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God's in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.
—[EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

London, Thursday, April 5.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, *with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is* THE ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, *outside of Toronto.*

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

A BADLY EQUIPPED CRITIC.

Mr. Clancy, M.P.P. for Kent, is one of the most persistent carpers at Hon. Mr. Dryden's administration of the Ontario Experimental Farm at Guelph. But Mr. Clancy confesses that in all his searches after information he has never taken the precaution, adopted every year by many thousands of the yeomanry of Ontario. The embryo statesman says he has never visited and inspected this farmer's institution for his own information. How can he pose as an expert when he has not even seen the farm and its educational equipment, though he has times without number passed within a few miles of the locality?

—A crafty correspondent of the Canada Farmers' Sun, writing with the evident intention of misrepresenting the record of the Ontario Government and of stabbing Sir Oliver Mowat in particular, has been well answered by a Haldimand Patron in this week's issue. We reproduce the exposure in full to show how hard beset the enemies of Ontario's Grand Old Man are. When they have to economize the truth so very industriously their case must indeed be a poor one.

HOME RULE POPULAR.

The British House of Commons has added a powerful impetus to the movement for the establishment of local legislatures in the three divisions of the United Kingdom, beginning with Ireland, by the passage of a resolution affirming that Scotland should have a legislature in which to transact her purely local affairs.

No reform is more pressing than the relief of the Imperial Parliament from considering questions of a purely provincial character, to the exclusion of great and pressing reforms that are required for every section of the United Kingdom.

Britain requires the undivided attention of the Imperial Parliament to the concerns of empire. Local affairs can very properly be managed by local legislatures, as in Canada. The new Parliamentary standing committee of Scottish members, by which all Scotch legislation will first be considered, is a step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough.

—The Montreal Monde publishes pictures of the Ontario Parliament buildings and of the Montreal court house, leaving the public to judge for themselves of the appearance and dimensions of both. It then remarks that the Ontario buildings cost only $1,450,000, while the Montreal court house cost over $1,000,000 to repair! The difference lay in the management of the work. Under the Ontario Government there has been no boodling. If the new Parliament buildings had been constructed by the same men and under the same methods as the Langevin block at Ottawa, the cost to the taxpayers would probably have been $1,000,000 more than has been paid out under the exacting management of Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works.

TOO MANY GRAND JURORS.

Once on a time, before the days of newspaper utterance and publicity, the grand jury was a power in the land and a very much needed safeguard of public liberty. It is still one of our institutions and is of some value. But there is no reason why its numbers should not be curtailed on the score of economy without detracting from its usefulness. This object will be attained if the bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Edgar, M. P. for West Ontario, becomes law. It provides that the number of grand jurors in the Province of Ontario shall be reduced from twelve to seven. In Scotland the county procurator-fiscal performs the work that falls to the grand jurors in Canada and the system works well. Here, however, there has been a disposition to adhere to the ancient institution, but in these days of economy the smaller number suggested could amply protect the interests of the public and of the prisoner.

PROGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Gold is said to be pouring into England. No matter how far it gets away, gold somehow finds its way back to the old land again.—[Toronto Empire.

Yes, Britain opens her ports to the markets of the world. She draws supplies for her people from every clime under heaven. Her traders exchange products with every nation, civilized or uncivilized, that can be reached by enterprise. And, as the Empire says, no matter where the great staple commodity of exchange goes, it finds its way back to Britain, to be loaned to the best advantage to any nation or person that can give the security. This is the foundation of Britain's greatness as a commercial and monetary center. It is not true, as Mr. Foster, Dominion Finance Minister, asserted in his recent budget speech, that Britain "protected" herself to the height of her prosperity, and thus attained the enviable position that she now occupies. All history tells another story. "Protection" did not help the British people to reach independence and affluence. It added to the wealth of but a very few. It brought the country to the verge of starvation, and proved ruinous to the legitimate industries of the land. Historian George W. Medley, in describing the effects of "protection" at that stage when Mr. Foster would have us believe it was in its heyday as a developing influence—that is, immediately before the repeal of the corn laws—says:

"Town and country laborers earning 6s to 7s a week had to pay from 10d to 18d for a four-pound loaf. The people starved; they went mad with misery. There were riots and rick burnings. Some rioters in the eastern counties went about with a flag with the words 'Bread or Blood' upon it. Eight of them were hanged, and nineteen sentenced to transportation or long terms of imprisonment. During those 30 years the state of the country was simply awful. At one time one out of every eleven of the population was a pauper. In 1816, at Hinckley, Leicestershire, the poor rate was 52s in the pound. In 1817, at Langdon, Dorsetshire, 409 out of 575 inhabitants were receiving relief; while in Ely three-fourths of the population were in the same plight. Whole families were reduced to live on bran. In Huddersfield 13,000 people were reduced to semi-starvation. In 1839-42 in Stockport one-half the factories were closed; 3,000 dwellings unoccupied; artisans were breaking stones on the road; the poor rate was 10s in the pound, and outside scraps of bacon were bought in pennyworths by respectable people to moisten their potatoes. At Leeds the pauper stone heap amounted to 150,000 tons. In 1839 in Devonshire the whole of a poor man's wages would scarcely produce dry bread for a family of four or five children. As to meat in those times, it was scarcely ever touched. In 1840 Lord John Russell told the House of Commons that the people were in a worse condition than the negroes in the West Indies."

