

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1855.

The Daily Advertiser.

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LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and
Managing Dir.

London, Wednesday, March 24, 1897.

GEORGE ELIOT: "I've been a great deal happier since I have given up thinking about what is easy and pleasant, and being discontented because I couldn't have my own will. Our life is determined for us; and it makes the mind very free when we give up wishing and only think of bearing what is laid upon us, and doing what is given us to do."

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SAYS "The Fourth Estate," New York:

"The London (Ontario) Advertiser is considered by those competent to judge, the best paper in Ontario outside of Toronto."

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DAILY ADVERTISER—4 p.m. Edition (circulating throughout city, suburbs and surrounding neighborhood).

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It supplies full market reports, and goes into the hands of live business men, wide-awake farmers, and the general public.

It has always been a favorite in home circles, where its advertisements are carefully read in the leisure of evening by those who do the buying.

The Advertiser goes into thousands of homes where, through habit, and identity of opinion, it is the only newspaper taken. Without it, "the whole field" cannot possibly be covered.

The purchasing quality of the circulation of The Advertiser has been frequently tested in specific instances by leading merchants, with the most satisfactory results.

The circulation of The Advertiser increased 20 per cent during the past five months, and will more than maintain this percentage of increase throughout 1897.

There is one infallible test of the advertising efficacy of any newspaper—namely, results. Make the trial! Estimates of cost, and proof-sheets of advertising, furnished on application.

Bravo, Quebec!

There is nothing wrong with Wright.

Mr. Laurier's sunny ways are even melting the Opposition away.

The Liberals have won eight of the nine Dominion bye-elections.

These bye-elections, all going Liberal, are really becoming monotonous. We can stand it, however.

By the time Mr. Merry del Val arrives he will find very little left to settle—only the minds of the Quebec bishops.

One reads a good deal now about the "integrity of Turkey." Integrity and Turkey should not be written on the same day.

Says the Canadian Gazette, of London, England: "Ontario is the pattern province of Canada in the economy and efficiency of its Administration."

The people of Wright county evidently believe the Manitoba school question is settled. A few more bye-elections may bring Sir Charles Tupper to the same conclusion.

The Philadelphia Enquirer proposes ways and means for "building up the American merchant marine." Common sense ought to convince it that a

nation cannot build up tariff walls and a merchant marine at the same time.

Little Greece has her back up, but it seems to be a case of back-down on the part of the powers.

While the great Powers are keeping one eye on the Greeks and Turks, they have their weather eye on one another.

There is one certainty about the Dominion Government's new tariff bill which we shall venture to disclose in advance—it will be opposed by the Opposition, no matter what it is.

Editor Baker, of the Exeter, Cal. Penny Press, suggests an original simile descriptive of the newspaper man's relation to his constituency, which is decidedly apt, as follows: "A newspaper stands in relation to a town a good deal as a flag does to a regiment of soldiers. They are both directly in charge of one man, but the position they occupy—whether held high or trailing in the dust—depends very much upon the action of the larger body, the regiment or the townspeople. The standard bearer or the editor may be ever so brave and persistent, but if he have not a hearty support and backing by those others whose honor and ambition the flag or paper represents, then woe to them all!"

Anchor Liberal Victory.

An election took place yesterday in Wright county, Que., the vacancy having been caused by the resignation of Mr. C. Devlin, M.P., to accept the position of Government Immigration Agent for Ireland. The return of the Liberal candidate by an overwhelming majority proves two things:

First, that the hold of the Liberal Administration on the country has not as yet in the slightest degree been weakened.

Second, that religious cries and accusations against the Liberals no longer have power to conjure even in the Province of Quebec.

Of nine bye-elections held since the Laurier Government took office, the Liberals have carried eight.

The Coming Tariff.

