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

—(BROWNING.)

London, Friday, June 23.

The Liberal Tariff Platform

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled declare:

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it now is, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service.

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle and used as it has been by the Government, as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these, and in many other ways, it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection, as radically unsound, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

ECHOES OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The delegates to the great Liberal convention at Ottawa—the most significant political event which has taken place in Canada since the Confederation of the Provinces—have by this time pretty nearly all returned to their homes.

This convention, it is conceded on all hands, was an extraordinary, an overwhelming, success. While reasonable excitement was no doubt made in advance to those in the inner circles made no secret of their view that they would be well satisfied if the delegates numbered 1,000. But so widespread was the interest of the people in the constituencies of the country, and so general the feeling that, as speedily as possible, a new and safer direction, that the attendance was actually not far from 2,500. Every hotel in Ottawa was crowded from cellar to garret, and the hospitality of many boarding houses as well as that of private friends had to be drawn upon.

The arrangements made in advance by the Ottawa Liberals, and returning delegates, land in their praises of the indefatigable efforts put forth by these stalwart men of progressive views to make the stay of the visitor pleasant and profitable, and to insure the success of the great gathering. The immense rink in which the delegates assembled was beautifully decorated. It was indeed an inspiring sight which met the gaze of the spectator at the Tuesday evening meeting over which Sir Oliver Mowat presided, and when Hon. Wilfrid Laurier delivered his masterly exposition of the great question upon which the political parties differ, there was an audience of at least 4,000, of whom 2,500 were accredited delegates from far and near points of influential personages. Such an array of influential personages of ability and prestige in public life had never before been brought together at one time in a Canadian assembly. On the platform surrounding the Liberal chieftain were four successful Premiers of Provinces, each bearing many promises of aid from their respective Provinces in the struggle to obtain better laws and a better administration of laws at Ottawa. Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, the most successful

political leader that Canada has known, was in the chair, and around him sat Premier Fielding, of New Brunswick, Premier Blair, of Nova Scotia, and Premier Peters, of Prince Edward Island. Attorney-General Sifton and Hon. Robert Watson, of the Government of Manitoba, were also there to tell how anxiously the settlers of the Northwest awaited the advent of a Dominion Government that would relieve them from the incubus of a combine-fostering system of taxation. The noble-looking Mr. Joly, ex-Premier of Quebec, who took his place to the right of his honored leader, was received with that respect and enthusiasm to which his high character and great business ability entitles him. He was the leader of the old guard, every one of whom was delighted to find so many evidences of the onward roll of the cause of progressive political principles throughout the Dominion. Indeed, the only Province that was not amply represented was British Columbia, and the message sent to the convention from the absent leaders there was such as to prove that the Pacific Province can be trusted to give a good account of itself when the tariff battle is fought.

It was a stroke of genius which moved Mr. Laurier to select Ottawa for the place of conference, in the very shadow of the citadel now held by the forces of the monopolists. The Lower Provinces sent a magnificent delegation, but it would hardly have been possible to coax so large a crowd as far west as Toronto or London.

The delegates were able to fraternize with each other, also, in a most useful manner. The Canadian of English extraction met with and enjoyed the society of the Canadian of French extraction, and once again proved that when it comes to formulating plans for advancing the welfare of their common country, they have everything in common. In this respect the convention was a great object lesson to hundreds of delegates from all parts of the country. The convention will give an impetus to the unification of the Dominion on purely Canadian lines, such as no event has done since the Provinces came together.

The ADVERTISER has already pointed out the significance of the chief planks in the platform unanimously adopted at Ottawa. It undoubtedly draws a sharp line between what the Liberal party proposes in regard to tariff reform and what the men in power affirm is the line of action upon which they will stand or fall. The Convention policy is one of "protection" to a few persons in the community, who, on one pretext or another, are to continue to enjoy special privileges at the expense of the fellow-citizens.

On the other hand the Liberals leave no doubt as to their intention to lower the taxes of the people, to collect no more money from the taxpayers than goes into the treasury, to grant no special privileges to any class in the community. Such an issue cannot be misrepresented. It speaks for itself.

It may be said that the convention was a Laurier convention. By his eloquence and sincerity on the platform, and by his matchless genial urbanity in private intercourse with his followers, the Liberal chieftain made hosts of friends, and it is no exaggeration to say that he is at the present day not only the most popular public man in his own Province, but in every Province of the Dominion.

