

# The Advertiser

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**JOHN CAMERON,**  
 Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,  
 All's right with the world.  
 —Browning.

London, Monday, April 15.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT

### Daily Morning Advertiser

from now until close of Session

Only 75 Cts.

ORDER NOW

THE ADVERTISER, London.

—Thirty years ago today (April 15) President Abraham Lincoln died, having been assassinated by James Wilkes Booth.

—Hereafter no one can contend that sewer gas is not poisonous. The recent deplorable fatality in London proves that it is as dangerous as it is alleged to be.

—The unholy alliance between the British Conservatives and the Chamberlain dissidents seems to be breaking up. It could not remain—what was seen from the first—unless the Liberal dissidents consented to be swallowed up by their Conservative allies. Our cablegrams today contain an interesting reference to the rupture.

#### THE CITY TAXES.

Tonight the London City Council will meet to strike the tax rate for 1895. The rate will be higher than last year, chiefly for two reasons.

Last year's council appropriated and spent nearly \$27,000—the deficit paid by the L. and P. S. syndicate. Practically, it was found money.

Then this year's council is compelled to face an over-draft of over \$4,000 by the School Board of last year, and a demand for something like \$20,000 more for public schools than was stipulated for by the School Board last year. Another extraordinary item of expenditure this year is the contemplated improvement of the fire department, which has been delayed from year to year—until the insurance companies threaten to increase their rates unless it is provided.

Take off the \$20,000 from the London and Port Stanley, received and spent last year, and add \$20,000 additional for public schools, and \$6,500 for aerial truck and addition to Central Fire Hall, and the overdraft of \$4,000 by last year's school trustees, and there is a demand upon the council for over \$50,000 that was not required of last year's aldermen.

A mill represents \$15,150, so that in these items alone the civic finance minister accounts for within a fraction of the mills added, or about three and one-third mills.

The school trustees have reduced their demands by \$5,000, and probably some of the civic committees may do the same, but it is apparent that past shirking of liabilities will cause some addition to the taxes this year.

#### WILL THERE BE A BEEF FAMINE IN THE UNITED STATES?

In a country of such vast possibilities, it does appear an extraordinary contention that this summer there will be a beef famine in the United States, which will force the price of meat to the consumer up to a point that has not been equalled in many years.

Suspicion has been thrown upon this statement, because it was promulgated in the first instance by those who represent the four great buying and slaughtering firms in Chicago and the west, who are known as "The Big Four." They maintain that the sole cause is a scarcity of corn-fed beef

cattle, and that the slaughterers and shippers—whose yards and packing houses are in Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha—are not doing business under an agreement of any kind. The retailers, however, have another story. They assert that while there has been a decrease in the available supply of cattle, this shortage has been exaggerated by "The Big Four's" manipulation of statistics, and that the greater part of the advance of price is due to the work of these slaughterers operating in combination, the shortage being made to serve as an excuse for extortion. If it should turn out that the view of the retail men is sustained, it would not be the first time, as it has been proved before Congressional committees that these big concerns have suppressed competition in the buying of cattle and thus depressed the prices of "The Big Four's" raw material.

In view of all the circumstances, the official inquiry ordered by Mr. Morton, Secretary of the United States Agricultural Department, into the whole question of cattle supply in the past and at the present is timely and will prove highly beneficial. Secretary Morton says that he has already ascertained that the primary cause of the increased price is that the supply is decreasing, while the demand is constant or increasing. In Texas there are not ten cattle today to hundreds a short time ago. And the Four Points, so-called—Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha—where cattle are slaughtered, are falling off in their supply of the market. The reduction last year was 142,347 head of cattle as compared with the year before. The Chicago production fell off 209,538 head, and Omaha 44,711, while Kansas City increased 45,501, and St. Louis 66,461, making a net reduction as stated. Then, too, corn-fed cattle are preferred, and the United States supply of corn fell off enormously last year.

