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God is on his heaven, A it's right with the world. - [BROWNING.]

London, Thursday, Sept. 8.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD says he is more afraid of bronchitis than of cholera.

EDWIN J. LOVELACE, formerly of the Petrolia Topic, has taken possession of the Essex Free Press. He is a thorough newspaper man, and will keep this good weekly up to the high standard it has attained in recent years.

AN ORDER has been issued by the British Government permitting the free import of sheep from the United States. For some years past sheep from the neighboring country, on entering Britain, have come under the same regulation as cattle, and had to be slaughtered at the port of entry.

A CONTEMPORARY erroneously asserts that Canada has not the same need to take precautions against cholera as the United States, for the reason that no vessels come from infected ports to the Dominion. The fact is that a vessel arrived at Quebec yesterday from Hamburg. No one could get excited, but it is well to keep clean and keep the authorities stirred up to a sense of their duty.

THE Toronto Empire is an apt pupil of the great stretch. It says, referring to the recent Conservative picnic at Petrolia, that "a couple of thousand industry alone." We turn to the statistical year book for 1891, just issued by the Dominion Government and we find it there stated that there were in the previous year 12 refineries in operation in the whole of Ontario, "employing about 250 men." Everyone who knows anything about the oil refining business can see at once how wide of the truth the high tax organ is. The year book gets nearer it.

THE one satisfaction which most people will derive from the result of the Sullivan-Corbett prize fight at New Orleans is that the Boston rowdy has been soundly thrashed. Both men, it appears, were severely battered and bruised. If they had been entirely knocked out, their absence from the world need have grieved but few, for their influence is not for good. It has to be confessed that the fight caused enormous interest throughout the world, and it may be pertinent to inquire why. It is an exhibition of "nobis scilicet," they tell us, for two human beings to stand up and whack at each other, till their bodies are full of bruises and one or both have the wonderful machinery of the human frame ruthlessly broken down. This puerile doctrine is doubtless the result of false teaching in regard to physical prowess that has come down to us from the days of savagery, when "might was right," and the bloody slaughter of one's fellows was the passport to fame and prestige, as it is yet too often the foundation for the glorification of warfare and of blood-letting, which the men interested in promoting international strife have kept up from time immemorial, and which permeates society in every country where huge armaments are, from various selfish pretences on the part of a few, maintained at the expense of the workers. The other element that serves to interest many men in prize-fighting is the gambling spirit. But for the money bet on the result of the New Orleans exhibition there would not have been a tittle of interest in the result that has been exhibited. So long as she blood-letting and gambling spirit is unrestrained, so long will we have recurring revolting exhibitions of this description. The professional bruisers exist because their calling pays.

"TOO MUCH EDUCATION"

Mr. Robillard, Conservative M. P. for Ottawa, has been down to the Maritime Provinces, and he finds the exodus to the States still in progress. This M. P. has a novel explanation of the exodus. The young men and women, he argues, are now educated, and that is why they seek fresh fields for their industry. Once the population by the sea knew little, and they were contented with little, now they read and think and break away from the land of restricted trade, as seems best for them.

Then there is one cure for stopping the exodus: abolish the public schools, burn down the newspaper offices. Mr. Robillard has a great head. But would not the reduction of taxation, the abolition of trade restriction, the natural development of Canada be better fitted to retain for Canada the thousands of her sons and daughters who now annually flock across the border to find scope for their energies in the wider field afforded by the States?

LONDON'S DISFRANCHISEMENT DEFENDED.

The London Free Press flies into a tantrum whenever it is shown that Mr. Carling occupies a seat in Parliament which was stolen for him. It is really no wonder. Our contemporary knows that Judge Elliot was writing its editorials, defending the proposal to steal the seat, in advance of the time when he was called upon, by virtue of the Franchise Act, to give judgment on the question of the bogus votes, and the Free Press doubtless feels that it is called upon to rush to the defense of both the recipient of the stolen seat and the unjust and partisan judge whenever their conduct is referred to. So he it. But our contemporary should keep to the merits of the case, and not try to mislead its readers. The facts are so fresh in the minds of the people, so notorious in points of conclusiveness, that no man published by partisan bias will be misled by the turnings and twistings of our contemporary.