Additional interest was given to the convention by the coming into Dominion prominence of statesmen hitherto chiefly devoted to the promotion of Provincial interests, and not well known in the wider arena. Premier Peters, the head of the Prince Edward Island Government, made an excellent impression. Premier Blair, of Nova Scotia, is undoubtedly an able man, who would hold his own in any popular assembly, while of Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, it may be said that he is a splendid type of the younger generation of stalwart Canadian statesmen. When he spoke, he took the convention by storm. As chairman of the large committee on resolutions, and as presiding officer of the convention during a portion of its deliberations, he proved that he was of those rare combinations of talents—great vigor, fertility of resource, and tact.

It must be understood that the Western delegation played an important part in the proceedings of the convention, as they had a right to do. In the preliminary consultations, Hon. David Mills rendered valuable services to the convention, and he made a distinct impression as the mover of one of the principal resolutions. Mr. Charles Mackenzie, M.P.P. for West Lambton, was warmly welcomed when he spoke, not alone for his own sake, but because the audience recognized in him the brother of Alexander Mackenzie, the great exponent of Liberalism whose memory is treasured by old and young in every part of the Dominion. Mr. Andrew Pattullo, of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, as secretary of the committee on resolutions, performed invaluable services.

The London delegation, resident and non-resident, took no back seat. Mr. Laurier and his coadjutors insisted that they should assume important responsibilities. Mr. Hyman, M.P. for the city, had a very warm reception every time that he appeared on the platform, and he had to face the sea of faces often as the English-speaking secretary of the convention, a position for which he was chosen by acclamation. Mr. Hyman was asked to speak, but though he can talk with effect, as we all know, he preferred to work and let others do the talking. None of the rising men in the party had a more cordial reception than Mr. Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C., who delivered a vigorous, convincing speech at Wednesday evening's session. As for Mr. Geo. M. Reid, it was conceded on all hands that he could no more be spared from the convention than from a local campaign. His coasts from, which a deer rolled up, towered above every one of his assistants on the credential committee, and his services were recognized as invaluable. Mr. Reid seems to be about as well known and respected in far distant parts as he is in his native city. Two other natives of

London made a distinct impression on the convention. They were of the younger generation of Canadian statesmen, too. Attorney-General Sifton, of Manitoba, has many friends in this neighborhood, where he was born and received his education. Then there was Hon. James H. Ross, Speaker of the Legislature of the Northwest Territories, a talented young Londoner, who is a credit to the city of his nativity, and whose many friends here are glad to learn of his continued success in the Province of his adoption.

Altogether, the convention is a splendid precedent. Followed up by action, it means triumph for the principles laid down. This method of promoting party principles is probably the best that could be chosen, not only by the Liberals, but by the party that the Liberals desire to displace in the management of public affairs.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

Lost children in Japan do not long remain astray. It is the custom for parents to label their children with their addresses, so that in case they wander away anywhere they may find their way home.

The late Sir George Paquet demonstrated that a "broken heart" may be an actuality, not a figure of speech. Great grief, causing a sudden shock, will produce actual rupture of the muscles of that organ.

To cure sleep walkers of the habit and prevent accidents, a sheet of iron or zinc placed by the bedside is recommended. When the somnambulist steps on the chilly metal he will usually, though not always, wake up.

Years ago an eccentric bequeathed a public house to a town near London, on condition that 40 shillings be deducted from the rent each year for a minister, who should preach a sermon against intemperance. This discourse, known as "the drunken sermon," is still preached every year.

The dress Princess May will wear when she starts out on her honeymoon journey—her "going away" dress, as the English call it—will be of Irish poplin in a very soft and mellow tone of ivory-white. The dress and cape will be richly ornamented with gold braid in an effective design.

When bank notes were first issued in Bolivia there was a dearth of fractional currency, and it became the custom to make change by tearing the bank notes into fractions. The banks received these fractional pieces, and the custom was continued to the present time. A whole bank note is therefore a rarity in Bolivia, almost the entire issue circulating in the shape of fractions. It is proposed now to issue fractional currency.