Despite these facts, it is asserted that the shortage of cattle in the Western States has been exaggerated for speculative purposes. A Chicago firm, Clay, Robinson & Co., recently published a statement showing the receipts of cattle for the last three months, as compared with the receipts for two years past:

	1895.	1894.	1893.
St. Omaha.	129,000	132,000	225,000
Chicago	575,000	602,000	768,000
Kansas City.	325,000	377,000	308,000

Total.....1,029,000 1,111,000 1,301,000  
 Here is indicated a decline of 18-12 per cent. At this season the slaughterers obtain seven-eighths of their cattle, usually from Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas, and reports which may have been inspired by the slaughterers say that in these States there is only 60 per cent of a normal supply. Cattle from the far western ranges do not begin to arrive until the first week of July.

Receipts at the slaughtering points have undoubtedly fallen off, but whether or not there is a shortage of 40 per cent in the supply may not be ascertained till the Secretary gets his unbiased reports from these points. What is suspicious is that while the partial failure of the corn crop in 1894, the drought last summer and fall, and the severe winter weather just passed through, have been known for some time, it is only now that the influence of these conditions is being brought to bear upon the price of animals. It is alleged that while these developments were in progress, the big slaughterers had their agents at every point buying up or obtaining control of the available cattle in the corn States. That they did not raise the price of their products until last week may have arisen from the fact that they did not wish to direct attention to the shortage till they had their investments completed.

In all probability the price of beef in the United States will continue comparatively high till the next corn crop becomes available. But if, as the dealers say in New York, steaks will cost from 25c to 30c a pound or over, the result will be that all but the rich will look for other food to take the place of butcher meat. One dealer declares that as long as turkeys can be had at 15 cents a pound, neither he nor his customers need worry, while another says that eggs are cheap in the summer, and as one fresh egg contains as much nutriment as four ounces of beef, the nutriment in 25 cents worth of eggs is vastly greater than can be found in 25 cents worth of the very choicest of meat. Dear meat will undoubtedly mean a very much restricted consumption. That is a law that applies to every article of food or clothing.

#### RIVERS AND OCEANS.

Supposing the ocean bed were emptied, it would take 44,000 years for all the tidal rivers of the world to fill it again.—Knowledge

#### THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

"About half the people on this ship are going back to America with sad hearts," said a German on board a westward bound German steamer last summer. "We have, most of us, been back to Germany to see our old friends, and we are disappointed because they all seemed eager to know how much more money we made in America than glad to see us."—Boston Transcript.

#### FARMERS' VIEW OF AN OUTRAGE.

The Dominion Voters' List Act ought to be repealed without delay. Already it has cost the country over a million of dollars. Every time a new one is prepared it will cost close on a quarter of a million, and then it is not likely to be as full and as fair a list as that prepared by the various local municipalities, and used at the various Provincial elections. These lists are usually up to date, and can be had for the asking. For a political party to appoint its own revising officers, to make up the voters' lists, to superintend all the preparations, to have them all printed in their own office, and by their own hired men, and then revised by their own appointees, is as scandalously unjust and unfair as it would be to allow one party to an important law suit to select and prepare the jury. Let us try the case.—Canada Farmers' Sun.

#### APPLIED THE KNIFE.

Board of Education Estimates Reduced by Over \$5,000.

Where the Carving Was Done—Misunderstanding Set Right.