The question at issue is whether or not the bogus voters had a right to vote. Their right was assailed by the Liberals. The first notice given by the Liberals was held to be perfectly valid by six Superior Court judges, four of whom were Conservatives, and therefore by no possibility biased in favor of the Liberal contention. But even if it had not been valid, Revising Officer Fraser ordered a new notice to be served, and it was served in ample time before the day of trial on all the men whose right to be on the list was objected to by the Liberals. When the cases were tried, in every instance where there was the slightest hope of success, the Conservative agents fought determinedly, calling witnesses and combating the evidence of the Liberal agents. The burden of proof was placed upon the Liberal agents in every case, and not a man was struck off unless the Liberal counsel called witnesses and made out a prima facie case against him by proving either that the man was not qualified or that he had been served with and disobeyed a subpoena (which, as is well known, is a legal ground for removing the defaulter from the list). In each instance where a prima facie case was not made out the name remained on the list. Despite the fact that the list was purged in this effective manner, despite the fact that six Superior Court judges held that the Liberal notices were correct, and thus sustained the purging of the lists by the revising officer and the removal of the bogus names, the agents of Mr. Carling appealed against the decision and thus had the bogus voters kept on the lists till after election day. The Free Press up to that date contended that the decision of the Superior Courts against the retaining of the bogus voters on the list was just, and it maintained, on the eve of the election, that the friends of Mr. Carling did not count on those bogus voters, and had been anxious to have them out of the way before election day. Up to that time, too, Judge Elliot professed to be waiting for the decision of the Superior Courts in order that he might honor it, as has been the course pursued by all just judges in British lands from time immemorial.

On election day some 128 of the 229 bogus voters were prevailed upon to go to the polls, and their votes were received, subject to the finding of the county judge, who, unfortunately for the good name of this fair constituency, is made by the Franchise Act final arbiter in the matter. Then Judge Elliot, who had professed to be waiting for the Superior Court decision that he might act in accordance with it, showed his contempt for it by deciding that Chief Justice Hagarty, Chief Justice Armour, Mr. Justice Street, Mr. Justice Falconbridge, Mr. Justice MacLennan and Mr. Justice Burton knew nothing about the question heard before them, and that they were wrong when they decided in favor of the London Liberals. This was the course pursued by the man who had been so very impartial that he had been writing violent partisan editorials during the hearing of the case. Judge Elliot found that it was necessary to count the bogus votes to secure the election of his patron, Mr. Carling, and he counted them, in defiance, we unhesitatingly assert, of law and justice, though he was undoubtedly given the power so to act by the infamous Franchise Act. Great wrong was done to the majority of the electors of London. The Free Press, but a few days before election, contended that the bogus votes should not and would not be counted, because what it has continued to be the obsession of the most scandalous transaction. Now, that newspaper would have the public forget its past record, forget the attitude of the Superior Court judges, and accept the steal as an accomplished and an entirely defensible transaction. That cannot be while the self-respecting majority of the people of London have memories. Our contemporary but insults the intellect of the intelligent when it becomes special pleader for the men who engineered the great theft by means of which a minority audaciously sits in Parliament for London.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

The latest issue of Little's Living Age, Nos. 2,313 and 2,314, well maintain the high reputation it has so long, and so deservedly held. Three articles in No. 2,313 should be read in connection, viz.: "The Migration of the Races of Men Considered Historically" (the James Bryce, the well known author of "The American Commonwealth"); "The Ulsterman in America," a representative of the old-time immigrant; and "The Madist," representing the extreme modern type. Other timely articles appear in these numbers, "A Journey to England in 1853," is rather a picture of social and public life in England in its olden time, by J. J. Jusserand; "In Young Parliament," by Henry W. Lucy, is an account of the rescue of a pile of valuable papers, with a synopsis of their contents; "Sir John Franklin," by Sir Henry Elliot, who, as a very young man, lived for three years as one of the family in the house of the great explorer; "English Court Life in the Eighteenth Century," "The Madist," "The Madist," "Reminiscences of Clerical Duty," the concluding paper on "A Rite in the Great Sahara," "Historical Rimiting,"

by E. Martinengo Cesaresco; "Study in Character," by Lord Salisbury; "Lord Tollemache and His Ancestors;" "The Death of Gustavus Adolphus;" with fiction and poetry.