According to a report just issued from the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department there has been a remarkable increase in the wool-bearing capacity of sheep during the last 20 years. In 1860 the average weight of each fleece was a little over two and one-half pounds. In 1892 it was six and one-half pounds. In the latter year the clip of about 45,000,000 sheep amounts to nearly five times that of half a million sheep in the former year. The result can hardly be credited to protection.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman says that "to illustrate the effect of bad roads on trade can be cited the recent memorial of the board of trade of a Tennessee town to the legislature, which states that the bad roads in that commonwealth have cost the people more than \$7,000,000 annually. Prof. W. W. Carpenter, of the University of Tennessee, upon careful investigation, found the average cost of hauling to the Knoxville market of about \$7.50 per ton, aggregating \$1,200,000 a year on the local haulage. He maintains that the hauling could have been done for half the sum over good dirt roads, and for one-sixth of it over good macadam roads, saving \$1,000,000 annually."

New York plumbers are not hectoring to be allowed to practice their most responsible profession without a license granted by a duly legalized and authorized board of examining experts. This is certainly a step forward. It shows that specialized knowledge and skill are coming to be prized at their true value, and certainly the plumber's business has a much more direct bearing on life and health than many of those classes as "building trades." Next to the importance of the architect's calculations that a structure shall not fall down, the next is the securing from the plumber's work the removal of poisons from within and the exclusion of poisons from without.

Among the strange things that strike the eye in Vancouver city, B. C., is a host of one. It occupies a strip of beach back of the town on the water "arm," or ford, of them over 40 feet long, few of them over 20 or 30 little floats, few of them supplied with beds and cooking utensils. Some of them are occupied by laborers, but the best appearance of them, as they are put together with a good deal of art, are really handsome pieces of wood working, are the homes of Japanese artisans. The scows float at high tide, but are moored to the shore. The strangeness of the scene is heightened by the tents of dirty Indians on a bluff just above the water.

A gentleman took a long cruise, to cure an attack of the blues. He went on a yacht. He lately had back. And now the wide ocean he views.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it gets gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it for 30c, and 60c per bottle. Buy one today. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. It is order to be healthy this is necessary.

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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The best way to improve and strengthen Soups and Sauces of all kinds is to add a little of this famous product.

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Then you want to be sure that it is waterproof, and you want the best article that you can get for the money. These chemically treated cloth garments are neither one thing nor the other. Did you ever see one after it had been thoroughly wet and then had dried up to about two sizes smaller.

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We are prepared to take contracts for covering steamboats or other boilers, cylinders, steam pipes, etc., with above material, or will supply same by barrel. Good quality.

CANADIAN MINERAL WOOL CO., Ltd., 122 Bay Street, Toronto.

Good Dry Wood.

I am getting in a fresh lot of Soft Maple. Also a lot of splendid Summer Wood. Come along before the supply is gone. Ten cents now on the track.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

City Wood Yard, Talbot Street, Telephone 547.

LIVERY STABLES.

AMERICAN HOUSE LIVERY, YORK street—Hacks and light livery. Telephone 312. C. E. ERYAN, Proprietor.

BRATTLE'S LIVERY—ALBERT STREET—Good horses and first-class rigs. Good accommodation for boarders. Phone 68. J. BRATTLE, Proprietor.

HUNTER & SON—SOUTH LONDON Livery and Hack Stand. Rates reasonable. Telephone No. 165.

WILLIAM TRIPP, LIVERY, RICHMOND street north. Stylish rigs, good horses, cloth riding and driving, at the shortest notice, also boarding and sale stables. Telephone 425.

DUTTON, LIVERY, KING STREET—Stylish rigs and good horses. Rigs at shortest notice. Telephone 333.

J. LEE'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone No. 655.

FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY

Appreciated and looked forward to by hundreds. The public are not slow to discover genuine merit and undisputed value. We ask simply your inspection. The following list of bargains we claim the best yet offered. We give you not a few bargains, but one of the largest stocks in London to select from.

CHAPMAN'S JUNE 23.

At 10c—Angola skirting, 34 inches wide, suitable for shirts, skirting and underwear; worth 18c.

At \$2 75—Gentlemen's grey serge summer coats and vests; regular price \$3 75.

At \$1 95—Children's two-piece tweed suits, regular price \$2 75 and \$3.

At \$3 25—Boys' three-piece tweed suits, short pants, fine goods, good shades for present wear; worth \$4 50.

At \$3 95—Youths' tweed suits, 14 to 18 years, worth \$6 to \$7 each.

At \$5—Young men's black worsted coats and vests, regular price \$10.

At \$1 50—We divide our entire stock of trimmed millinery into four lots. The tables must be cleared; the prices will do it. Worth \$2 50 for \$1 50, worth \$3 50 for \$2, worth \$4 for \$2 50, worth \$5 for \$3. Hats and bonnets no reserve.

