

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year \$6 to 12 pages.....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, 5¢ per annum; Evening Edition, 10¢ per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

OUR WEEKLY EDITION

By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO'Y,
LONDON, - - CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto—E. Dickie, 200 Dundas Avenue,
Montreal and Maritime Provinces—A. McKim
& Co., Montreal, Que.God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—BROWNING.

London, Thursday, Dec. 8.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT AS A WHOLE.

Sir John Sparrow David Thompson has completed his Government.

To placate various factions and individuals, he has brought into force a statute passed a couple of years ago allowing the appointment of several minor Ministers—members of the Government, it is true, but not members of the inner Cabinet, and receiving less salary than members of the Cabinet.

These petty Ministers are Messrs. Clark Wallace, of West York; Wood, of Hastings; Ives, of the Eastern Townships, and Curran, of Montreal.

The unfortunate Member for Elliot, too heavy to carry longer, is ousted from the Department of Agriculture, and his salary cut off, though with many protestations of affection, and promises of fat jobs in connection with the Chicago Exposition, and even hints of his being called to "the beaige," or at least to the dubious dignity of "Sir." Fine words butter no parsnips, and the downfall of Carling is complete.

It was all very well to dissemble your love, But why did you kick me down stairs?

Looking over the list of Sir John Sparrow David Thompson's Government, it will be observed that Chapleau has disappeared into the Lieutenant-Governor's chair of Quebec, while Hon. Auguste Real Angers steps from the Lieutenant-Governor's chair into the Ottawa Cabinet—a most indecent interchange. Angers is to superintend the growing of two-rowed horses, in room of our local statesman, Mr. Carling, who has been dropped. At first sight it may seem a relief from a political nuisance that Chapleau has been got out of public life and "fixed." But will he stay "fixed"? Time must tell.

But assuming that Chapleau, like Carling, had to be either actually or virtually dropped, on what high moral principle is John Graham Haggart or Joseph Philippe Rene Adolphe Caron to be kept in? We fear that no one not possessing Sir John Sparrow David Thompson's fine gifts of causticity could satisfactorily explain.

The lion's share of the important places goes either to Quebec or to the Lower Provinces. Thus, of Quebecers, Hon. Joseph Alarie Oumet gets the Department of Public Works; Sir Joseph Philippe Rene Adolphe Caron gets the Postmaster-Generalship; Hon. Auguste Real Angers gets the Minister of Agriculture; while the very sharp Lower Province gentry monopolize the Dominion Premier'ship and the Minister'ship of Justice in the person of Sir John Sparrow David Thompson, Hon. George Eulas Foster the post of Finance Minister, with Hon. Charles Hibbert Tupper Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Ontario—the Province which chiefly bears the financial burden of the unfortunate Confederation into which in a moment of weakness she was seduced by plausible politicians in the ranks of both parties—is not alone wronged in the distribution of the principal Departments of government. In personnel she is hopelessly overborne by the other Provinces. Leaving out Ontario's two minor Ministers, Messrs. Wallace and Wood, "not of the Cabinet," and whose position may be described as that of Very Rev. Head Clerks, and not counting Mr. Carling and Mr. Frank Smith, "without portfolio," without salary and under present circumstances without influence—there remain as representatives of the chief Province of Ontario Messrs. Haggart, Patterson, and Bowell! The latter, with some defects, and without the physical vigor necessary to stand out against his more youthful and unscrupulous colleagues, is in many respects the best of the lot. He has at least made a good administrator. Mr. Bowell, however, is to be buried in the Senate. But John Graham Haggart ought not to be a member of the Government of Canada. As for Hon. James Colebrook Patterson, from the region of Walker's distillery, Windsor—suffice to say the Hon. James Colebrook Patterson was not brought into the Dominion Government to promote the cause of temperance reform.

So much for the Government in general. And now a word respecting Sir John Sparrow David Thompson, by grace of (what?) Premier of the Dominion of Canada. A man of cold aspect and somewhat chilling personality. A man possessed of large powers of work and of the executive instinct. Intellectually clear and quick—perhaps superior to Sir John Macdonald in this regard. But Sir John Macdonald did not rule by intellect alone, or mainly, but

by a keen knowledge of the weaknesses of human nature, combined with a certain personal magnetism and half-fellow-well-met style of accessibility, in which Sir John Sparrow David Thompson is utterly lacking—so lacking that the little Lower Province Administration of which he was once head fell to pieces in a few months.

It is rather unfortunate for Sir John Sparrow David Thompson that he starts his Premiership with a record smirched by the condonation of four great wrongs, namely: (1) Refusal to allow investigation into the charges against Haggart; (2) refusal to allow investigation into the charges against Caron; (3) the last infamous gerrymandering; (4) the London Seat Steal. In regard to the last, it may be argued that his degradation of Mr. Carling is equivalent to the bringing forth of fruits meet for repentance; but a retribution or a restitution only partial will not satisfy public opinion.

