

The Advertiser

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, - CANADA.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Free Trade—British free trade, Continental free trade, free trade with the whole world. The ADVERTISER regards the system of Protection as unscientific, immoral and un-Christian; an injury to the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, the general consumer, and a hindrance to the majority of manufacturers.

THE ADVERTISER

Looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Republic, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, believing that such a status would be best for Canada, best for Great Britain, and promotive of the best attainable relations with the United States. Meantime, everything is to be gained by cultivating cordial relations between all English speaking peoples. Those who take an opposite course should be regarded as enemies of mankind.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; the sooner the better.

THE ADVERTISER

Is an advocate of Equal Rights for women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work. Municipal suffrage in the hands of women has been a splendid success in this city; and the parliamentary franchise should now be granted without delay.

THE ADVERTISER

Is a believer in Christian Union, and considers the time has come when the various Christian denominations should come closer together. Those bodies which are now nearest should unite first. Under the present system there is an unjustifiable waste of men, means and effort. The differences between most of the existing denominations are no greater than the differences, natural to thinking men and women, to be found in every congregation. Even those Christian bodies supposed to be the farthest apart, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, have more of belief that is common than of belief that is antagonistic. To the laity the differences between the various Protestant denominations are microscopic. For various reasons the clergy, even when, as is true of the best of them, they favor Christian Union, are not in a position to be as outspoken as the laity. There ought to be at least a federal union, right off, for large common purposes; with denominational home rule, if necessary, meantime.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates the more general use of the Plebiscite, the Initiative and Referendum, etc., believing that the interest of the people in public questions, apart from persons, would be increased, and that something would thereby be done to promote independence of political thought, as opposed to excessive party spirit. Not less democracy in government, but more democracy in government, is the remedy. Everybody is wiser than anybody. Get closer to the people.

God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

London, Friday, March 31.

"PAY according to space occupied" is the rule on London bus lines. The woman who wears crinolines is charged double fare. This discrimination is justifiable.

The winter's accumulation of waste material should be carried off the block paying as soon as possible. When it dries up it makes a most offensive, if not dangerous, dust.

The Chatham Planet was one of the Conservative newspapers that held the theft of Mr. Hyman's seat in Parliament to be justifiable. Now it tardily does Mr. Hyman justice by styling him "Mr. Hyman, M.P."

It is a mistake to suppose that women desire to take the place of predominance as to voting so long held by men. They desire only their rightful place as equals. Justice is better than mastery, and equal rights better than unequal yoking.

An atmospheric electric heater has been invented which, it is thought, will, as it is gradually perfected, gain predominance over the present method of heating by its easily controlled energy and by reason of the small space it occupies. Heat can by this process be produced 25 per cent. cheaper than coal. When this heater is placed on the market, it will have an

enormous sale. Contracts for coal, however, need not now be declared off, for the "gradual perfection" is yet in progress.

THE Dominion Government has given \$20,000 for steam communication between St. John, Yarmouth and Halifax. While the money is being squandered, why should there not be a \$20,000 grant to establish steam communication between Port Stanley and Montreal?

WHAT can be more heart-tearing to a mother than the law which prevails in so many places under which she can be despoiled by a tyrannical or drunken father of the custody of her child? Not till women have a part in the making of laws will this cruel and unnatural state of affairs be remedied.

ETHEREAL mildness would be better enjoyed if the Board of Health would bring into force a weekly system of garbage removal. It called for tenders for a bi-weekly removal, and now holds back because the price is too high. A weekly removal is good enough for us, only let there be no further delay.