The Board of Education applied the knife to its estimates on Saturday afternoon, and pruned off enough to make a slight reduction in the proposed tax rate of 21-1-2 mills. The board recently presented its estimates to the council. They amounted to \$92,890 09, and proved a stunner, especially to No. 1 committee, when that body considered the estimates on Thursday night. It was then resolved to meet the school board and endeavor to have a few thousand dollars cut off. Saturday's conference was held for that purpose, the trustees present being: D. W. Blackwell (chairman), A. O. Jeffery, John Stephenson, Johnston, Buchner, Wilkins, A. Greenlees, Joseph Sanders, Hunt, Dr. Campbell and Logan. No. 1 committee was represented by Mayor Little, Ald. J. W. Jones, Ald. Armstrong, and Ald. O. E. Brenner. The estimates as originally compiled for the Collegiate Institute fixed the receipts at \$3,600. The expenditures included printing \$500, demonstration \$500, examinations \$600, teachers' salaries \$19,000, general repairs (including new closets) \$2,500, fuel \$1,000, janitors' expenses \$1,150, interest on debentures \$850, sinking fund \$739, and a few minor items which brought the total to \$27,549, leaving the outlay for the year at \$23,949. The public school receipts, including the Government grant of \$3,500 and other grants and fees, were estimated at \$5,346. The disbursements were reckoned at \$66,193, and included stationery \$1,000, model school \$500, kindergarten supplies \$500, unforeseen expenses \$2,600, salaries of present staff \$4,725, transition teachers, \$1,000, substitutes \$400, night school teachers \$200, additional teachers \$1,500, general repairs \$2,575, fuel \$5,000, janitors' salaries \$4,500, water and gas \$600. Added to this were \$4,000 on sinking fund, interest on debentures and mortgages on Queen's avenue and Askin street school properties; \$1,461 wrongfully charged in settlement with Westminster township; \$840 80 on sinking fund provided but not deposited, and an additional overdraft of \$1,682 28. The total for the public schools, less the receipts, was \$68,941 09; for the Institute, \$23,949, or a grand total of \$92,890 09.

#### DID NOT COME TO DICTATE.

Ald. Armstrong said there was a great deal of complaint throughout the city of the high rate. No. 1 committee thought that of the board could be induced to reduce their demands Nos. 2 and 3 committees would be called together and asked to pare their figures. It would have a desirable effect on all ratepayers.

Mr. Greenlees—I understand that the committee has arranged some plan by which we can reduce our estimates to the desired point. Is it so?

Mayor Little—Gentlemen, we do not wish to dictate what you shall do. We merely thought the board could make a reduction of about \$5,000.

Trustee Logan said he knew why the rate was so low last year and so high this year. Was it because this year's council had to meet debts contracted by the 1894 council?

The mayor replied that they had come to discuss the estimates, which were \$20,000 in excess of last year, and that with only a \$2,000 building to be erected. Trustee Greenlees said this year's board had the receipts of \$3,600, and that last year the board started with \$5,538 on hand, making the actual increase this year about \$10,000. He presented a statement showing a few of the items under which increased provision was being made for 1895, as compared with 1894. They were: Collegiate Institute examinations, \$100; laboratory and library, \$50; teachers' salaries, \$1,725; general repairs, \$300; fuel, \$200; water and gas, \$85. Public schools: Printing, \$50; stationery, \$450; kindergarten supplies, \$50; unforeseen expenses, \$1,600; salaries, \$4,725; transition teachers, \$1,000; additional teachers, \$1,500; general repairs, \$200; fuel, \$1,800; water and gas, \$270. The estimates last year were \$73,136 50. This year's figures proved that the payment of a \$1,500 mortgage on Queen's avenue school and a \$400 mortgage on Askin street school.

Trustee Sanders followed with a reference to the misapprehension of the increase in the estimates for 1895. He wanted to know how the taxes took a drop to 18-1-2 mills last year, and are likely to jump up again this year. Was it because the \$25,000 Port Stanley deposit was used to keep the rate down or was that money in the bank yet?

Mayor Little—That money was used to keep down the rate last year. Our object, however, is not to make a better record than the 1894 council, but merely to do our duty to the people. We want an honest rate, and we do not ask you to cut your appropriations below the sum you absolutely need. He (Mayor Little) did not believe in carrying over the two mortgages, as it would be unfair to the next council.

THE WORK OF PARING WAS BEGUN BY Trustee Jeffery moving that the demonstration item for \$500 in the collegiate estimates be struck out; also the \$2,000 item for the closets at the Institute. He provided the council will issue debentures for the latter amount. The items were voted upon separately. The demonstration grant remains on, but the second section carried. Dr. Campbell's motion to strike out the \$1,536 mortgage item on Queen's avenue school was carried. The \$424 mortgage on Askin street will be paid. The allowance for public school unforeseen expenses was at the suggestion of Trustee Sanders reduced from \$2,600 to \$1,600. The final chop was made at the allowance for additional teachers, and a \$500 chip was taken off. Thus the reductions amount to \$5,026, as follows: New closet at Institute, \$2,000; mortgage on Queen's avenue, carried over, \$1,536; unforeseen expenses, \$1,000; and additional teachers, \$500.

