

The Advertiser

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THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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JOHN CAMERON, Pres't and Managing Director.

London, Wednesday, February 27.

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

—The Toronto Telegram says that not one Conservative journal discusses the Manitoba school question on its merits. Why?

—The London Free Press now calls the majority of 893 received by Mr. Hobbs in November last the "crazy majority." If the majority was "crazy," then the minority vote polled for Mr. Essery, the Conservative candidate, so earnestly championed by the Free Press, must have been "stark mad."

—If I wanted examples or precepts of art I would go to France; if I wanted philosophical counsels I would go to Germany; but for means of government, for all economic principles, I go to the land of sound government, and sound common sense, Old England. (Cheers.) It is from that land that I take my theories, and upon that platform—between friend and foe, speaking here tonight—upon that platform, exemplified as I have told you, the Liberal party of Canada will fight the next battle whenever the next battle may come. (Cheers.)—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier at Montreal.

—The Hamilton Herald, which has been a supporter of the "N. P.," acknowledges that the men in power are now sore beset. It says that the high tax party "would give its eye-teeth to have Sir John Macdonald or Sir John Thompson back again at this juncture."

—It is asserted that the Dominion census is grossly inaccurate in many details regarding London factories, hence the persistent refusal to supply a list of the names of factory owners. How comes it, for example, that in the list given the oil refineries are omitted? London is an oil center, and the fact that it is so should be chronicled in the census.

—The Toronto Telegram, which at last Dominion election supported the high tax policy, now says:

"No tariff can increase the price of what the farmer has to sell, and it is for the Grits to show that any tariff they might make could materially cheapen the price of what the farmer has to buy."

That is not a difficult thing to do. Almost invariably when a tax is reduced the price of the article taxed is lowered. Was it not so in the case of sugar? No tax should be imposed that is not needed to obtain revenue for public purposes.

—A dispatch from Philadelphia says that the great Austrian petroleum refinery at Fiume, which has until recently been using Russian petroleum exclusively, has purchased 1,234,149 gallons of the Pennsylvania crude product, which will be carried to its destination by the British steamship Rock Light, which sailed from that port yesterday. The cargo will be mixed with the Russian oil, which grows of less value every year because of the increase of lubricating properties. United States crude oil is now produced very cheaply, and those countries that freely import it are able to make heavy reductions in the price of the burning fluid which the mass of the population uses.

—On Feb. 19 the Free Press announced that action had been taken against the Liberal members of last year's City Council who are members of this year's board. It was then represented that this attack was the result of a hurried resolve. An examination of the papers in the case now reveals the fact that the attack was deliberately planned. The papers were prepared on Jan. 18, over one month before action was begun! It is understood that the men whose names were used to get the attack set on foot are heartily ashamed that they have been made catspaws, and are anxious to have the proceedings withdrawn. Those who are responsible for the contemptible, one-sided attack have not the manliness to father their own handiwork.

—Half a dozen members of the Dominion Government, the Finance Minister included, are trying to convince the people of Ontario that Canada is prosperous and business fairly good. In his annual address the other day the president of the Toronto Board of Trade said that for purely trading concerns the past year "may be regarded as the most satisfactory, if not the most disastrous, since Confederation," and that looking to the future "the best that can be said is that business can hardly be worse than it is now, and that any change must therefore be in the direction of improvement." How would it do to appoint a royal commission to find out if the country is prosperous or not.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Not a bad dodge. It could be appointed now and get ready to report a dozen years hence. That is how Mr.

Poster and his associates in the Ottawa Government get out of taking any position with regard to the prohibition question. But the dodge will cost the taxpayers some \$200,000.

—Many of the sidewalks in this city are a disgrace, as they have been every year in the past when a thaw set in. It seems to be imagined, both by the civic authorities and by the property owners, that the snowplow—a very excellent aid as far as it goes—is all that is required to make the streets passable. But it is not. Before another winter a reform must be effected.

THE LONDON ELECTION.