SIR HENRY JAMES, the eminent English jurist, has pretty conclusively proved, contrary to generally received historic data, that the escape of the rebel cruiser Alabama from England, which caused so much friction between Great Britain and the United States during the civil war, was unwittingly due to a woman. In a letter from Henry Marshall, published by Sir Henry on Wednesday, Sir Fitzroy Kelly is represented as saying that Lady Harding, wife of the crown counsel, was responsible for the inactivity of the Government. The documents had been sent to Sir John Harding's country seat, Monmouth, where his wife, desiring to conceal the fact of her husband becoming insane, kept the Alabama papers for days, hoping her husband would recover. An urgent Government dispatch compelled her to reveal her husband's condition and return the documents, which, however, reached the Government law officers a few hours too late for the detention of the cruiser. How slender is the thread upon which great international embroglios often hang!

ONE of the most inconsequential and fallacious ways of arguing that a reduction of the tariff upon British and American goods would not benefit the Canadian farmer, points out the Toronto Week, is to quote the tables of articles imported into Canada from these countries, in a given year, under the present high tariff, with a view to showing that the goods so imported are mainly of kinds used only by the wealthier classes. What was the high tariff imposed for if not to keep out the articles which the people would be most likely to import but for the obstacles thus put in their way? The true test, and the only one worth applying, it cannot be too often urged, is to remove the tariff from the articles which the farmer most needs, or to reduce it to a revenue basis, and then see whether he will import them or not. If he does not the fact will prove that the tariff is no longer needed. If he does it will prove that the tariff compels him to buy the article which he does not prefer instead of that which he would like to have, thus interfering with his rights as a free citizen.

NOT A SECTARIAN DIVISION.

While Mr. Gladstone's scheme for giving self government to Ireland is indorsed by such eminent English scholars as Prof. Bryce, Prof. Mahaffy, Prof. Blackie, John Morley and Chief Justice Coleridge, as well as the Liberal masses, it is noteworthy that a strongly worded protest against home rule has been extensively signed by members of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, including six peers.

The signing of this memorial, though its promoters had a directly contrary object in view, will assist Mr. Gladstone in his great work of reconciliation and justice. That a substantial minority in the Catholic Church in Ireland oppose home rule, as outlined in the bill now before Parliament, will go a long way to confirm moderate men in the opinion that the question of the extension of self-government in that land is not a religious one, as some men have tried to make out, but one of governmental expediency, upon which there may be honest differences of opinion without reference to the manner in which the opposing forces may worship their Creator. It would be a misfortune were it otherwise.

We would despair of the future of the English-speaking race if they were to neglect pressing social reforms in order to engage in a fruitless effort to convince each other that their respective views regarding plans of salvation and the hereafter were the more to be preferred. The race is too far advanced to indorse such a bootless content.

It is better, as the denominations seem to agree, to divide, not on church or religious grounds, but on broad differences of opinion as to public policy—as to what is best for the whole people without regard to the church they attend.

PENITENTIARY HIGH LIFE.

It seems high time that the Michigan authorities revised their system of prison management. The facts developed in the Latimer tragedy are such as to prove criminal laxity in the supervision of the State Prison of a most extraordinary character. Latimer was under sentence of life imprisonment for the revolting murder of his mother in 1889. But instead of being kept at hard labor and in strict confinement the officials appear to have made him a companion, and to have permitted him liberties that an ordinary vagrant would not be given in a well-regulated jail. Not only was he allowed to buy groceries and to re-sell them to his fellow-convicts, but he was permitted to purchase prussic acid, one of the most deadly of poisons,

under pretense of requiring it for the development of photographs that he appears to have been allowed to take! It was with this poison that he fatally drugged his keepers when he made his escape. So great laxity in the management of a great convict establishment could scarcely be imagined possible in a well-reputed commonwealth like Michigan. If the treatment of Latimer is a sample of how convicts are enabled to enjoy life, we may expect to see a hegebra of states from Canada and from neighboring States to this paradise of criminals. It is possible, however, that strict rules for the government of the prison exist, but that these have been ignored in the treatment of this matricide. If so, those of the officers who have not fallen victims to his devilish wiles should be called to strict account. The law should be made a terror to evil-doers.

CANADA'S HUMILIATION.