In some respects, Sir John Sparrow David Thompson is the most dangerous man who could have been chosen Premier of Canada. On the other hand, the circumstances of his career, and the constant scrutiny and suspicion with which his every word and act will be regarded, may prove a considerable check on his more unscrupulous designs.

However that may be, we are not inclined to think the Premiership or the Government of Sir John Sparrow David Thompson destined, in the present transitional state of feeling, to be of long duration.

THE PASSING OF CARLING.

The humiliation of Mr. Carling is complete. He has literally been kicked out of office, and has only been allowed to stay in the back kitchen without fee or reward as a consequence of the eleventh hour tear-eyed protest of his friends in this city. The downfall has been rapid, when once it set in. What a warning Mr. Carling's disposal affords to the avaricious and grasping wheresoever found. Mr. Carling was defeated in 1891 by Mr. Hyman by a substantial majority, which was subsequently nullified in an election court through the unlawful act of a supporter. The defeated candidate lost nothing by the original result, but rather was the gainer. He was given a life-seat in the Senate, with a special emolument of \$1,000 a year, and friend and foe entertained the view that he would be satisfied with the position. But he had been so long the dictator of London that he could not bear the idea of anyone else representing the city in Parliament, and he prevailed upon his friends to let him resign the life seat and once more contest the city. This "hog" game, the ADVERTISER showed at the time, did not reflect credit on Mr. Carling, and it advised him to stick to the certainty, and let some other person have a chance to serve the city in the Commons.

Even with the prospect of being made Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario if he stood aside, Mr. Carling refused all counsel. He entered the lists against Mr. Hyman, and he was defeated. But it so happened that Mr. Carling and his friends had arranged that the county judge should be the sole authority on all cases of bad votes, and a disgraceful expedient was adopted to thwart the popular will. Two hundred and forty bad Conservative votes were, after evidence, removed from the lists by Mr. Fraser, the Conservative revising officer. The decision was appealed against, and Judge Elliot failed to give judgment before election day. One hundred and twenty-eight men who had been declared not entitled to vote went to the polls. It was announced prior to polling day that Mr. Carling wished to be elected without the bad votes. Doubtless he did, but when it was found necessary to have the bad votes counted in order to secure Mr. Carling in Mr. Hyman's seat, Judge Elliot promptly decided that they should be counted. This he did in face of the fact that six judges of the Superior Courts had decided against his contention, and in violation of the universal practice in all courts, both here and in Great Britain, that the judge of the lower court shall be guided by the decision of a higher court until such time as that decision is successfully assailed.

Had Mr. Carling been an honorable man, the opportunity of a life time was now presented to him. He was justified—nay, it became an imperative duty—in refusing to accept a seat to which, undoubtedly, he was not elected. He could have won for himself the respect not only of all honest Conservatives, but of all Liberals, if he had promptly refused to be a party to the theft of Mr. Hyman's seat. He could have proved his possession of at least one statesmanlike quality by resolutely refusing to be a party to the wrongdoing of a partisan judge. Instead of that, he greedily grabbed the place in Parliament to which the electors refused to send him, and when it was proposed that a preliminary inquiry should be made into the conduct of Judge Elliot, who had edited the Free Press during the campaign, and had resolutely made up his mind not to do justice if Mr. Carling were to be the sufferer—that power being given him by the Franchise Act—the recipient of the stolen seat counselled Sir John Thompson to refuse an inquiry and thus completed the infamy.

This being the later record of the man, what could he expect? In the eternal docket of justice there comes a time, even in this life, when men are punished for wrong-doing. During the past week John Carling knows what the wormwood and the gall of it is. Discredited in his old age by the leaders of his party, compelled to travel all Sunday to reach the ear of and crave the assistance of those who were but yesterday suppliants of his favor, ready to sit at the Cabinet table empty-handed and powerless rather than be kicked out in the cold, who will say that John Carling is not being punished, even now, for his sins against this community, for his greed and his selfishness? There cannot be a doubt that Mr. Carling would to-day be a Cabinet outcast if the most unequivocal assurances had not been given Sir John Thompson that such a disposal would result in Mr. Carling resigning

the position to which he has no honest title, thus enabling Mr. Hyman to take the place the citizens have decreed he should hold. This bluff, the last dying threat of the man, was effective. Sir John Thompson is above all else an opportunist. So long as Mr. Carling kicked alone he paid no attention to his objections, but when it became evident that the member for Judge Elliot had friends who were even willing that Mr. Hyman should have the seat to which he was elected, rather than submit to complete discomfiture, Sir John consented to let Mr. Carling hang on the confines of the new Administration.