Mr. A. J. Magurn, the well-known Ottawa correspondent, has reprinted his recent review of some of the arguments laid before the Dominion Tariff Commission, which was contributed originally to the Montreal Witness. Mr. Magurn has clear views with regard to what the legislators who assemble tomorrow at Ottawa should aim to accomplish. There ought not, he argues, to be any difficulty in adhering to the two chief rules laid down by Adam Smith as fundamental principles in taxation, namely, that everybody should be taxed in proportion to his ability to pay, and that as little as possible should be taken over and above what goes into the public treasury. Both these conditions are scandalously violated in the present tariff. Indeed, the tariff which has been in force for the last eighteen years has taxed cheap goods the most, and the most remarkable feature of the evidence before the Tariff Commission has been the demand by a certain class of manufacturers that this discrimination against the great mass of the population shall continue. Mr. Magurn takes the sound view that in the tariff to be adopted by Parliament this year the imports shall be classified and dealt with in some general principle. A low duty must be placed on the necessities of life. Specific duties must be set aside in order to relieve the tariff from the scandal of making the cheapest goods pay the highest tax. Raw materials must be subjected to a low rate of duty in order that legitimate manufacturing may not be too heavily handicapped. Mr. Magurn would not have the Ministers spend too much time over the puzzling question, "What is raw material?" Rather the tariff-makers should levy a small tax on all raw materials, and thus establish equality of conditions, inflicting injury on no one. There is now a free list of nearly \$50,000,000, and while it would be a nice thing to have everything on the free list, it is recognized by all that the expenditures of the country must be chiefly met by customs duties. And it is a matter worthy of consideration, in forming a new tariff, whether it would not be better to reduce the free list and level down the dutiable list. Mr. Magurn's declaration of what should be done is as follows:

"One of the greatest drawbacks to the present tariff is its complexity, and one of the greatest boons the Government can confer on the commercial community is to give us a simplified tariff. Goods imported can be and should be classified into a few general schedules, with a uniform ad valorem rate of duty on each class, so that the irritant of different valuations at different ports may be a thing of the past. The importer's life has been made miserable, and the customs department, not Parliament, has in many cases fixed the duty, under the old system. If the Government can devise a policy of, say, at least a two years' permanency to the new tariff it will be another great advantage. To have Parliament meet in 1898 with the knowledge that a declared policy pre-

cludes any changes in the tariff would enable a whole nation to be devoted to much needed legislation of a general character, which by that time the Government would no doubt be prepared to bring down. The tariff that comes nearest to a tariff for revenue only will, naturally, have the most stability."

These conclusions cannot be gainsaid. We would go further than the writer, and say that if the tariff could be made so fair and so simple that it would require no alteration for four years—or say, for the term of Parliament—it would be a boon to manufacturers and importers, and a great aid to the progressive development of the Dominion.

Jamaica Wants Reciprocity.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says that the elected representatives of the people of the island are united in their determination to leave no stone unturned to secure closer and more satisfactory trade relations with the United States. The following resolution is now before the Legislative Council:

"That a humble address be presented from the Legislative Council of Jamaica to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that the Government of Jamaica may be permitted to enter into a reciprocity treaty trade with the United States of America, and that her Majesty's Ministers be respectfully requested to use their best efforts to negotiate and perfect such treaty, and that a committee of this Council be appointed to prepare the address, consisting of the Honorable the Attorney-General, the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Col. Ward, and the members of St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas and Manchester."

If the supporters of this resolution lived in Canada they would find people ready to say that it is undignified for Parliament to endeavor to arrange a reciprocity treaty with a country proposing a high tariff. Surely if a statesman believes in reciprocity he should honestly strive by straightforward means to obtain it. Then if he fails and he has to look for profitable trade in other channels, no blame will be attached to him.

Modern statesmanship is really prudent negotiation, not angry retaliation.

The Grown Man's Needs.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain used to boast that he needed no athletic exercises, and that he kept in good health and spirits without that form of amusement. To a gathering of athletes in Birmingham, he said:

"I do not cycle, I do not ride, and I don't walk when I can help it. I don't play cricket, and I don't play football, and I don't play tennis, and I don't play golf—which is, I have been assured, an indispensable condition of statesmanship. The fact is, I don't take exercise at all."