A motion was carried that the audit committee devise some means whereby school funds will be under the board's control.

#### WENT WORTH ASSIZES.

Business of the Court Closed—Several Important Suits.

HAMILTON, April 14.—The Assize Court closed yesterday, several cases being sent over until the next court. The jury expenses were \$1,024 60, the largest for some years. In the case of C. R. Smith against J. N. Young and F. C. Helm, for \$8,551 85, for salary and services in connection with the passing of bonds bylaws to the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, Judge Ferguson, after hearing evidence non-suited plaintiff.

Fred Shaver was acquitted on charge of stealing drugs from his employers, Archdale, Wilson & Co.

O. S. Colbran, who sued George Renton, of Burlington, for \$5,000 for alleged slander (was given a verdict for \$1 and costs.

#### PASSING OF THE BIRDS.

How the Beautiful Songsters Have Been Massacred.

The Cruelty Inflicted by the Demands of Fashion.

The Syracuse Post says that most people of intelligence are aware of the efforts that have been made by certain societies and individuals toward protecting the birds. Many of those who are aware of these efforts imagine the reason to be purely aesthetic or humanitarian. Mr. C. A. Hamlin, of that city, writes to the Post in connection of this view, showing that reasons altogether utilitarian, and not at all sentimental, enter into this matter of preserving the birds. He says:

First. The enormous destruction of birds has resulted in a corresponding increase of insect pests, forcing farmers and fruit raisers to great labor and expense to combat their depredations, and inflicting upon them losses estimated by millions of dollars.

Second. The recent report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture called public attention to this wrong, hoping the press of the country would counteract further damage.

Third. Some of our most beautiful birds and some charming song birds have been nearly or absolutely exterminated, and ornithologists everywhere in unison with the farmers, are fighting against this deplorable and wholesale destruction.

Fourth. Naturalists claim that man's existence on the earth would be precarious, perhaps impossible, without birds, because insects would destroy vegetation and over-run his domicile. Every bird destroys dozens of insects, grubs, etc., daily.

Fifth. Moralists protest also, because the cruelty involved is great and because regard for the rights of all other beings, which is the fundamental principle of civilization, is not promoted by ruthless slaughter or by using the victims thereof as personal adornment.

Everyone who loves birds and enjoys their cheerful warblings has been pained by the disappearance of the oriole, and other beautiful birds, and by the silence of the once songful woodland. Should not this costly sacrifice for a passing style be vigorously resisted before irreparable damage has been done?

The Post hereupon says: In a report of the American Ornithologist Union for 1895 the statement was made that 4,000,000 birds were annually required for American women's hats. Forty thousand terns were killed in a single season in Cape Cod. A million rail and reed birds were killed in one month near Philadelphia. Forest and Stream speaks of one dealer who handles 30,000 bird skins a year, and in the same article mentions the fact that 70,000 birds were shipped to New York from one Long Island village in four months.

It is hardly necessary to do more than allude to the cruelty which this record shows. The curious anomaly of the oriole, of millions of birds killed for the adorning of the person of the gentler sex. One example of the fiendish methods which have been used is that of the white heron of Florida. Little tufts of feathers, only found upon these birds during the breeding season, were much in vogue two or three years ago. The birds were shot in large numbers, and the young ones left to starve.

Fashion from an economic point of view it is very desirable that bird life be preserved. Michelet, the French naturalist, states that there could be no vegetation, and therefore no life, if the birds were all destroyed. They destroy the insect pests that ruin the fruit. In Michigan the destruction of birds has already seriously interfered with the raising of fruit. Those in authority tell us that hawks and owls are among the most useful members of society and that the harm they do is in small proportion to their unconscious achievements on behalf of man.

Fashion's recent fops have protected the birds. Their poor little carcasses are not much worn just now, but that is no guaranty for safety in future. The efforts of the champions of the birds should rather appeal to the law than to the individual bonnet wearer. The problem of the camel and the eye of touching the heart of Dame Fashion.

