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The Daily Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS.

Daily, by mail, per year (\$10 to 15 pages).....\$1 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....\$1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.**Western Advertiser.**

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum.....\$2 75

Advertising Rates made known on application
at office. Address all communications to**ADVERTISER PRINTING CO**

LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and
Managing Dir.

London, Monday, April 12, 1897.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.**Ontario Legislature—The Session**

The Ontario Legislature finished business on Saturday, and will be re-opened tomorrow.

The session has been a busy one, adding much useful legislation to the statute books. The two most important measures were the Englewood mining arrangement and the liquor license bill. The Englewood contract, after full discussion, received the sanction of the House by a large majority, among others all the Patron members, except one, supporting it. It promises to mark an epoch in the mineral development of the province. Hon. Mr. Gibson, in his masterly explanation, showed that the syndicate were granted the privilege of experimenting on only 46,000 acres of land, out of a total of 20,000,000 acres open for mineral exploration. The justification of the Government is not far to seek, when it is remembered that the gold mining development of the province so far has consisted rather in capitalization than in production. It seems, therefore, a splendid opportunity to have an entirely responsible body of English capitalists undertake at its own expense to conduct practical explorations. The position of affairs may be compared to that where an owner of realty, having a very large holding of land, finds it to his advantage to sell a few lots to persons who will erect buildings thereon, the result being that the improvements add enormously to the value of the remaining property.

The amendments to the license law naturally received a great deal of attention. The net issue is another of those great advances which have marked the temperance movement during the last half-century. In no other country in the world is temperance legislation in so advanced a state as in this Province. While extremists on both sides will not be entirely satisfied, we believe the great middle masses of the people, who, in the end, always decide every question, find cause for satisfaction with the safe yet marked progress that has been made.

Another praiseworthy act of the Legislature was the making of a substantial grant for the opening up of a railway into Ontario's new Northwest, a region full of forest and mineral wealth. It was also decided to reduce the expenses of Government House, and to sell the present site, which looks up too much money. A great many other progressive measures were enacted, a most gratifying one to London being the initial appropriation towards the erection of a normal school here.

The session was notable as being the first under the new Premier, Hon. A. S. Hardy. A number of difficult questions came up for solution, but it must be admitted that Mr. Hardy acquitted himself with distinction in a severe test. The result proves the Ontario Government to be as strong as ever, while there is nothing to show that the Opposition has improved its position.

Though it is not stated in so many words, it seems to be regarded as a sort of political grievance from the Opposition standpoint that the Toronto Globe does not work its linotype machines more in the way of antagonizing the Canadian Pacific Railway. The big railway company has had some great privileges granted it in connection with the charter to construct a transcontinental highway, but the working of such a line is not all fun, nor without its corresponding difficulties. At all events, there is no reason why every railway question should not be approached on both sides from the standpoint of desire to do what is right and friendly. There can be no gain to Canada in unnecessary antagonism between either of the great railways and the Administration of the day. On the contrary, there are many large matters—such as those relating to immigration and the development of Canada's resources—in which their interests are entirely at one.

Trade With Our Neighbors.

However much we may believe in Canada First, and say we can get along without trade with our neighbors, it is just as well that Canadian journalists and public men should recognize that there are many voices in the United States in open opposition, both to hostile tariffs and to restrictive labor laws. The Dingley tariff is a pretty high fence, but no higher to Canada than to the rest of the outside world. Besides, it has not yet passed the American Senate, and may be considerably modified in that chamber. As for reciprocity, we believe that such a treaty will yet be in operation with our neighbors. It may not come this year, and it may not come next year. Time may first be needed for public feeling on both sides of the border line, which has been considerably disturbed over various questions, to settle down. Canada's interest above all other interests is to extend trade relations with Great Britain on the one hand, and the United States on the other. The way towards an increase in trade with Great Britain seems to be most free from obstruction at the moment. That, just now, is the line of least resistance. But, with moderation, and tact, and the avoidance of imprudent sayings and doings on the part of our public men, we believe there is nothing to prohibit the reasonable expectation of a reciprocity treaty with our neighbors, probably not immediately, but within a measurable period.

Interest Failing.