Mr. Chamberlain has resisted the seductive influences of the hunt and he has never been worsted in a bout with a bicycle, but he may now pay the penalty. He is afflicted with that disease so common among good liver and lovers of ease—gout—and it may not be long before he acknowledges that he has missed a great deal in avoiding the pleasures of athletic exercise. It will be pretty hard for the British Colonial Secretary at this comparative late date in his life, to enter effectively upon a course of athletics in any of the branches open to him. The older a man gets the less time and disposition he seems to have at his disposal to undertake systematic exercise, and the fewer the amusements that are adapted to his set habits. Any man who enjoys average health, however, need not be without the opportunity to indulge in profitable exercise. If he does not care for horseback riding, it will not be difficult for him to master a bicycle, and enjoy the exhilaration of a spin at a speed moderated to meet his physical condition. If baseball and cricket are too swift for him, he can find the most agreeable of summer exercise in bowling on the green. Certain it is that the man who desires to have a healthy body, in which to house and nurture a healthy mind, must have exercise of one kind or another, even though it should be but a few miles of brisk open air walking daily. Few people outside the medical profession know how much of the ill-health of humanity is attributable to impure blood and torpid livers, arising from neglect of exercise.

Exercise continued and persistent is just as essential to the health of the body as continued mental application is for discipline.

NEW PICTURE OF THE QUEEN.

From Answers.
A captain in a regiment stationed in Natal, when paying his company one day, chanced to give a man a Transvaal half-crown, which, as one would naturally expect, bears "the image and superscription" of President Kruger. The man brought it back to the pay table and said to the captain: "Please, sir, you've given me a bad half-crown." The officer took the coin, and, without looking at it, rung it on the table, and then remarked: "It sounds all right, Bagster. What's wrong with it?"

"You luke at it, sir," was the reply. The captain glanced at the coin, saying: "It's all right, man; it will pass in the canteen."

This apparently satisfied Bagster, who walked off, making the remark: "If you say it's all right, sir, it is all right; but it's the first time I've seen the Queen w' whiskers on!"

The Pope's Delegate

Hon. David Mills' Opinion of His Mission.

Thinks It Can Only be an Ecclesiastical One

The School Question Is Settled and Cannot be Changed.

Mr. Merry del Val Can Only Settle Differences Between Sections of the Church—The Government Can Take No Official Cognizance of the Pope—Education Purely a State Matter.

Hon. David Mills left for Ottawa today, to be present at the opening of Parliament. Before going he was seen by an Advertiser reporter, and asked for his opinion of Mr. Merry del Val's mission to Canada.

"I don't know precisely under what circumstances the Pope's delegate to Canada is visiting this country, or the exact nature of his mission," said Mr. Mills. "If it is for the purpose of settling the question of controversy between two sections of the Roman Catholic Church, or between prominent laymen of the church and the hierarchy, I see no objection. It is in that regard a controversy between two sections of the same religious body, and it is purely a matter of domestic concern between the Government of Canada and the church."

"It would seem," the reporter suggested, "that from the statement of Mr. Merry del Val that he regards his mission as not purely an ecclesiastical one, but as one of controversy between the Government of Canada and the church."

If he is under any such apprehension, continued Mr. Mills, "he is certainly mistaken, because that view would be based upon the assumption that the Government of Canada is of this country either have nothing to say upon the subject of education, as a question of State jurisdiction, or that he would have the right to pronounce authoritatively for them, as well as for the members of his own church. That cannot be. The Government of this country recognizes the supremacy of the crown in matters of education. The constitution of this country assumes that the legislature of each province has the right to make laws with respect to education; that it is a subject affecting the well being of the State; that under our parliamentary system we cannot afford to leave it to voluntary enterprise because it is to the higher interest of the State that the entire population, into whose hands the business of government is practically placed, shall be qualified to perform the functions with which they are intrusted. Now, from my point of view, certain liberties were reserved to the minority. Among those liberties was the right to give religious instruction. It was not contemplated that the instruction given by the State to children of the whole community should be taken out of the hands of public functionaries. It was never intended that it should be different with respect to the Roman Catholic population from what it is in the case of the Protestant population. The provision of the constitution was, in fact, a conscience clause, which enabled the parents of children, in addition to the instruction the State required, to have given to their children that special religious instruction to which they attach very great importance. Now, the church, as such, is not known to the law. The rights and privileges secured are rights and privileges secured to parents, not to any ecclesiastical body. Any church, as such, has, under the constitution, no standing at all, except that those of its own faith choose voluntarily to bestow upon it. The State, under no provision of the constitution, is bound to interfere and to force the parents to intrust the church with that duty."

