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LONDON - CANADA.JOHN CAMERON, President and
Manager, Dir.

London, Tuesday, April 13, 1897.

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

Greece and Turkey are reported to be fighting at last. With so many war correspondents on the spot, it is a wonder this has not happened long ago.

Hon. David Mills rightly rebuked those Senators who had threatened a blockade of measures passed by the House of Commons. Such action would create a storm of public protest, which the Senate might not be able to weather.

Miss Phoebe Cousins says she has come to the conclusion that women in public life will never prove satisfactory, and she advises all young women to marry and become home-keepers. But will she guarantee to provide the husbands?

One result of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy which has been going on for the past few weeks has been to give an impetus to the scientific study of the works of the world's greatest poet. This must be highly satisfactory, whatever the issue of the controversy.

Hon. Sidney Fisher shows a mastery of his department and an energy quite refreshing after the clumsy management of his immediate predecessors. Mr. Fisher may be sneered at as a "gentleman farmer" by his opponents, but he is one of the best types of a "gentleman and a farmer."

The Conservatives in the House object to provincial lists being used for the Dominion elections on the ground that the Federal franchise machinery would be placed in the hands of the provincial governments. This is a confession that they do not expect to see provincial governments in the hands of Conservatives in the near future.

The Marquis of Lorne made an odd reference in his capacity as chairman at the lecture by Mr. Colmer, of the High Commissioner's Office, in London, the other evening. He strongly urged upon the ladies present that they should diligently search among old letters which they had received from Canada many years ago, as he had noticed a short time before that an early Canadian one-shilling stamp with a black queen's head upon it fetched no less than £50 in the stamp market. Now, can anyone tell what Government it was which issued this extraordinary stamp? To us the story of her Majesty's son-in-law reads like a romance. The Marquis, as a matter of fact, is a novelist.

Mr. Blake's Latest Triumph.

Right on top of his triumph in the examination of Cecil Rhodes, Hon. Edward Blake achieved another brilliant success in the British House of Commons. He was chosen by the Irish members of all parties—a great honor in itself—to move the motion asking for a remedy for the over-taxation of Ireland. The London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, one of the most influential papers in Ireland, telegraphed from London as follows:

"Mr. Blake's speech last evening by universal admission was one of the ablest, most lucid, and masterly statements of a vast, complicated, and highly important subject that the House of Commons has listened to for a long time. It was quite evident, too, that the labor was well applied, and that the overwhelming array of facts Mr. Blake placed before the House made a profound impression on British members of both parties, to whom most of them were entirely new. The ease and facility with which he managed a great mass of historical, statistical and critical matter, preserving throughout the most absolute clearness of argument, evoked general admiration as an intellectual feat of a very high order. It was impossible to avoid feeling that Ireland was indeed fortunate in being so worthily represented on so great an occasion, and the Irish members of all parties were ready to bear willing testimony to the luster Mr. Blake's magnificent efforts shed on their common race. When Mr. Blake resumed his seat there was a

most enthusiastic demonstration, and he was cordially congratulated by a great number of his colleagues. The first to shake him by the hand being Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Dillon, and subsequently several leading English members on both sides of the House joined in congratulating him on what was unquestionably a great parliamentary achievement."

The London (Eng.) News, the chief organ of the Liberal party in Great Britain, said editorially the next day: "Mr. Blake's speech in proposing to the House of Commons last night the resolution of which he had given notice on the comparative finance of Great Britain and Ireland, was a brilliant and masterly performance. Mr. Blake is one of the very few members of Parliament who address the House too seldom, and when he does speak the effect is all the greater. It was the original plan of the Government to have put up Mr. G. Balfour on their behalf last night, but in view of the great effect created by Mr. Blake's statement, this arrangement was altered, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was put forward to defend the Government case."