The rate of interest paid by the post-office savings banks has been reduced from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent. This course is due to the general fall of interest everywhere. The day of very high interest has gone by. Money is the tool of business, and the man of business cannot afford to pay too high a figure.

Good Use for Civic Refuse.

While in this London of the new world the question at present is whether the taxpayers shall co-operate to get rid of their surplus refuse by municipal agency, in the British metropolis various parishes have already solved the problem, and are making money out of their waste material. A good instance is afforded by the vestry of St. Leonard's and Shoreditch, who have just constructed works for the destruction of the dust and refuse of the parish, which will at the same time generate electricity for light and power. Public baths and wash-houses are also supplied by this dust-destrorying furnace. The public library is heated and the parish drains are also to some extent ventilated by the power produced. The original cost for an apparatus amply sufficient for this thickly populated metropolitan district is £23,000. There will be a system of thermal storage as well as an electric reserve, by means of accumulators. These are necessitated by the fluctuations in the demand for the electric force. While business is in full swing after dark there will be about twenty times as much demand for the electric current, both for lighting and for motive power, than there will be at other periods in the 24 hours, but it is impracticable to vary the generation of the furnace heated by the burning of refuse to anything like the necessary extent. It is arranged, therefore, that the furnaces and the engines shall be kept going day and night all the year round, thus producing the same pressure of about 100,000 pounds. With the appliances for storing the heat and current it is calculated that the utmost extremes will be amply provided for.

By and by, in all probability, this system of consumption of all civic refuse in providing electricity for civic uses may be so cheapened that it can be applied everywhere. Then we can run our street cars and light our highways and our houses by incinerating every disease-breeding bit of refuse.

A new use has been found for the cathode rays. The Queen of Portugal has discovered through their agency that tight lacing distorts the ribs, and has accordingly put this fashionable practice under the royal ban. The cathode rays may yet prove the greatest scientific aid to the dress reform movement.

As soon as those two important measures—the Canadian tariff and the United States tariff—become law, a special edition of the Canadian Manufacturer (Toronto) will be published, containing both of them, and also the British tariff, all reproduced in full from authentic copies obtained from official sources. The importance and value to all manufacturers and business men of having the tariffs of these three great countries—Canada, United States and Great Britain—published in full within one cover cannot be too highly appreciated. The special edition of the Canadian Manufacturer containing them will be printed on heavy paper, and provided with loop for hanging in any convenient place.

"Paddy Whack."**The Well Known Personage**

Treated by Canon Dann.

"Ireland and the Irish" the Subject of a Capital Lecture.

A Large Audience—Documentary Evidence in Support of the Baconian Authorship of Shakespeare

Submitted by Dr. Bucke

—A Lively Discussion.

The announcement that Canon Dann was to deliver a lecture on his favorite theme, "Ireland and the Irish," together with the further announcement that at the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Bucke would produce the promised documentary evidence in support of his argument of two weeks ago in behalf of the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare, attracted a very large audience to the Western University on Saturday night, on the occasion of the last of the series of public lectures given under the auspices of that institution.

Prof. Sykes acted as chairman, and in a few well-chosen words introduced the lecturer. While, he said, all were proud of being Canadians, and while all had the utmost confidence in the future of this magnificent country, the country which possessed all the best qualities of all the others, without their faults, still no one who had ever been associated with the Emerald Isle could allow his imagination to be lulled by the land of the shamrock, the land of great poets, great wit, great generals, and generous-hearted men, had a place in the hearts of its sons which nothing could supplant. The audience was fortunate in having a genuine Irishman and a cultured man to address them on the interesting topic, "Ireland and the Irish."

CANON DANN.

Canon Dann, in opening his address, stated that his lecture was not specially calculated for a university audience, since he had chosen to disregard the scientific method of treatment, which would involve a discussion of ethnological conditions and the dry facts of history for the more congenial and more agreeable task of simply describing the characteristics of Ireland and its people as they might be found. He would try to group his remarks as far as possible around the Irish coat of arms, which consisted of a round tower, a wolfhound and a harp, the whole surrounded with a wreath of shamrock.