The London Liberals will meet for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the city in the support of Liberal principles in the rooms, Oddfellows' Hall, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. We do not need to urge that there be a large attendance.

NO QUESTION ABOUT IT.

Our city contemporary professes to be unable to see how Mr. Hyman can be the present M. P. for London and the "next member for London." How defective its vision! When the House of Commons is dissolved, after a few more tricks of legerdemain on the part of the men who now profess to be undecided what to do, the term for which Mr. Hyman was elected by the votes of the legitimate electorate of London will end. With that event will temporarily end Mr. Hyman's right to be named "M. P. for London." But in a few short weeks afterwards the majority of the electors of London will doubtless assert their right to send their favorite to Ottawa. In other words, Mr. Hyman will be successor to himself. It should not require a gigantic intellect to comprehend that view of the situation.

—Some high tax journals berate statesmen who now believe in a tariff for revenue only and the abolition of class privileges, because these men many years ago thought that "protection" was worthy of a trial. They hold that it is inconsistent to change one's mind. The ass alone is supposed to have unchangeable views. Might not the statesmen traduced truthfully say with Wendell Phillips, "I will utter what I believe today, if it should contradict all I said yesterday." Many thousands of Canadians voted to give high taxation a trial in 1878. In a time of world-wide depression, because of the promises of the high tax leaders, but they are no longer ready to indorse the law, because it has been operated to benefit a few at the expense of the many, and because the census returns have opened their eyes. The test of increase of population gave the high tax policy a black optic from which it will never recover.

IS IT THE MISSING LINK?

In a paper supplied to the current number of the American Journal of Science, Prof. O. C. Marsh, the distinguished naturalist of Yale College, gives a most interesting account of the remains found in Java, which many people assume afford strong proof that the "missing link" between the higher apes and man has been revealed. The discovery was made in 1891 and 1892 near Trinil, in Central Java. It consisted of part of a skull, a molar tooth, and a femur, or thigh bone, found in the later tertiary strata, and belonging to a large anthropoid, or man-like ape, which is believed to represent a new genus and family intermediate between the simiidae and hominidae, or between the highest order of apes and men. The tooth and the skull were found in September, 1891, close together, on the bank of the river Bengawan, about three feet below the water level, in the dry season, and 30 or 40 feet below the plain through which the river had cut its bed. In August, 1892, the left femur was also found near by; but subsequent researches for additional remains in the neighborhood were unsuccessful. Those actually discovered, however, were enough to convince Dr. Dubois, a surgeon of the Netherlands army in the east, that they represented a distinct species and genus, and also a new family, which he names the "pithecanthropidae" or ape-men. In a memoir of 40 pages, published at Batavia last year, Dr. Dubois gives a full description of the remains, with illustrations; and it is this publication which forms the basis of the paper of Prof. Marsh, than whom no man of the scientific world is better qualified to treat the subject, and critically estimate the scientific value of the discovery. In this animal the brain cavity was absolutely larger, and proportionately to the size of the body, much more capacious than in the simiidae, yet less so than in man. The capacity of the skull is about two-thirds the average of that of man. The development of the teeth, although somewhat specialized, is still of the simian type; but the femur, or thigh bone, is equal in its dimensions to that of man, and like that adapted for walking in an upright position. The tooth indicating a full adult, but not very old animal, differs decidedly from the teeth of existing anthropoid apes, and the femur, showing the same indications as to age, resembles so strongly the human femur," says Prof. Marsh, "that only a careful comparison would distinguish one from the other."