Times under a "protective" tariff in England were so bad, according to Joseph Arch, M.P., the leader of the agricultural laborers, that working people were almost starved, and more than double the number of men were out of work in the rural villages than are out of employment to-day. When the emancipation of trade from all trammels began there came an era of progress and comparative prosperity such as no other country has enjoyed. In 1842, the British tariff on 750 articles was radically reduced, and in ten years the business of the country multiplied by one half. In 1860, every duty on foreign manufactures was abolished, and in the next twenty years the trade of the country doubled. In 1840, the imports and exports were but £113,000,000. In 1880, they rose to £697,000,000, and have since gone beyond this enormous volume. Prosperity, then, was not the product of taxation. That truism Cobden, Bright, Peel and Gladstone effectually demonstrated. Prosperity followed the extension of free trade, not its diminution, and took the country out of the slough of despond into which it had been landed by the self-seekers who, as in Canada, preached submission to heavy taxation for the benefit of a few as a patriotic duty. Mr. Foster makes some pretense to be a scholar, but he interprets history with about as small regard for the facts as any tyro could be guilty of. The example of the mother land is a good one.

—When men permit themselves to be made the catspaws of wily political schemers, and go quarreling about the brand of their respective religious creeds, evil results are certain to follow. The feud in Kansas City is a case in point. How the professional mischief-makers will rejoice over the fruits of their propaganda!

THE DISCREDITED TREATY.

From a semi-official source we learn that the treaty with France will be presented for adoption by the House of Commons. To this extent the Tupper influence in Parliament has triumphed, despite the protestation of the grape growers and vine producers of Canada on the one hand and the temperance people on the other. It is admitted that the treaty is, in the main, not in the public interest, but it is reasoned that as Sir Charles Tupper negotiated it and signed it along with the British Minister at Paris, on behalf of Canada, the Ministers are in duty bound to ask Parliament to ratify it, dispite Finance Minister Foster's confession at the close of last session of Parliament. The Tupper family have cost this country a great deal from first to last. They will not consent to get off the backs of the taxpayers till their friends are driven from power at Ottawa.

IN WATER in which decaying vegetables have been infused the microscope discovers things so minute that 10,000 of them would not exceed in bulk a grain of mustard seed, though they are supplied with organs as complicated as those of a whale.

BRITISH BYE-ELECTIONS.

The British bye-elections were concluded on Tuesday. Nominations to fill vacancies caused by death or by the acceptance of office have been held in Leeds, Berwickshire, the Hawick burghs, Montgomery, Romford and Wisbeach. Of the six seats Leeds was left uncontested, Mr. Gladstone, son of the ex-Premier, being elected by acclamation. The Liberals carried four of the five in which there were contests. In Romford the Conservative majority, which at one time was away up in the thousands, has been reduced by 500, while in Wisbeach Mr. Brand, the Liberal candidate, who at last general election captured the seat from the Conservatives, has managed to hold it. Mrs. Brand assisted her husband both on and off the platform and proved a great favorite. Romford is the largest constituency in the United Kingdom, having 20,300 electors.

FRUIT FOR THE FARM.

Fine, fresh fruit, and plenty of it—in variety as well as quality—is what every farmer ought to have. Nothing more helpful to the housewife, anxious to provide a varied bill of fare for the workers in the field, could be done than to furnish her with ample supplies of luscious, life-giving fruits in their season. Bulletin XCII. of the Ontario Agricultural College, published by the Department of the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Dryden, is a 32-page pamphlet of large, clear type, with a number of appropriate illustrations scattered through the text that will very materially aid in bringing about a consummation so devoutly to be wished. There are five parts to this welcome little book about fruit culture, each dealing with a different line of that increasingly important branch of agricultural industry. It is this feature—the variety of fruits treated of—making the valuable information given by the different writers available all over Ontario, which is particularly to be commended in this publication of the Minister. Too great credit cannot accrue to him for discerning that most desirable thing in such a public paper—the widest possible general interest of its subject matter. The introductory article is by Prof. Panton. It treats of the grape and the diseases which detract from success in the growth of the vine. The next, by J. W. Beadle, formerly secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, tells how the farmer's apple orchard may best be made and cared for. Then follows "Strawberry Culture," by W. W. Hilborn, of Leamington, Ont. It is doubtful whether there is a farm in Ontario on which strawberries connot be grown profitably for family use, and still there are thousands of farmers who do not grow them. This should not be the case, as they can be grown with so little trouble and expense. Strawberries ripen during the heat of early summer, when such an addition to the diet is most healthful and necessary. What is more delicious than a lush, ripe plum? The fourth essay, by Mr. G. W. Cline, of Winona, is devoted to that delectable fruit. Plum growing is a source of profit too often neglected by the farmers of this Province. With the exception of perhaps the apple the plum can be grown more easily and cheaply than any other fruit.