In its pen pictures of Parliament, the same journal contains this graphic description of Mr. Blake's great effort: "Mr. Blake, on rising, was received with a hearty cheer from the temporarily united Irish members mustered in unusual force below the gangway. The Benches opposite were full, earnest listeners for at least the first hour of Mr. Blake's masterly speech being Mr. Arthur Balfour, and his brother, the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The front Opposition bench was more empty than is accounted for by the fact of the continued absence of Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Blake spoke for two hours and ten minutes. In spite of the mass of detail with which his speech was weighted he succeeded in commanding attention to the last. He necessarily had provided himself with full notes, but managed them with skill, avoiding the fatal appearance of reading an essay. His argument lost nothing by the moderation of his tone, and gained much by the skill with which it was marshalled, supported by a multitude of facts and figures. His main contention was that the rule of England established by the Act of Union has been prosperity to this country, advancing decadence to Ireland. In short, the only point at which England during the last century shows a decline as compared with Ireland, is in the detail of taxation. The time had come for action, and Mr. Blake called upon the House of Commons to take action upon the lines of his resolution."

The distinction which Mr. Blake has attained in so short a time in the world's greatest legislative assembly—the most exacting of all assemblies—is not only a proof of his extraordinary ability, but a source of pleasure to all Canadians who feel a common pride in a son of Canada so gifted and distinguished.

THE GRAVEYARD POLICY.

Montreal Star.

The "wake" over the Manitoba school corpse still continues.

VIA THE STOMACH.

(Hamilton Herald.)

Mrs. Power told her audience last night that had cookery is a fruitful cause of insanity. At any rate, it makes many people mad.

TURN ABOUT.

Canada Presbyterian.

The newspapers that reported the Carson brutality have received a fair share of lecturing. Now, let the people who devoured the reports have their turn.

YOU CAN'T TRIFLE WITH HIM.

(From the Military Gazette.)

Hon. Mr. Borden, Minister of Militia, is not a man to be trifled with, if the gossip of the Montreal Military Institute is correct. It serves to show him up in a most favorable light as compared with the time-servers among the political officials as well as with some of his predecessors in office. It appears that the officers of a Quebec regiment some time ago decided to get a complete new outfit from England. Their order was taken in good faith by a well-known firm over there. In all, they purchased about \$3,000 worth of uniforms, horse furniture, and other equipment. After waiting for some time the English firm asked for payment. Getting no satisfaction, a year or two later they made representations to the Militia Department. The authorities there treated them with scant courtesy. Thinking that a change of Government might bring a change of heart, they brought up the question again. The permanent officials in the Militia Department simply referred them to their former answer, and told them nothing could be done. By chance, so the story goes, the letter fell into the hands of the Hon. Mr. Borden. He handled his deputy, it is said, without gloves, and insisted on being furnished with full particulars. He had an official of his department take the matter up personally, instead of trusting to the usual channels. He found that the commanding officer had left the country. The other officers were interviewed. They acknowledged their indebtedness, and have undertaken to see that the full amount is paid.

The Annual Encyclopedia of 1879, in commenting on the literary productions of the year, says: "Edwin Arnold, editor of the London Telegraph, has written an epoch poem on the life of Buddha, entitled 'The Light of Asia,' in which a profound knowledge of the spirit of Buddhism and of oriental life, thought, manners and history is worked up into a poem of unusual power and grandeur. This verdict, given by a high literary authority in the year of publication, has been amply borne out by the subsequent popularity of the work. The public will be pleased to learn that this excellent work has been published in a new and popular edition by the well-known publishing house of Longmans, Green & Co., of London and Bombay. The work may now be secured at a price within the reach of everyone."

The Capital Day by Day.

As Seen From the Press Gallery and Corridors.

(Special Editorial Correspondence of The Advertiser.)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 13, 1897.

The probability is that the British Government will be asked to supply a troopship to convey the Canadian military contingent to the shores of the motherland, and bring it back to Canada. Astonishment is a mild word to characterize the feeling of the military authorities here with regard to the applications which have been made by members of the volunteer force to participate in the Canadian display at her Majesty's jubilee. The request of Home Secretary Chamberlain, acting for the Imperial Government, was that a small representative contingent of the Canadian defensive forces should accompany Premier Laurier when he goes to Britain next June as the guest of the Queen. It was the intention of the Canadian Government to ask the Parliament to pay the expenses of this personal escort to the Premier, and the proposition will doubtless be made in some form or another. But so great is the anxiety of members of the Canadian militia to have their corps represented that I understand the Government here intend to suggest to Mr. Chamberlain that the representation be of much increased. This is necessitated by the manner in which applications to go to England are coming in. Already, with but a limited publicity, between six and seven hundred members of the militia force have expressed themselves anxious to join a purely Canadian regiment, and to pay \$50 towards the cost of the trip, and every day there are additional applications. The idea has been taken up by leading officers in Montreal, Toronto, and elsewhere. In Toronto, the Queen's Own Rifles—those stalwart fellows who come to the London camp from the constituencies of Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Sutherland, M.P.—are anxious to send a company; the Royal Grenadiers, and the Sixty Fusiliers, of Montreal, are ready to contribute a company each, and the Victoria Rifles will willingly send a large contingent.