#### THE MACCABEES.

Close of the Provincial Convention—Election of Officers.

SARNIA, Ont., April 14.—The Provincial Convention of the Knights of the Maccabees completed its labors by the election of the following officers:

Provincial Finance Keeper—A. E. Bates, Hamilton.

Provincial Chaplain—Rev. J. H. Shepherd, Coldwater.

Provincial Physician—Dr. E. Mallory, Colborne.

Provincial Sergeant—F. L. Landgon, Woodstock.

Provincial Master at Arms—C. W. McCrae, Thessalon.

Provincial M. of G.—Dr. W. A. Crow, Chesley, and S. H. Meth, Victoria Harbor.

Provincial Sentinel—W. S. Clemie, Saint Ste. Marie.

Provincial Picket—G. L. Morey, Kirkton.

Representatives to the Supreme Tent—S. W. Trussler, Camlachie; H. Furnan, London; Rev. J. H. Sheppard, Coldwater; Dr. A. E. Mallory, Colborne.

Alternates—W. D. McPherson, Toronto; E. H. Hollingsworth, Bar River; L. S. Levee, Toronto; A. E. Bates, Hamilton.

Ottawa was chosen as the next place of meeting.

#### DANGEROUS CONSOLATION.

All Right in a Day or Two. But the Day Never Came.

"All right in a day or two" is the thought that consoles everyone who is suffering from any disposition to do not prostrate him. In the case of a person bedridden for months with disease of the kidneys, being asked, "Did you not have any warning of this condition you are now in?" "Yes, I was bothered at first with backache, with occasional headaches, but did not consider myself sick or the necessity of medicine further than a plaster on my back or rubbing with my favorite liniment. It was months before I began to realize that it was useless to further force myself to ignore my condition. The backache had become a pain in the back and sides; weak and tired feeling, highly colored urine with obstruction and stoppage, pain in the bladder, palpitation of the heart, poor appetite, indigestion, and a dull, languid feeling, with entire lack of energy." Had the first signal of distress from the kidneys—backache—received the assistance of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the after state of misery and suffering in six years since he last appeared in dispel first symptoms; delay results in liver, heart and stomach becoming affected. It is useless to expect to overcome this complication without a persistent and regular use of Chase's K. & L. Pills.

# JOHN H. CHAPMAN & CO.

Wise people peruse our announcements from day to day.

## Items of Interest

Appear in these columns for all who study economy and desire to procure the best for the least possible outlay.

## Men and Boys,

Their wives and mothers, will find us provided with an excellent assortment of Tweeds and Serges for spring and summer wear. They wear well.

Our Wool Tweeds at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c,

Tweeds, worth 80c for 60c, worth \$1 for 75c.

## Ask to See

Our All-Wool Navy Serges at 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c and 50c.

## Note the Prices

Of our Canadian and Oxford Shirts, neat patterns and fast colors, at 7½c, 10c, 12½c and 15c.

Garnet, pink and blue, with stripes, spots and figures are the new things which we are showing in Flannelettes. See these beautiful shades at 10c and 12½c.

Also see our wide, heavy Striped Flannelette, at 5c, 6½c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c and 15c.

## White Goods.

Victoria Lawn at 8½c.

Victoria Lawn, wide, at 10c.

Victoria Lawn, 7½ yards wide, 12½c.

Linen Lawn, 15c, 17c, 20c and 25c.

Check Muslin, 10c, 12½c, 15c and 18c.

Stripe Muslin, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c.

White Pique, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

Linen Diaper, wide, 25c.

## 15c

Is the price for which we sell a good Factory Sheet, full 2 yards wide.

## Better Ones

In plain or twill, bleached or unbleached, 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c.

Chambrays Embroideries  
 Crinkles Ribbons  
 Spot Muslins Laces  
 Sateens Hosiery  
 Sateenettes Gloves.

A visit to our store will convince you that we have succeeded in collecting the most select stock of goods ever placed before the people of London.

**CHAPMAN'S,**  
 PHONE 791.