The last part is a compilation of fruit statistics, showing the number of apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, and of grapevines in the townships of Ontario, as computed for 1892 and 1893, from returns sent in by farmers and fruit growers to the Department of Agriculture (Bureau of Industries.) There were last year 750,000 of young trees and nearly 2,250,000 of bearing age.

Now, when grain-growing alone is practically played out, fruit culture comes as a boon and a blessing to farmers, in so far as it offers with dairying and one or two other special lines new sources of profit for the enterprising agriculturist.

Coming so soon after the glorious victories achieved at Chicago by the Ontario fruit exhibit, the advice contained in this bulletin as to cultivating the wider field which the Columbian Exposition afforded the Province an unexampled opportunity and means of advertising to the world for the sale of those fruits we are able to grow to perfection, the issue and thorough distribution through the country of this fruit bulletin is a thoughtful, far-seeing move by Mr. Dryden. Sent as it is to the members of farmers' institutes and the all Patrons of Industry, there are yet many others to whom it would prove a timely guide. Upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, anyone so desiring may obtain a copy of the bulletin.

A DODGER.

(Kingston Whig.)

The temperance men have ceased to look to the Government at Ottawa for any encouragement in the prohibition campaign. Sir John Thompson could not plead any uncertainty as to the power of the Federal Government, and so with him it was a question of whether he would promote prohibition or refuse to promote it. And, brave man that he is, he would not give a pledge, that is, an evasive one. He was not asked for that. He did not want to be a dodger, and he wound up with being the greatest dodger of the day.

Only a Step

from Weak Lungs to Consumption. from Depleted Blood to Anæmia, from Diseased Blood to Scrofula, from Loss of Flesh to Illness.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, prevents this step from being taken and restores Health. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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GET THE BEST! THE "STAR" COIL SPRING SHAFT SUPPORT AND ANTI-RATTLER. SELLS AT SIGHT!

Fast selling; always gives satisfaction. No weight on horse. Worth twice the cost for convenience in hitching up. Agents wanted. Send stamp for circular. Price, $1.50. State rights for sale.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For Internal and External Use.

In using medicines to stop pain, we should avoid such as inflict injury on the system, Opium, Morphine, Chloroform, Ether, Cocaine and Chloral stop pain by destroying the sense of perception, the patient losing the power of feeling. This is a most destructive practice; it masks the symptoms, shuts up, and, instead of removing trouble, breaks down the stomach, liver and bowels, and, if continued for a length of time, kills the nerves and produces local or general paralysis.

There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like **Radway's Ready Relief** will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least danger, in either infant or adult.

It instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or mucous membranes.

FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE OR ANY OTHER PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

CURES AND PREVENTS.

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Influenza,

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in Back, Chest or Limbs.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

ALL INTERNAL PAINS, PAINS IN BOWELS or STOMACH, CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally a half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in half a tumbler of water.

MALARIA.

Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, PILES, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or, on receipt of price, will be sent by mail. Five boxes for One Dollar.

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SIRS.—I think it my duty to make known the great benefit I received from B. B. B. I was troubled with constipation and debility, and used three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, which relieved me from suffering. I esteem this splendid remedy above all others and recommend it to all suffering from constipation.

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FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY.

APRIL 6.

We ask your inspection and comparison of values. No combination of old stocks will compare with the bargains we are giving.