Mr. Carling's personal anxiety to remain in the Cabinet, even if ousted, kicked and stripped of all emolument, may be made more apparent before many moons have waned. The story of his downfall is a sad one. His punishment is severe, but none too severe. The question yet unsettled is how long is the discredited usurper to hold the seat of the member-elect for London? And the end is not yet.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, the defeated, confesses in his message that "protection cannot help the farmers." The farmers find that out in every country where the policy of high taxation is tried.

CONSERVATIVE newspapers now confess that the trade policy of their leaders must be formed in accordance with the legislation brought forward by the new Government of the United States. They "look to Washington" every time.

The Hamilton Spectator is the standing counsel of that jelly-boned section of the community—it is very small in numbers—that cannot make a living unless the Government keeps in force laws compelling its neighbors to support it.

Our city contemporary has always declared that Mr. Carling proved a model Minister of Agriculture. Sir John Thompson no sooner got the chance than he sent the "model" about his business. Either Sir John Thompson is a poor judge or the Free Press must have been away off.

THE PASSING OF CARLING.

[Ottawa Correspondent Montreal Witness.]
Mr. Carling is to be retained as a member of the Cabinet without portfolio, in other words, he cannot get a portfolio, but has cried for it so much that he is to get the shell without the kernel.

[From the Ottawa Free Press.]
What a pity. All the magnificent puff that the Tory papers have been giving Mr. Carling during the past six months have been wasted. They have not saved him from eviction from the Ministry. And the report that Mr. Carling is to be the new Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba has raised a row among the Tories of that Province.

ELECTIVE JUDGES PREFERABLE.

[Ottawa Free Press.]
Mr. Angers' descent from the bench to take the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec, his partisan conduct while occupying that position, and his new jump from Spencerwood into the Dominion Cabinet, ought to dispel at once and forever the idea that the members of our judiciary are above politics and without partisan bias. It would be far better to have judges responsible to the people directly, than to have the bench filled with incapable partisans, looking for political preferment. It is claimed that judges are responsible to Parliament and that the members of Parliament are responsible to the people. This argument that judges are indirectly responsible to the people only strengthens the cause of those who say they should be responsible directly. Experience in the Elliot-Carling case shows how much redress the public have when a judge commits an outrage for the benefit of the party to which he owes his position. A judge or a lieutenant-governor has only to show himself a partisan of the party in power in federal politics in order to secure promotion to a higher court or a place in the Dominion Cabinet.

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THERE IS JUST ONE THING THAT the citizens of London and vicinity would do well to make a note of, that, at 151 Dundas Street, books and magazines of all kinds and styles are bound neatly, cheaply and tastefully.
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FRIDAY

BARGAIN DAY!

HERE GOES:

- 1st—A line of Shott Serge, All-Wool Dress Goods, to-day 35c, former price 50c.
- 2nd—A line of Black, All-Wool Brocade Dress Goods, regular price 75c, to-day 45c.
- 3rd—100 Black Fur Boas, worth \$2, to-day 50c each.
- 4th—To-day All-wool Black Cashmere Gloves, to-day 12c pair.
- 5th—20 boxes Jet and Chenille Trimming, worth 40c, 50c and 60c, to-day 13c yard.
- 6th—14 dozen Ladies' Undervests, fine make, 49c, a bargain.
- 7th—63 dozen Xmas Handkerchiefs, embroidered silk, to-day 14c each, worth 25c.
- 8th—200 pairs Nickel Plated Shears, to-day 20c pair.
- 9th—1 piece Grey Flannel Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 50c worth 75c.
- 10th—1,000 Handkerchiefs (more or less) Colored Borders, Cambric, the regular 5c line, to-day 10 handkerchiefs for 25c.
- 11th—5 pieces Moulton Skirting, reversible, beautiful goods, regular price 50c, to-day 38c yard.
- 12th—20 pairs Heavy White Blankets, large size, \$2 25 to-day.
- 13th—Your choice of 200 Grey Lamb Caps, suitable for boys and girls, \$2 50 to-day, some worth \$3 50 and \$4.
- 14th—Colored Ostrich Tips, a big box full, to-day 25c each.
- 15th—Birds of all descriptions and kinds, 15c each or a brace for a quarter, a great bargain.
- 16th—Colored satin-faced Velvet Ribbons, worth 50c, to-day 12c yard.
- 17th—A pile of Ladies' 3-4 Mantles, trimmed with Gray Astrachan, to-day \$6, regular \$7 50.
- 18th—A similar line to the above, will clear to-day at \$5; a great bargain.
- 19th—20 pieces Scotch Plaid, suitable for dress material, or would make a splendid quilt lining, wide width, only 10c to-day.
- 20th—10 pieces Heavy Iridescent Serges, 54 inches wide, worth \$1 yard, to-day 75c.
- 21st—100 Bleached Linen Table Cloths, slightly damaged in the manufacturing; we will put them on our Bargain Counters to-day at about half their value. If you cannot get to our stores telephone your wants,

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