Prof. Marsh treats the discovery of Dr. Dubois and the conclusions he draws from it as of the highest importance. "They will be carefully weighed by anthropologists of every nation," he says. At least, he affirms, Dr. Dubois "has proved to science the existence of a new prehistoric form, but not human indeed, but in size, brain power and erect posture much nearer than any animal hitherto discovered, living or extinct." This distinguished naturalist speaks with the cautious reserve of a

man of science who waits for positive and cumulative proofs before expressing a confident opinion on the subject. But the New York Sun, in summarizing his conclusions, has reason to believe that his conviction that the discovery of the missing link has finally been made, is much stronger than he ventures to declare under the restraints of a rigidly scientific discussion. He does not hesitate to again express the belief, which he first recorded nearly twenty years ago, that such missing links existed, and that they will be found. The most promising field for such exploration, then, seemed to be the caves and later tertiary of Africa in the Old World, but as large anthropoid apes also survive in the east, he is not surprised that the first announcement of his predicted discovery comes from the volcanic deposits of Java, "where their ancestors were doubtless entombed under circumstances favorable to early discovery."

Doubtless the remains found by Dr. Dubois, and his statement regarding them, will stimulate further research in the tropical regions of both Asia and Africa. Laymen may have strong doubts about the possibility of connecting man with the ape in any sort of close relationship, but when discoveries so unusual are made, anthropological science would be lacking in its mission if it did not still further pursue the interesting investigation. In this there seems to be a more congenial field for exploration by the savans than is afforded by polar expeditions.

THE FOOLISH FISHERY POLICY.

Mr. Briggs, of Kincardine, visited here one day last week and burned some of the fishermen's nets that were seized up at Manitoulin Islands last fall.—Goderich Signal.

We suppose that there will be an end this net burning business when there are no more nets on the Canadian side to burn.—Windsor Record.

LONDON ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The Everett syndicate is offering, in return for an electric railway franchise in London, to give seven tickets for a quarter all day long, nine for a quarter during the hours each day, two fares for children under 12, and to pay the roadways between the tracks. This is, notwithstanding the omission of all mention of percentages, a better agreement, population considered, than Toronto secured three years ago.—Toronto News.

THAT "WHY."

When speaking at Tilsonburg on Feb. 11, Mr. W. Patterson, of Brant, presented a neat "why" which electors should endeavor to answer before polling their votes at the next election. Mr. Patterson, to quote a local correspondent's words, "plutoned the greatness and magnificent possibilities of the Dominion, and proceeded to ask why, with all this magnificent heritage, the population of the country had not advanced when the Government had spent millions to hire people to come and live in the country." It would be interesting to learn a protectionist's attempted answer to that "why."—Winnipeg Free Press.

A NOTORIOUS FAMILY.

Are the Perry—Ordered Out of Brantford Four Weeks Ago. (Brantford Expositor.)

The Perry family, including mother, daughter and son, are well known in Brantford, and especially so by the police. The son, recently served a term in jail here for his connection with the Gilles burglaries, and the mother and daughter are also well known. Some weeks ago Chief Vaughan gave the family notice that their presence in the city was not required, and acting on the hint, they left, much to the comfort of many people here, but it must be said to the sorrow of residents of Woodstock and London. They caused considerable trouble to the police of these two cities, but are now safely lodged in jail, with several serious charges, and almost as many clear cases against them. The robbery of which they are charged is stated to be one of the most unadulterated chicaneries.

The burglary was committed at the house of Mr. George Peters, Woodstock, and as both he and Mrs. Peters were visiting in London, and Mrs. Peters occupied a house adjoining that of Mr. Peters, which was not left in charge of any person, the Perry family had everything their own way. The articles stolen from the house included furniture, silverware, and in fact all the important furnishings of a house. These were shipped to London, and the brother and sister opened up housekeeping there. When the burglary was discovered, the police soon traced the culprits, and the whole family is now under arrest. Two Huns and Munros, who are related to the Close family, are also arrested on another charge, and everything bids fair to the annihilation of the whole gang.

SHE HORSE-WHIPPED HIM.

A Napanee Girl Thrashes Her Alleged Traitor—Freeman Fled.

NAPANEE, Ont., Feb. 27.—The view that most of the citizens of Napanee take of the horsewhipping administered to Frank Freeman by Miss Minnie Cole, a pretty young lady of this town, is, "Served him right."