General Gascoigne informs me that he favors making up a regiment of, say, 500 men, and putting them from start to finish under military rule, just as they are at the annual camps. The trip will be no schoolboy's outing. When the regiment gets to England (if it is finally decided to send it), the men will go into camp at Aldershot, and drill daily for a week or more, so as to avoid all risk of making a poor showing on the day of the great historic celebration.

Of course, the \$50 would pay but about one-third of the total expense. The remainder would be provided by the officers and by a grant from the Dominion Government. It is highly probable that the scheme, which has as one of its sponsors, Major Cartwright, formerly of Wolseley's Dragoons, London, will be fallen in with by both the Imperial and Dominion Governments, and negotiations to that end are now in progress. If the men are chosen with discretion, the regiment will prove a great advertisement for Canada, and be of infinite value to the country.

Premier Whitehead of Newfoundland will go to Great Britain about the same time as the Canadian Premier, and remain for several months. A Newfoundlandian now here tells me that recent improvements in business in the island have retarded the movement in favor of annexation to Canada.

Mr. McMullen's bill in regard to the civil service will revolutionize its management if it passes into law. It will put the service under the control of a board of inspection, with full powers to manage it independently of the Government of the day. The board will have full power to investigate the workings of the whole service, to regulate the qualifications and salaries paid, to dismiss, reduce or promote any employee of the country, and to have complete control of the service, with one exception—the power to appoint, which will remain in the hands of the Government. This measure, as well as the act to substitute a system of insurance for the present superannuation, will form lively topics for debate within the next month. Mr. McMullen claims that, despite the pugging which the civil service has recently received, there are probably one thousand persons yet in the service whose services are either not required, or who are not giving value for the public money they receive.

Sir Oliver Mowat is drafting the prohibition plebiscite bill. It is not yet known how the Government will make up the seven or eight millions of revenue at present derived from liquor, but it is not improbable that a direct tax of about \$1.50 per head of the whole population may be imposed in the event of the enactment of prohibition.

Members of Parliament are like schoolboys in one respect: On the eve of the holiday, the majority are restless and unsettled. The Nova Scotia nominations today, and the lively provincial campaigning in Quebec, have each taken a number of members

away. And though the Government and a number of private members are pushing measures forward, the indications are that neither today nor tomorrow, when the Commons takes recess till the following Tuesday, will it be possible to do much serious work.

The Ministers are working hard to perfect their legislation just as he laid before Parliament, and early and late they are to be found either in the House, in the Privy Council chamber, or in their departments. The Easter recess will give Finance Minister Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright opportunity to put the finishing touches on the revised tariff. No doubt everyone desires to see the tariff at the earliest possible moment, and it would have been brought down before now but for the recently altered aspect in the relations of Canada to certain portions of the outside world.

What Mr. Fielding and his associates are endeavoring to do is to bring in the tariff in such a shape that it can reasonably be expected to stand without material alteration. The Finance Minister could, of course, follow Mr. Foster's example, and bring down tariff proposals which he did not mean to carry through. I sat in this House in 1883, and heard Mr. Foster propose to bring in a tariff twelve months afterwards that would cut off the mouldering branches of the "N. P." and be of great benefit to the public. A year elapsed; the tariff changes were announced. "Moments of weakness" came to Mr. Foster at the demand of beneficiaries of the system, and before a month had passed, the new tariff was emasculated to meet their desires. Its own compiler could not have recognized it as finally passed. And this is the financier who has taken many hours of the time of Parliament to imply that Mr. Fielding should have followed his example!