CHAPMAN'S

1st—A bargain in ladies' spring Mantles, black and colored, tweed effects and plain cloths, large sleeves, correct styles; your choice of 100, worth $4 to $5 50 each, your choice to-day $2.
2nd—Another bargain in ladies' Mantles for spring wear, this lot worth $7, to-day $3.
3rd—10 dozen ladies' Blouse Waists, worth 65c, to-day 50c.
4th—Ladies' and children's cloth-covered Sailor Hats, only 19c.
5th—Ladies' colored Gauntlet Gloves, worth 20c, to-day 2 for 25c.
6th—Ladies' plain Cashmere Hose, worth 60c, to-day 42c.
7th—Fancy Web Belts, worth 50c, to-day 25c.
8th—Ladies' short sleeve Undervests, a bargain, 10c each.
9th—Fancy lace Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c.
10th—Fancy Embroidered silk Handkerchiefs, worth 15c, for 10c.
11th—A bargain in Ribbons, all shades, 10c quality for 6c.
12th—Ladies' fine cotton Hose, 2 pairs for 25c.
13th—Needle Cases, a handy article, 2 for 5c.
14th—Chamois Skins, worth 15c, for 10c; worth 20c, for 15c.
15th—Bargains in odd Chinaware, half price.
16th—Gents' linen Cuffs, English make, worth 35c, for 20c.
17th—Gents' unlaundered White Shirts, worth 65c, for 48c.
18th—Men's flannelette Top Shirts, full size, only 25c.
19th—Gents' White Shirts, with fancy bosoms, worth $1 25, Bargain Day only 75c.
20th—Gents' black and brown Derby Hats, worth $1 50, for $1.
21st—Boys' fancy cloth Caps, 2 for 25c.
22nd—Gents' fine Braces' worth 50c, for 35c.
23rd—Men's colored Handkerchiefs, Bargain Day 3 for 25c.
24th—Gents' linen Collars, all sizes, to-day 10c.
25th—Gents, silk (imitation) Handkerchiefs, blue dot, 2 for 25c.
26th—Gents' fine wool Drawers, spring weight, worth $1 25, Bargain Day 50c
27th—Gents' black cashmere Socks, worth 35c, for 25c.
28th—Gents' pearl or triple plated Cuff Buttons, 25c pair.
29th—Umbrellas, a good line, worth $1 35, for $1.
30th—Men's heavy cotton Socks, worth 13c, to-day 8c.
31st—Gents' Rubberine Collars, 2 for 25c.
32nd—Gents' white hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 5 for 25c.
33rd—Ladies' black and colored Straw Hats, worth 50c and 75c, for 25c.
34th—Fancy straw Bonnets, worth 75c and $1, for 25c.
35th—Black Leghorn Hats, Bargain Day 45c.
36th—Black and colored Sailor Hats, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1; a bargain.
37th—A large assortment of colored silk Ribbons, worth 50c, for 25c.
38th—Infants' plush and silk Bonnets, worth $1 25 and $1 50, for 75c.
39th—Colored Tips, worth 30c, for 15c to-day.
40th—2 pieces black and white Dress Goods, worth 35c, Friday 25c.
41st—2 pieces all-wool black Serge, 38 inches wide, worth 40c, for 25c.
42nd—7 pieces all-wool Henrietta, worth 40c, for 30c.
43rd—18 pieces all-wool serge Suiting, worth 40c, for 25c.
44th—7 pieces French Serge, worth 25c, for 15c.
45th—19 pieces fancy broche Dress Goods, worth 15c, for 10c.
46th—69 pieces all-wool Challie and Delains, worth 45c, for 25c.
47th—7 pieces tweed Dress Goods, worth 40c, for 25c.
48th—5 pieces check Tweed Suiting, worth 22c, for 10c.
49th—9 pieces Swivel Cord Dress Goods, worth 50c, to-day 39c.
50th—4 pieces Art Muslin, worth 12½c, for 6c.
51st—25 pieces China, Pongee and Pongore Silk, worth 40c, your choice Bargain Day, 25c.
52nd—3 pieces natural Pongee Silk, a novelty, worth 50c, for 25c.
53rd—Bargains in Lace Curtains, $1 21, worth $1 75; $1 44, worth $2.
54th—Bleached Table Linen, worth 50c, for 35c.
55th—3 pieces all-wool Tweed, worth 60c, for 45c.
56th—4 pieces Skirting, satin finish, worth 20c, for 15c.
57th—2 pieces Huck Toweling, 27 inches wide, worth 25c, for 19c.
58th—3 pieces navy serge Tweed, all-wool, worth 38c, for 29c.
59th—4 pieces 60 inch Curtain Drapery, worth 75c and 85c, for 60c.
60th—2 pieces unbleached Table Linen, 63 inches wide, worth 50c, for 39c.
61st—1 bale 40 inch gray Cotton, Bargain Day 7½c.
62nd—3 pieces best quality feather Ticking, to-day 19c.
63rd—100 pieces American Prints, fast colors, dark and light, only 5½c yard.
64th—36 inch bleached Sheeting, worth 13c, to-day 10c.
65th—8 pieces Flannelette, plain colors, worth 15c, for 9c.
66th—Bleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 22c yard.

No room for more items here. Our word for it, you will find with us the best bargains in London.

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