If, as has already been reported in these columns, the Dominion Government has summoned up enough courage to refuse to submit to Parliament the treaty between Canada and France, the supporters of the Government will be relieved of serious embarrassment. Canada will be none the less humiliated by the bungling which has characterized the management of the whole affair. And for this reason. One or other of her public men, employed in the negotiation of the treaty has been guilty of falsehood. If not, the Government of Canada, not understanding the full import of the draft treaty submitted to it by Sir Charles Tupper, first agreed to its promulgation, and then, finding Parliament most hostile to its provisions, took the extraordinary course of refusing to sustain its original position.

That we are warranted in these conclusions it is only necessary to adduce the interview held by a representative of Reuter's telegraphic agency with Sir Charles Tupper. In the negotiation of the treaty the High Commissioner was the accredited agent of the Ottawa Government, and he asserts that the Canadian Ministers, with every detail before them, authorized the British plenipotentiaries to sign the treaty. It was made in exact conformity with their wishes, except that most-favored-nation treatment to France was not confined to the articles named in the treaty. The High Commissioner added: "I had, however, reason to believe that the explanation given was satisfactory. The French legislation on ships was well known to Mr. Foster, and no question of exclusive privileges to Canada in St. Pierre and Miquelon was ever suggested, nor has the slightest intimation of disapproval of the treaty been given to me since it was received by the Government, to whom I sent it immediately after it was signed on Feb. 6." This declaration was made after Finance Minister Foster took up the treaty provisions in the House, and was forced to confess that he really did not understand what they meant. A pretty admission, truly, if Sir Charles is a truthful man! Sir Charles has further told another correspondent that he holds the French treaty is the treaty of the Dominion Government just as much as the Washington treaty was the treaty of the Government of the day. "They are bound," he asserts, "to carry it through or resign"—a reasonable deduction from the facts as detailed by the High Commissioner. And that there might be no misgivings as to his views, Sir Charles adds:

"If I did not carry out their instructions it was incumbent on them to take action to remove me from the office I held under them. It was because of the injury which I consider their policy, if not reversed, must inflict on Canada that though I am their subordinate I took the strong and unusual course of publishing on the receipt of Reuter's telegram a statement in correction of the remarks alleged to have been made by Mr. Foster."

But it was apparent that the Administration does not mean to exercise the virtue of resignation, and that it means to make Sir Charles Tupper the scapegoat. He is virtually informed that he does not tell the truth, and that as a negotiator of treaties he is a failure.

Will Sir Charles stomach all this indignity in order to retain his office and emoluments? A man with a keen sense of the proprieties would not hold office for an hour under a set of men that would repudiate a treaty arranged as he asserts this treaty with France was arranged. But Sir Charles has not been noted for fine feelings when a fat office was around. And it is just possible that he will hang on to the High Commissionership and accept the drubbing now given him with that characteristic meekness which has ever been exhibited by him when necessary to retain place and power.

Some people have said that the reason why Sir Charles was so anxious to have the

treaty adopted lies in his expectation that if it is promulgated he will be invited to join Lord Mountstephen as a member of the House of Lords. Indeed, one zealous underling of his has already caused it to be circulated that he is so certain of selection for lordly honors that he has chosen the title of Baron Liverpool. But it is not necessary for a man to be a success to be made a lord. Hereditary lords may be born idiots, they may become senescent of the worst pattern, but no one can keep them out of what is known as the Upper House. And so it comes about that men who have striven early and late to acquire old world honors have sometimes obtained a title when failure resulted from their efforts. The negotiations between the United States and Canada came to naught, but Sir Charles managed to get knighted immediately after he concluded his task. It may be Sir Charles, though having an abortive treaty fathered on him, may yet squeeze into the House of Lords as a peer. But he need never go back to Paris to negotiate a treaty. Either through his own blame or the duplicity of his employers his work has been thoroughly discredited in France, and it meets with no appreciation in Canada.

WHY DON'T THEY ADVERTISE?

