day 25c.

39th—Six Hundred Yards Oxford Shirting, worth 20c, to-day 12 1-2c.

40th—Eight Pieces Fine Striped Flannelette, worth 20c, to-day 12 1-2c. 41st—Three Only Baby Jumpers, \$1 50 each, worth \$3 50. 42nd—One Case Fine Shirt Linings, acubie-fold, permanent make

regular 12 1-2c; to-day 8 1-2c.

43rd—A Big Bargain in Satin Ribbon, worth 40c, to-day 19c.

44th—Do you want a first-class Crayon Fortrait of yourself or friend, beautifully framed? The crayon really costs our customers nothing; frame and glass only \$3. See samples at our store.

Every housekeeper and spender of money should visit our great sale; only one bargain sale in London. The place is—

126 and 128 Dundas Street.