"Mr. Merry del Val," said the reporter, "is reported to say that the legislation upon the school question in Manitoba, carrying out the agreement between the Federal and Provincial Governments, came to him as a painful surprise. It is surprising that he was of the opinion that the question between the church and the two governments had been referred to him for arbitration."

"That may be so," replied Mr. Mills, "but it is pretty clear that he had not made himself master of the actual situation. In what way could legislation have been changed or set aside, but whether the settlement is to be condemned and criticised in the way in which Archbishop Langevin and the bishops of Quebec have condemned and criticised it. As I understand it, Archbishop Langevin and the bishops of Quebec insist upon the education of the children of Roman Catholic faith being put wholly under their jurisdiction. Now, that is a position without any authority in law. It is impossible that they can ask that the constitutional compact should be carried out, and that they should persist in their present demands. They are wholly different things. There is no question, there never can be a question, in this country, as to whether the State has jurisdiction over the subject of secular education, and no government of any party can stand that would venture to refer to the Pope the question as to whether the subject of education in Canada should be left to the State or to the church. As I have stated to you already, the church, as such, has no legal status at all. The right is a right of the parents of the Roman Catholic faith, not the right of the church, and the law cannot legally take cognizance of any pretensions except the pretension made by those persons upon whom these rights and privileges were conferred."

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Its composition is such that there can be no failure, if simply used as directed. It is the most demanded and quickly sold of Luby's. It leaves no doubt but gives satisfaction to all who use a bottle.

It Is In the Air.

People Will Talk About It—It Is in the Air—Can't Stop It Spreading—Can't Keep Down a Good Thing—People Who Don't Know About It Want to Know—It Is Kidney Education—Gait People Are Learning Fast—Here Are Some Facts.

One of the best known residents of Gait is Mr. Wm. Babcock, the well-known teamster, who has for a long time been a familiar figure in the business portions of our town. Mr. Babcock says: "I have been a sufferer for the last two years from lame back, pains in my back and side, hot flashes extending up over my shoulders, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, etc., together with urinary difficulties."

"I was so bad that I had to give up work. Although I used a great many kidney remedies they seemed to do me no good, until I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at K. K. K. and's drug store. I got great relief from the first box, and now, after using six boxes, feel all O. K. I eat well, sleep well, the pain, hot flashes, lameness and urinary difficulties have entirely disappeared, and I strongly recommend this magnificent medicine to all sufferers."

Laxa-Liver Pills cure constipation and sick headache. 25 cents. All druggists.

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Simplicity's reign has begun. Extravagant and fantastic designs have lost their popularity and the plainer patterns are now Dame Fashion's favorite.

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Our New Cloths for Tailor-Made Suits

CHEVIOTS take a prominent place in this season's Dress Goods. We have a beautiful range of them. Colored Yarn Effects combine with softer tones in producing a harmonious whole. All the dominant spring shades, including Heliotropes, Greens, Blues, Yellows, Tans and Grays, are to be found in our stock, and at Popular Prices.

BROADCLOTHS also very popular. You will find that they have not been neglected, but are here in all the leading colors and qualities.

Millinery Opening: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

Serge, Cashmere, Zibeline and Venetian Cloths are also to the front and are to be found in our large and well-assorted stock of Dress Goods.

In writing about the more fancy lines in Dress Goods it is very hard to describe the beauty of them. The eye alone can take the harmonious blending of colors and the artistic effects.

Canvas Weaves, in changeable colors, are among the leaders. Colored Threads, twisted and knotted, making a very pretty effect, have to be seen to be appreciated, and a good place to see them in great variety is in

Chapman's Dress Goods Department.

One Special Line Put in Stock Today.

Black Silk Warp Henrietta, beautiful black, and just the thing for a nice summer dress (not too heavy). It will please you. Well worth one dollar a yard of any person's hard-earned money, but we are going to sell them while they last at 75c yard.

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