Continuing, Canon Dann said that while ample justice had been done to the occasional great men of England and Scotland, it was difficult in the case of Ireland to make a selection, where all men were great. The chief characteristic of the Irish race was their susceptibility to sunshine and their irrepressible good nature, in spite of all their troubles. The Irish race was one of the most ancient. Some historians, he said, have claimed that they could trace it back to Noah. He thought this quite possible. It would be more difficult to go quite back to the time of Adam, but if an Irishman was found on Noah's ark, he would not consider the expression doubtful. Canon Dann admitted that by ingenuously words may be drawn from the formula, but would not consider the evidence conclusive.

Prof. Sykes—I think this dispute is still an open one. This much will admit, that it is not unusual for names to be preserved in anagram in poetry, which would not be considered in the past four or five years. There are many other plays besides "Love's Labor Lost" in which the expression does not occur.

Dr. Bucke—The expression, "Hi hudi," in the play, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and evidently refers to the whole collection. Dr. Bucke subsequently stated to a reporter that, apart altogether from the circumstances associating Bacon with the authorship of the plays, to which he had referred in his previous lecture, the article of Dr. Platt would be, to say the least, a very strange coincidence. He considered in the light of these circumstances, the case was, he thought, absolutely convincing in favor of the conclusion that Bacon wrote the plays.

The article of Dr. Platt, from which Dr. Bucke quoted the facts above stated, is published in full in the March number of the Conservator, published by Innis & Son, of Philadelphia, and is the result of investigation originally entered upon by Dr. Platt with a view to refuting Dr. Bucke's hypothesis.

humor was inbred. The lecturer concluded his lecture with witty and witty remarks by an appeal for toleration and unity of purpose, to the end of advancing the common interests of the race and empire. Canon Dann carried his audience with him from first to last, and kept them in roars of laughter by the best of capital stories, which he told in his own inimitable manner.

DR. BUCKE.

After a pause, Dr. Bucke came forward and gave a brief review of his argument of a couple of weeks ago. He pointed out that from all we know of William Shakespeare, the actor, it was a priori unlikely that he had written Lear, Hamlet and Macbeth; that from all we know of Bacon he might have done so; that from the identity in thought, language, and style, the words seemed to be written by Bacon; and, finally, that several places Bacon had practically said that he was the author. He was now going to produce the evidence of his friend, Dr. Isaac Hill Platt, of Lake Wood, New Jersey, in which that gentleman had proven that Bacon had in explicit words claimed to be the author of the plays.

The substance of the argument was that Bacon had by means of an anagram associated his names with the play. In the fifth act of "Love's Labor Lost" (act iv. in the folio), after a dialogue which seemed foolish in itself, but full of meaning if the Bacon hypothesis was adopted, came the word, "honorable bluntness." In the dialogue, Math asks: "What is a-b bluntness?" Bacon had in his head? Taking the Latin word for horn (cornu), we had "bacornu," which, the doctor said, was a pun on "Bacon." But, taking the suggestion, and breaking up the big word already quoted, we had the fair Latin "Baconu," which might be freely translated, "These plays, preserved for themselves from Fr. Bacon." Again, in the Northumberland MSS., appeared the word "honorable bluntness," which was broken up similarly into, "I nittio hi ludi Fr. Baconu," which, though a defective Latin, suggested approximately the English, "These plays (are) in the beginning from Fr. Baconu." The sentence was incomplete, as it had no verb, but, the doctor argued, it was on that account all the more interesting, as it showed the anagram in a sentence, and not in a name. The Northumberland MSS., upon which the shorter word occurred, belonged to Bacon, and, work, and, also at one time, it was owned by Richard II. and Richard III. The names of these plays, occurred in the index, although afterwards torn out. The word occurred in close proximity to the names of Bacon and Shakespeare, which were likewise scrawled on the cover. The MSS. itself dated back into the sixteenth century. "Love's Labor Lost" was printed 25 years before the folio (1598), and the word occurred in the quarto edition.

Dr. Bucke concluded his case by stating that to his mind it was plain that the anagram had been placed there by Bacon as a signature to the folio, anticipating the doubts and disputes which would arise after his death.

The doctor consented to answer any questions that might be asked, and in response Canon Dann, who is a devoted advocate of the Shakespearean authorship, asked the doctor if it were not so that a similar word occurred in "Love's Labor Lost" in the hands of years before Bacon lived.

Dr. Bucke—The word "honorable bluntness" is a pun on "Baconu," which, as also in several other places in literature, the word does not occur in precisely the same form, and the finger-post in this connection in "Love's Labor Lost" evidently points to some design.