Conservative M.P.s have also argued that the United States Administration, in promptly placing the Dingley bill in evidence, have given our Government a lesson in energy. How so? The Dominion tariff, when brought down, is, or ought to be, complete, and ready to pass into law and remain so, at least, for a year. The Dingley bill is merely a proposition to Congress, and the tariff it suggests does not become law until it is passed by both House and Senate, and is signed by the President. That will not occur until months after the new Canadian tariff is in force, and meanwhile the Dingley rates may be revolutionized. There is no anomaly between the tariff methods of the two countries.

Members of the Opposition have for twelve years strenuously defended the Dominion Franchise Act. That, I believe, is really their chief reason for opposing the reversion to the system which worked so well for nearly 20 years. The most they desire is to postpone the reform as long as possible. "Why," they ask, "should the Franchise Act be now passed, seeing it will not be needed for four or five years?" The questioner assumes that the law is only operated at a general election. Are there no bye-elections? If there is a contest in London soon—the probabilities are that there will be—would it be fair to the community or just to the candidates, that the election should be held on a list nearly four years old? In that case the graveyard and foreign vote could swamp the legitimate electorate, while many hundreds of new-comers and young men who are of age would be disfranchised. That would undoubtedly be the experience not only in London, but in every constituency where a bye-election might take place while the present law stands unrepaled, unless an expenditure of probably \$500,000 were undertaken to secure a revision. The count, and replaced by a simple, up-to-date municipal list as soon as possible.

HELD UP THE CASHIER.
New York, April 13.—Two men held the cashier in the Yonkers Savings Bank about noon yesterday and secured \$4,420, mostly in bills. They made good their escape. The two men entered the bank together, and while one of them engaged the cashier, Lyman Cobb, in conversation, the other one snatched the money from the counter and presented a pistol at the cashier's head. At this moment the man on the outside entered the bank and both men disappeared.

"We hear much over at four here all the time, Jenkins." "Yes," our waitress said, "she has had a dish without somebody playing on the piano."

AT STITTSMVILLE!

The Town's Leading Merchant Laid Up.

Rheumatism in various forms is one of the most common diseases there is. It arises generally from impure blood and a broken-down system. In the limbs it is painful; in most of the internal organs dangerous, and in the heart usually fatal.

The experience of Mr. S. Mann, the well-known general merchant of Stittsville, is interesting.

"Last winter I was badly afflicted with rheumatism, and decided to try Dr. Chase's Pills. To my surprise, I got immediate relief, and before I had used one bottle my affliction was gone. I was also troubled with biliousness for years, and at intervals of one or four weeks would be laid up with severe headache and sick stomach. Since using Chase's Pills I have not had an attack of either."

"I may add that Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles and skin diseases is just as effective as Dr. Chase's Pills for blood troubles. I had a clerk who suffered terribly from bleeding piles. He tried Chase's Ointment and in a few days was completely cured."

All dealers and druggists, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto, 25c.

Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for colds, bronchitis and consumption. Sure cure, 25c.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, or Prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or mucous membranes.

Radway's Ready Relief
Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Radway & Co.,
Dear Sir: I have been keeping in the house for the last six years, and for the last six years, I have used it in every way, and found it to be the best on earth. Six years ago I was sick; I tried all kinds of medicines, but they did me no good. My father saw the advertisement in the paper, he told me to try a bottle. I did so, and by using it three days I was able to get out. I have been hard ever since, and I have told my neighbors about it. My wife was troubled with toothache. I gave a trial of the medicine and it cured her pain instantly. I was gathering corn and got my hand caught between the wagon wheel and standard, and mashed it badly. I ran to the house and poured on a lot of Radway's Ready Relief, and had no more pain. I tied my hand up with a piece of flannel, poured on more Radway's Ready Relief, and in an hour I was ready to take hold of my work again. I am now thankful enough. I could write great deal more, but this paper would not hold half of what I could write. Yours truly,
JACOB J. KAPLER.

THE "GRIP."

Dr. Radway & Co., Gentlemen: I have used your Ready Relief for more than twenty-five years with such satisfaction, have used it for Grippe, Pneumonia, Pleurisy and all sorts of aches and pains and have found it unfailing every time. Respectfully,
D. W. RAYMOND.
31 Crescent street, Montreal, Que., Can.