Freeman, it is stated, circulated rumors derogatory to the girl's character, and they reached the ears of Miss Cole, who determined to take revenge on her slanderer. To this end she invited Freeman to visit her at her home, and he, little thinking what the girl's object was, complied with the invitation.

When he called she completely disarmed him of any suspicion he might have entertained by inviting him into one of the rooms and requesting him to take off his overcoat and hat and be seated. She went so far as to give him an apple, and Freeman began to think that he was going to have a lovely time. Miss Cole taxed him with circulating slanderous stories about her, and he emphatically denied the charge. The girl had a short rawhide whip, with the lash wound around her hand, and just as Freeman was in the middle of his disclaimer she brought the butt end of the whip down on his head.

She followed this with three or more blows on the head, when the now thoroughly frightened Freeman broke for the door, followed by the irate Minnie, who belabored him with the whip unmercifully. The room was an upstairs one, and in his hurry Freeman did not bother to be conventional, but went down the stairs more like a bull than a man—minus his overcoat and hat.

His face was badly blackened, and he was a sore and sick man when he presented himself before a few of the boys a few minutes afterwards and begged of them to go back and secure his hat and coat for him. Freeman has been in hiding ever since the affair, which is the sole topic of conversation around town. Miss Cole is a very pretty brunette and is a cook in one of the hotels in town.

CELEBRATING ASH WEDNESDAY.

Ash Wednesday, as well as the two preceding days, used to be celebrated by cock-fighting. The principal amusement of the girls and boys was going a-clacking. They went about in parties with little "clacks" of wood in their hands, and fell to beating doors and singing:

Herrings, white and red,
Ten a penny, Lent's dead,
Rise, dame, and give an egg,
Or else a piece of bacon;
One for Peter, two for Paul,
Three for Jack-a-Lent's all.
—Way, Lent, away!

This food was asked for themselves to make merry with. On first coming to a door they would strike up loud with their song, "Herrings, herrings!" and as soon as they received anything they commenced the chorus:

Here sits a good wife,
Pray God save her life,
Set her upon a hod,
And drive her to God.

If they received nothing after singing their song they would fill the keyholes with dust and sing this chorus defiantly:

Here sits a bad wife,
The devil take her life,
Set her up on a swivel,
And sent her to the divel.

The Jack-a-Lent alluded to was a puppet, generally made of straw, like the Holly Boy and Ivy Girl, and not Jack-o'-Lantern. Jack-a-Lent is now applied to scarecrows.

The principal aim of the people of olden times seems to have been to eat enough in a few days to sustain them throughout the entire fast of Lent.

A quaint custom, continued until after the reign of George I., was that during the Lenten season an officer termed the "King's Cook Crier" crowed the hour each night within the precincts of the palace, instead of calling it out in the ordinary manner of watchmen.

The old proverb says that wherever the wind lies on Ash Wednesday it continues during the whole of Lent.

CAPTURED BY INDIANS.

Two Adventurous Americans in Mexico —They Struck a Gold Mine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A Recorder special from the city of Mexico says: James Fenbern and Morgan Rowell, American mining engineers and assayers, left there nine months ago for the mountains of Tlaxco, that for many years have been reported to contain fabulous mineral wealth. The trip was considered extremely hazardous owing to the fact that the members of several expeditions had been killed by Indians. Fenbern and Rowell had been given up as lost until Rowell appeared here and announced that his companion was captured by the Indians, and that he himself had just escaped after four months of slavery.

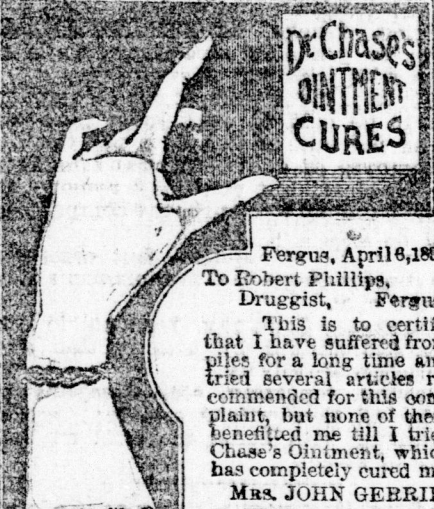
Rowell said they came across an abandoned mine that was rich in gold and had begun taking out the ore when the Indians ordered them out of the country. When they refused to go the Indians captured them and kept them prisoners. Rowell will organize an expedition to go to the relief of Fenbern.