At 25c—Our entire stock of untrimmed hats and bonnets at a big reduction; colored and black; all go; at 25c, worth 50c; at 50c, worth \$1; at 75c, worth \$1 25 and \$1 50; fancy and plain.

At 10c and at 25c—Millinery ribbons, a big bargain, divided into two lots; worth a great deal more.

Three for 25c—Gents' silk ties, former price 25c each.

At 60c—Gents' bamboo (straw) hats, regular price \$1.

At 5c—Gents' ivory and linen collars, worth 12 1-2c and 15c each.

At 30c—Children's 22-inch skirt embroidery, worth 45c.

At 69c—Ladies' parasols. We make big reductions in this department; black and colored handles at 69c, worth \$1; at 88c, worth \$1 25; at \$1 12, worth \$1 40; at \$1 69, worth \$2 25; genuine bargains.

At \$5—One only pink silk blouse waists, worth \$10. What gentleman will buy this handsome article for a present?

At 25c—Ladies' gilt silver and celluloid belts, worth 50c and 60c.

At 50c—Ladies' gilt silver and celluloid belts, worth 80c, \$1 and \$1 25.

At 21c—German cotton hose, fast black, spliced, worth 25c.

At 6 1-4c—Six pieces heavy cretonne, sixteen yards for \$1, worth 10c.

At 24c—Twenty pieces finest French sateen, fast colors, regular price 35c.

At 5c—Ten pieces American cotton challie, dark colors, worth 8.

At 25c—Three dozen American skirt patterns, woven pattern, fast colors, worth 45c.

At \$1 39—Thirty-five only art table covers, large size, with fringe, worth \$1 75.

At 36c—Six pieces all-wool tweed, regular 50c goods.

At 12c—Four pieces black dress lawn, regular price 15c.

At 10c—Three pieces stair linen, worth 12 1-2c.

At 15c—Printed canton drapery, regular price 22c.

At 5c—Twenty pieces of gingham, fast colors, worth 10c.

At 12 1-2c—Printed satens, good patterns, dark and light; 18c and 20c goods.

At 9c—Six pieces heavy Oxford Shirting, worth 18c.

At \$1 90—Two dozen silk embroidered table covers, worth \$2 75.

At 8 1-2c—Linen towels, 17c per pair, regular 25c.

At 6 1-2c—Linen towels, 13c per pair, worth 20c.

At \$9 50—Ladies' lace shoulder capes, wraps and victrolas; \$6 line for \$3 50, \$7 50 line for \$4, \$9 75 line for \$6, \$12 line for \$8 75. Chapman's for the latest styles.

At \$2 50—Ladies' silk finish waterproof coats, durability guaranteed, really worth \$3 50.

At 50c—Plaid skirts; the choice of the entire stock; beautiful new goods; worth \$1.

At 14c—White, spot and figured muslins for curtains at 14c, worth 20c; at 16c, worth 25c; at 18c, worth 32c; at 25c, worth 50; with plain white and colored borders.

At 15c—Four pieces 45-inch black lace flouncing, worth 35c.

At 20c—Cream lace flouncing, 45 inches wide, worth 50c.

At 38c—Four pieces Tosca net, chenille spot, for dresses, in cream, Tuscan, coral and sky; regular price 75c.

At 7 1-2c—Ten pieces tweed suiting, double fold, worth 25c.

At 12 1-2c—One case few dress goods, lawn and grey tweed effects, former price 30c and 40c.

At 25c—Ten pieces fine dress goods, former price 50c and 65c, worth 60c.

At 40c—Six light shades in all-wool crepon dress materials, worth 60c.

At 50c—Black fancy dress materials, worth 85c and 90c.

At 12 1-2c—Black and cream lace grenadine; cool and airy.

At 15c—Ladies' sunhats, black and white; regular price 20c.

At 10c—Ladies' black and colored gauntlet gloves, worth 20c.

At 3c—One box colored hair ribbons, satin and silk, worth 8c.

At 25c—Fine light wool challies, French, worth 50c.

At 5c—All-linen glass toweling; worth more.

At 15c—Fine washing goods, crepon make, regular price 25c; all checks.

At 39c—Ladies' blouse waists; 50c quality for 39c, worth 90c for 65c, worth \$1 25 for 89c, worth \$1 35 for \$1 19, worth \$1 75 for \$1 39, worth \$2 25 for \$1 79. Chapman's for bargains.

For the Best Value in London,

CHAPMAN'S