(Printer's Ink)

The Chicago Tribune notes an interesting fact, not only that physicians headed the list of suicides last year, but they have headed it every year in the last ten. A medical paper commenting on this says that "competition is so brisk in the medical profession that many are driven to suicide in sheer desperation."

Why don't they advertise?

In order to carve out a fortune one must be sharp.



Cuticura Baby

This beautiful baby boy, the son of Geo. B. and Janetta Harris, Webster, Ind., is one of thousands completely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES of a torturing and disgusting skin disease, after many doctors and remedies had wholly failed. The marvelous cures daily performed by these great remedies have astonished all familiar with them. None but mothers realize how these little ones suffer when their tender skins are literally on fire with itching and burning eczema, and other itching, scaly, blotchy and pimply skin and scalp diseases. To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. Parents, think of the mental and physical suffering to be endured in years to come from neglected skin, scalp and blood diseases. Cures made in infancy and childhood are almost invariably permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 75c; Soap, 25c; Eczema Ointment, 50c.
Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
"All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair," 64 pages, 360 diseases, mailed free.

Don't pay money for water!

A solid extract of Beef is more economical than a liquid for the reason that it is concentrated, and housekeepers will find it much cheaper to

BUY

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

A solid, concentrated extract of Beef, free from fat and gelatine or any foreign substance, and dissolve it themselves.

The genuine Liebig signature on the jar in blue.

Coffee House

MARKET SQUARE.

Warm meals at all hours and at lowest rates. Board and lodging by the day or week. ywt JAS. BURNETT, proprietor.

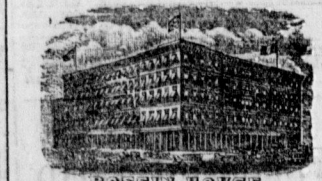
LEADING HOTELS.

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Largest and Best Hotel in Western Ontario.

Large sample rooms free, no charge for baggage; elevator day and night. Rates, \$2 50 and \$2 per day. Special rates for boarders and excursion parties. G. W. DAVIS, Proprietor.



ROSEBUD HOUSE, TORONTO, CANADA. A. NELSON, PROPRIETOR.

On account of increased patronage it has been found necessary to enlarge this popular hotel, which has been done by the

ADDITION OF 75 ROOMS, elegantly furnished (en suite), with baths. The latest exposed sanitary plumbing adopted throughout. The Rosebud is the largest hotel in the Province, having accommodation for 500 guests, and is the only one in Toronto complete in all its appointments.

CHAPMAN'S

NEW SPRING GOODS

Attracting hundreds of admirers
and eager purchasers.

EASTER HATS

AND BONNETS

During the past two days have left our
stands in great numbers.

Without doubt we have the largest display of Hats, Millinery, Flowers and Trimmings we have ever put before the London public. To tell you all the good things we have heard these past two days about our beautiful hats and stylish millinery—an almost endless variety—not forgetting our low prices, would only annoy our competitors, and might be considered by you simply an advertisement, and possibly an exaggeration. To those who have not yet inspected our display, and we believe there are several, we say: Come to-day; be with your friends and neighbors in this, the greatest display in London. We invite you. It costs you nothing to inspect,

The demand for Spring Wraps, Capes and Mantles is unparalleled in the history of our firm. We have the largest variety, and the best fitting Mantles and Capes at the very lowest prices we have ever shown. All German manufacture, which means a perfect fit and becomingly trimmed. Talk about Shoulder Capes—one, two and three capes. We have them, just opened up a case of the very latest, from 18 to 27 inches long, in a variety of colors, trimmed with black and colored beads to harmonize with the goods. Every lady should see these lovely garments. Prices are moderate, only \$4 to \$15.

NOTICE—We have opened up, in connection with our large and growing business, a first-class dressmaking department. This means a great deal to the ladies of London. Mrs. Johnston, from Milwaukee, has charge of the department. It is only necessary to say the work will be guaranteed in every respect. Orders executed with business promptness.

Every Department Is Now Complete With New Goods.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.