A STARTLING REPORT

That a British Man-of-War Had Fired on the American Flag.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A Washington special to the Herald says: "A report was in circulation here last night from Colon that a British man-of-war had fired upon a vessel flying the American flag at Bluefields."

"Neither the State nor Navy Department has any information on this subject, and the officials very much doubt the truth of the report. They say that even if the affair did take place it has no bearing on the Bluefields question, for Great Britain has formally renounced all her right to any kind of a protectorate over the Mosquito territory."



DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT CURES

Fergus, April 6, 1894
To Robert Phillips, Druggist, Fergus.
This is to certify that I have suffered from piles for a long time and tried several articles recommended for this complaint, but none of them benefited me till I tried Chase's Ointment, which has completely cured me.
MRS. JOHN GERRIE.
R. Phillips, Jr., Druggist, Witness.

"My six-year-old daughter, Bella, was afflicted with eczema for 24 months, the principal seat of eruption being behind her ears. I tried almost every remedy I saw advertised, bought innumerable medicines and soaps, and took the child to medical specialists in skin diseases, but without result. Finally, a week ago, I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and the first application showed the curative effect of the remedy. We have used only one-sixth of the box, but the change is very marked; the eruption has all disappeared, and I can confidently say the child is cured." (Signed) MAX WELLS, 312 ANNE ST., TORONTO.

Sold by all dealers, or on receipt of price, 60c. Address, EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

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We have a large stock of nearly all maple wood at cutting prices. A special cut in three cord lots and over. Also a large consignment of coal, No. 1 quality, at lowest prices.

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Lost Manhood and vigor quickly restored. Varicocele, atrophy, etc., surgically cured by INDAPO, the great Union Remedial ointment, sold by Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, LONDON, ONT.

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Motors, Dynamos for Incandescent Lighting and Electric Fans.

We have just placed a London Motor with the ADVERTISER Printing Company, which makes a total of 24 running hundreds, spice mills, machine shops, printing offices, bookbinders, etc., in the city. We also have them running in Montreal, Toronto, St. Thomas and the principal cities of Canada.

Electrical and general repairing done and work guaranteed.
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CHAPMAN'S

Watch Closely
These Columns

For Important Announcements During the Next Few Weeks.

Our Buyers

Men of long experience and recognized ability are visiting the leading European fashion centers. In a few days we expect to open out many lines that will make the store still more full of interest to our patrons and the public generally.

This Week

We show 15 pieces only wide width imported Flannelette, regular price 7½c, for 5c, in plain gray, pink and fancy stripes.

10 Pieces

More of our celebrated 33-inch Flannelette at 8c; also special value in plain cream at 5c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c.

Have You

Secured one of those beautiful White Bed Spreads, full size, which we are selling for \$1 25? They are a big money saver and are selling fast.

Excellent

Twill Sheetting selling here for 8½c, or 12 yards for \$1, full 36 inches wide.

The Best Value

To be found is our 72-inch Sheetting, either plan or twill, at 19c, 20c, 22c, 25c. They can be had either bleached or unbleached.

Make No Mistake

But come to CHAPMAN'S for Cottons of every description. Factory Cotton at 3c, 4½c, 5c, 6½c, 7c, 8½c. Bleached, 5c, 6½c, 7c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c. Check Gingham, 5c, 7½c, 8½c, 10c. Prints at 5c, 7½c, 8½c, 10c and 12½c.

Seldom

Has a dollar been able to secure more or better than you can procure for it here just now. It will pay you well to test the matter.

CHAPMAN'S

126-128 DUNDAS STREET