Dr. Radway & Co.: One bottle of Ready Relief and one box of Radway's Pills cured five in my family of that terrible complaint, La Grippe or influenza.
J. W. BREWER.
Ashburn, Pike County, Mo.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF USED ALSO INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Grippe, Spasms, Stomachic, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Prevention of Chills and Fever.
Hudson River Brk Mfg Co.,
Verulam, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Dr. Radway: My family are in the habit of trusting entirely to your Ready Relief and Pills as our household medicine, rarely requiring any other remedial aid. I myself follow closely your directions in taking the Ready Relief as a preventive for Chills and Fever, say a teaspoonful in some water before my breakfast on an empty stomach when I start my yard, as I am accustomed to do at that time. The result is in perfect success, as I never take the fever, although I am located in a most malarious district, in which few of the residents escape malarious attacks, particularly of Chills and Fever.

My men and those who have come from Mr. Frost's yard experience the same beneficial effects, using a like like of the pills as myself. Very truly yours,
JOHN MORTON,
Proprietor.

Radway's Ready Relief
For the cure of Pain, Congestions and Inflammations. Price 25 CENTS a bottle.

Radway's Narsaparrilian Resolvent
For the Blood, and Chronic Diseases.
Price \$1.00 a bottle.

RADWAY'S PILLS
Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Price, 25 CTS. a box (at Druggists or by mail).

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Be sure to get "Radway's," and see that the name is on what you buy.

Book of advice sent on application to
RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen Street,
Montreal, Canada.

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KIDNEY
PILLS

Price 50 cents per box, or 6 for \$2.50. At Druggists, or Mailed on Receipt of Price by T. M. LEBLANC & CO., Toronto.

THE
J. C. McLaren Belting Co.
Pure Oak Tanned
BELTING

The only
Genuine Oak Tanned Belt
in the Dominion.

Montreal, Toronto
172 and 174 Dundas Street.

Satisfaction
a large word with great meaning—satisfaction; you know what it means and we know too.

P. D. CORSETS
The best in the world, made of the finest material, stripped with bone, every pair hand made and tailor cut, yielding a beautiful form without injury to physique, at reasonable cost. That's satisfaction.

Appointed Agents for London
Bayley's J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Koenig & Stiffmann, Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Without a Shadow Of a Doubt

You will find your Spring Dress here. Our Dress Goods stock is full of the latest novelties to be found, and in the latest colors and combinations.

Check Tweeds,

Nice Hard-Twisted Natty Checks, in blue, green, brown, black, and whites; just the goods for a nice Spring Dress, and only 50c per yard.

You Ought to See

Our Bicycle Cloth, nice mixtures, in gray, green and blue; nice weight, wide width; only 65c yard.

Bright and Pretty

Our Shot Dress Goods, a fine assortment, all the new combinations of colors, ranging in price from 25c to \$1 per yard.

Select Patterns.

Only One of a Kind, in silk and wool, in the new green tints as well as the other fashionable shades, and all going at MODERATE PRICES.

Will Interest You.

Our Black Goods Department is our Banner Department. We are proud of it. You will find a great assortment. All the nice novelty weaves are here, and the values you will find to be A1.

A beautiful line of Crepons, in the latest patterns, only 60c yard.

A great special in Mohair Mixtures; ask to see them, 79c yard.

Handsome Mohair Stripes, the right thing for skirts, at \$1 per yard.

A full range of Plain and Figured Mohairs, from 25c yard up.

Trimmings.

Our new Jet and Beaded Trimmings are now in stock, and they are very pretty, and match all the different shades of dress goods, both in bright and dull jets. We have a fine range, from 5c a yard up.

Curtains.

This is the time of year when the sun begins to shine. You feel in need of new curtains. Well, it will not cost you much money. Our new stock is in, and they are both very handsome and very cheap. We can give you very nice curtains as low as 40c a pair, and from that up in price and beauty, until at \$2 per pair we can give you curtains that we always got as high as \$3 for before.

Spot and Art Muslins

The newest patterns and weaves—something new—You will like them. Take a look at them the first time you are down town.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING. PRICES MODERATE.

GIVE US A CALL FOR YOUR SPRING DRESS.

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