Whittier's poem, "In School Days," is one with which even the school children are familiar. Some way the sweet verses are very easy to learn by heart, and when they are once committed to memory they have a way of lingering there long after the school children have become grown men and women. It is said that the one romance of Whittier's life was woven about the tangled-haired girl who long ago ago had said the love him; and Whittier's bachelor life is traced by those who love romance to his love for her. Iconoclasts take pleasure in contradicting and ridiculing this story; but those who believe in it are much happier in their belief than are those who sneer at it in their historical accuracy.

IN SCHOOL DAYS. Still sits the school house by the road, A ragged beggar sunning. Around it still the sumachs grow And blackberry vines are running.

Within the master's desk is seen, Deep scarred by raps official, The warping floor, the battered seats, The jack-knife's carved initial.

The charcoal freestone on its wall; His o'er worn sill, betraying The feet that here were planted slow to school, Went storming out to playing.

Long years ago a winter sun, Home over it that settling; Lit up its western window panes And low eaves' key fretting.

It touched the tangled golden curls, A brown eye full of ariving Of one who still her steps delay'd, When all the school were leaving.

For near her stood the little boy, Her childish favor singing; He caught her eye, and she forgot Where pride and shame were mingled.

Pushing with restless feet the snow To right and left, he lingered, And the blue-checked apron fingered.

He saw her lift her eyes, he felt The soft hands sigh caressing, And heard the tremor of her voice, As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word; I hate to go above you, Because, 'the brown eye lower fell— Because, you see, I love you!"

Still memory to a gray-haired man That sweet child face is showing, Dear girl! the grasses on her grave Have forty years been growing.

He lives to learn, in life's hard school, How few who pass above him Lament their triumph and his loss, Like her—because they love him.

VICOUNT HINTON, the organ-grinding son and heir of the bankrupt and insolvent Earl Poulett, is once more entertaining the holiday seekers at Southsea, in England, with his burly, gurdy, and is reaping shoals of coppers and sympathy for "the real live nobleman who has been so badly treated by his people." In view of the fact that neither the old Earl nor yet Lord Hinton is a reputable citizen, it is a comfort to learn that Lord Hinton's eldest son, the Hon. William Poulett, was removed from his parents at a very early age, with their full consent, and has been carefully educated and brought up by wealthy persons who are interested in his future. He is now a young fellow, 22 years of age, and has seen but little of his father, the ex-crown; or of his mother, the ex-ballet dancer, both of whom now earn their bread by means of a hand organ, with which they peddle the streets.

AFRAID OF ELLIOTIZATION.

It seems hardly possible that the returning officer will declare Mr. Hellyer elected and if he does a recount should give the vote to Mr. Savard, unless Chicoutimi possesses a Judge Elliot.

THREE COUNTRIES.

A pertinent question is asked by the Woodstock Sentinel-Review when it inquires what England has done for Canada in the dispute with the United States over the canal? All through the controversy the Dominion has stood alone, and out of the hands of a hard organ, which has strengthened the hands of the Canadian Government in the slightest degree. The Americans have "retaliated" just as freely as though the British build-up were not supposed to be standing behind Canada, growing and maintaining the Government of the United States is fully seized of the fact that Great Britain will not interfere in American-Canadian disputes until it is forced to, and therefore when election time comes around the anti-British element in the United States is treated to an exhibition of tail-twisting, and Canada is the only sufferer. Were Canada an independent nation she would not be subject to these quadrilateral persecutions, as it is Great Britain, not the Dominion, that excites the ire of the Finery in the United States. As an independent republic she would at once demand the hostility of the American Irish and secure the hearty sympathy of the great body of the right-thinking American people, who are fully satisfied with their territorial possessions, but yet consider it somewhat anomalous that on this continent monarchical institutions should still exist. We believe that under such circumstances the ties of affection and tenderness between England and Canada would be no weaker than they are to-day, and that the Dominion would become an intermediary between the mother land and the great Republic, helping to teach the lesson that the peoples of the three countries are one in history, in achievement, in ambition, and that their future should be that of the members of a family who, though separated by the necessities of adult life, yet look upon each other as the nearest and best of friends.

A New York dispatch says the sugar trust has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the common stock.