Canon Dann—I admit that by ingenuously words may be drawn from the formula, but would not consider the evidence conclusive.

Prof. Sykes—I think this dispute is still an open one. This much will admit, that it is not unusual for names to be preserved in anagram in poetry, which would not be considered in the past four or five years. There are many other plays besides "Love's Labor Lost" in which the expression does not occur.

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DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

Canada Presbyterian.

Two or three hundred representatives of the liquor business waited upon the Ontario Government the other day, and through their counsel presented all the arguments they could think of against the license bill now before the Legislature. The Government gave little satisfaction. Whatever some temperance men may think of the bill it is distinctly manifest that the liquor business believe that the bill, even as it now stands, restricts the trade. If they had not thought so they never would have gone to the trouble and expense of protesting against it.

THE TROUSERS OF THE POOR.

New York Times.

Cotton corduroy of the cheaper sort is used very largely for the manufacture of trousers and knee breeches for men of small means and for their boys. It costs net about 15 cents a yard, 27 inches wide. The present duty equals 47½ per cent; the McKinley duty was 50 per cent; Dingley duty is equivalent to fully 120 per cent. The raw material is cotton and is, of course, not imported, all, as we are informed, but one factory in the United States to be benefited by this very great advance.

The trick by which this is done is a neat one. Corduroys not bleached or dyed are put at 10 cents per square yard, and 20 per cent, ad valorem; if bleached, 12 cents and 20 per cent; if dyed or printed, 14 cents and 20 per cent; which is the McKinley rate. But then comes a "Provided," that "corduroys weighing over six ounces per yard shall be valued at not more than 40¢ per square yard shall pay a duty of 20 per cent per square yard, and 20 per cent, ad valorem." Not more than 5 per cent of the imports cost 40 cents, and all of them weigh over six ounces. So the high duty, equivalent to at least 120 per cent, scoops in practically everything.

The favorites who thus sneak their hands into the pocket of the poor man well cry: "Great is Protection, and Humbly is our profit."

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The Sick and Suffering Do Not Appeal to Him in Vain.

THE NUMBER CURED

Increases Each Day, Until a Record Has Been Made That

ASTONISHES EVERYBODY.

The Victims of Disease Who Have Been Restored to Health Bless the Name of Munyon.

Mr. James Finlay, 241 Victoria street, Toronto, says: "My daughter had an attack of sore throat, accompanied by a high fever. We secured a bottle of Munyon's Throat and Fever Cure, and after using half a bottle of each she experienced immediate relief, and in a few days she had fully recovered. We believe that Munyon's simple treatment saved her from a serious illness."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25c. Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedsily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedsily cures pains in the back, limbs or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headaches in three minutes. Price 25c. Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c. Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak persons. At all druggists. Mostly 25c a bottle.

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Advertiser Job Dept.

London, Ont.

A REVOLVING PALACE.

A Wonderful Feature at the Paris Exposition—Will be Made of Steel.

One of the most wonder-exciting features yet proposed for the Paris Exposition of 1900 is an immense illuminated revolving tower. This tower will be hexagonal in form, constructed of steel, ornamented with nickel, aluminum, decorated with faience ware, crystal, mirrors, etc. It will reach a height of 112 meters. There are four grand divisions, each of which is subdivided into floors and galleries. The first and second parts will comprise five floors each, the third six, all accessible to the public. The upper portion will comprise eight galleries, of which the first three will be open to the public. Throughout the structure will be found cafes, restaurants, theaters, shows, etc., in extravagant profusion. All of the ornaments, columns, capitals, statues, etc., are to be of colored glass, and comprise all the tints of the rainbow, the various pieces being strengthened and held by delicate iron framework. By day the effect will be marvelous, while at night the statues, the garlands and the transparent balconies will glow with the light of thousands of internal electric fires. The colossal system of illumination will comprise about 200,000 incandescent and 2,000 arc lamps, which will outline all the borders of the decorative effects, and, aided by the crystal reflectors, perfectly show every design. In the upper regions of the structure will be placed huge organs operated by air stream or electricity, and a chime of 64 bells operated similarly will accompany the wind instruments.

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 60c 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.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.,

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