THE GREAT ST. JOHN'S CONSUMPTION CURE. This GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, a test that no other CURE can stand successfully. If you have a COUGH, HOARSENESS or LA GRIPPE, it will cure you promptly. If your child has the CROUP or WHOOPING COUGH, use it quickly and relief is sure. If you fear CONSUMPTION, don't wait until your case is hopeless, but take this Cure at once and receive immediate help. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00. Travelers convenient pocket size 25c. Ask your druggist for ST. JOHN'S CURE. If you hang on to your cough, use Shiloh's Pure Cod Liver Oil.

Sold by W. T. Strong, London, Ont.

"German Syrup"

Martinsville, N.J., Methodist Parsonage. "My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed—I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." Rev. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New Jersey, M. E. Conference, April 25, '90. A Safe Remedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr. Woodbury, N.J.

HUMPHREYS'

This PRECIOUS OINTMENT is the triumph of Scientific Medicine. Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used over 40 years, and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction. For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contractions from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequalled. For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is Infallible. For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable. Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents.

CURES PILES.

1st—65 only ladies' and children's Jersey Waists; not a large sale just now, but you can have them cheap. Some worth \$5, some \$4, some \$3, some \$2 00; just half price on Bargain Day; colored and black, embroidered and plain, cream fronts and others. A great bargain.

2nd—A great bargain in ladies' and misses' All-wool Vests, long and short sleeves, to-day 50c; also 10 dozen each ribbed and Plain Cashmere Hose at 25c and 35c. Every lady should see them.

3rd—7 pairs heavy Scotch Lace Curtains (cream) regular \$2 50 quality, to-day \$1 35.

4th—6 only ladies' Fall Capes, prices \$5 to \$6 50, to-day \$2.

5th—9 only ladies' Heavy Cloth Jackets, some with vest fronts, regular price \$7 50, \$8 50 and \$10, will go to-day at \$4 50.

6th—6 only ladies' Black Cloth Dolmans, elegantly trimmed, worth \$6 50 to \$8 50, to-day \$3. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

7th—6 only Heavy Cloth Mantles, roll collars, silk facings, worth \$12 50, to-day \$6. See them.

8th—12 only ladies' Tweed Jackets for fall wear, only \$1 to-day.

9th—20 only Black Jersey Jackets, just the thing for fall wear, regular price \$5 and \$6 50, to-day \$2 50.

10th—17 boxes Jewel Trimmings, beautiful goods, worth 75c and \$1 25 a yard, just half price on Bargain Day.

11th—12 pieces American Wash Goods, regular 20c goods, to-day 8c, or 12 1/2 yards for \$1. Fast colors.

12th—5 pieces Black and Grey All-wool Striped Dress Goods worth \$1 a yard, to-day 35c.

13th—4 pieces All-wool Grey and Black Checked Dress Goods to-day 45c, worth 70c.

14th—3 pieces Black Brocaded Alpaca 29c to-day, worth double the money.

15th—9 pieces Black Tweed and Wool Suitings only 12c to-day, regular 25c and 30c goods.

16th—5 pieces Black Henrietta Cashmere to-day 43c, worth 65c. A great bargain.

17th—10 dozen All-linen Towels only 6c each. A snap.

18th—10 pieces Scotch Gingham at 5c; very wide.

19th—10 dozen ladies' Tweed Sailor Hats, regular price 50c 35c and 25c, to-day your choice for 15c.

20th—3 pieces Plain Lambskin Flannel only 7c to-day.

21st—10 pieces yard-wide Heavy White Cotton only 5c to-day.

CHAPMAN'S Bargain Day a Great Bonanza. See our Heavy Dress Suitings at 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c and 20c a yard. Your patronage will be appreciated at

J. H. Chapman & Co.'s

126 to 128 Dundas Street,

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO.

D. DALY & SON

—WILL SELL YOU—

Seranton Coal

Well Screened and Free Burning.

We have also a fine stock of

MAPLE WOOD.

19 York Street.

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO.

CHAPMAN'S

GREAT

BARGAIN

DAY,

Friday, Sept. 9.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR

BARGAIN SEEKERS.

Seasonable, serviceable, reliable goods at pleasing prices to the cash purchaser. We are satisfied—relieves our stock, fills our till, and a big parcel for little money to a shopful of customers. We mention a few of the lines to be offered:

1st—65 only ladies' and children's Jersey Waists; not a large sale just now, but you can have them cheap. Some worth \$5, some \$4, some \$3, some \$2 00; just half price on Bargain Day; colored and black, embroidered and plain, cream fronts and others. A great bargain.

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