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"The Advertiser" is an organ of news and independent opinion. The Advertiser alone is respon-sible for opinions expressed in these col-

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"The Advertiser" is a believer in Christian Union, and considers the time has come when the various Christian denominations should come closer together. Those bodies which are now nearest should unite first. Under the present system there is an unjustifiable waste of men, means and effort. The ADVERTISER will endeavor to promote the movement for Christian union not alone by direct appeal

of the present Canadian political parties. nearer and more near to the ADVERTISER'S attorm with every succeeding year.

London, Thursday, March 26.

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

-[Browning.

LICENSE FEES.

The Provincial Treasurer and the speak ers who followed him in the debate on the financial statement had a good deal to say about the liquor license fees imposed by the Government. The statement of disents for the last four years were: To the

To the Province. mur. \$216,455 \$23,511 307,281 rease of the receipts is accounte for by the repeal of the Scott Act in a number of counties, and not to any general increase in the number of liquor deal-Though there was no part of the Province under the Scott Act in 1881-82, the total number of licenses issued during that year was 4,163, while last year (1889-90) the total number was only 3,609, a decrease of 554 licenses in eight years.

Under the Ontario License Act the Government is responsible for the administration of its provisions, and a considerable portion of the receipts is devoted to this The municipalities, however, have it in their power to increase the license fees by resolution of Council as well as by

bylaw submitted to the taxpayers.

Temperance people are not inclined to look with much favor upon the tendency to make the liquor traffic a large source of revenue. They know that so-called "vested erests" are built up in this way, and that the more money a municipality makes out of the traffic the greater opposition is there likely to be to any proposal for curtailing it. The Province as a whole and the municipalities individually would be better off were there no necessity for collecting a revenue from this source.

THE ONTARIO SURPLUS.

The surplus in the possession of the Ontario Government, from which it draws interest, and is thus enabled to ward off direct taxation, is stated by Provincial Treasurer Harcourt to be at present \$5,809,995. It might have been larger, if the Province had been less liberal in its

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GRAND TRUNK ON TUPPER.

The full text of the letter written by Sir Henry Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, in reply to Sir Charles Tupper's tirade against the company, its officers and employes, is given in the London Times, just to hand. It sets forth the rascally tactics of the unscrupulous adventurer still nore strongly than has yet been made evident. Sir Henry thus prefixes his remarks

on the famous bulldozing interview:
"I have read in the Times of this morning "I have read in the Times of this morning the 'bitter attack,' as it is properly termed, which Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, who recently left this country to assist in the Canadian elections, made on the Grand Trunk Railway Company in aspeech delivered at Amherst, Nova Scotia, on the 9th inst.

"Speaking four days after the elections.

Socia, on the 9th inst.

"Speaking four days after the elections, and still laboring, evidently under considerable excitement, he alleges, if he is correctly reported, that I and the officers and servants of the company, whom he calls 'craven Grand Trunk creatures,' have 'united with the enemies of Canada, in the United States and out of them, to play the game of the United States to destroy Canada,' and he says much more in the same strain.

"This 'flash and outbreak of a fiery mind' might be almost pardoned during the heat of an election, but rather savors of 'a mind diseased,' when the battle has been fought and won. After such events, even less dis-

diseased, when the battle has been fought and won. After such events, even less distinguished politicians, and all sensible statesmen, hasten to forget any extravagances of expression, and cease to dwell upon annoyances, either supposed or real.

"I must not now ask for enough of your space to expose all the inaccuracies to which Sir Charles Tupper is reported to have committed himself. I shall, however, be fully prepared to reply to them at the proper time and on a suitable occasion. As regards the votes which may have been given by the officers and employes of the company, I have no information; but I have before me a document, just received from Canada, which affords a clue to Sir Charles Tupper's excessive indignation, in the shape of a practically verbatim report of an interview between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Seargeant, the general manager of the Seargeant, the general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, a week before the

Then comes a circumstantial account of the interview, in which Tupper used every longing his stay in Canada, and neglecting artifice in his power to influence Mr. Seargeant in favor of the high tax party. What Tupper wanted was a promise that Mr. Seargeant would use his influence to coerce the Grand Trunk employes into voting for a policy the tendency of which they knew was to curtail their traffic, lessen the demand for labor, and lower their wages. Sir Henry Tyler tells us that:

"Sir Charles Tupper called upon Mr. Seargeant at his house in Montreal at 1 o'clock on the 25th of February, representing how true a friend he had been, and continued to be, to the Grand Trunk Company, stating that he had complimentarily referred to it as being the pioneer company in recent addresses and whenever occasion. in recent addresses, and, whenever oc area testine before the country, and it was extremely desirable that the Grand Trunk Company should announce its policy to sustain the present Government, inasmuch as there had been an idea that the feeling of the complexes of the Grand Trunk Company should announce its policy to sustain the present Government, inasmuch as there had been an idea that the feeling of the complexes of the Grand Trunk Company

christian union not alone by direct appeal and argument, but by seeking to present the best rather than the worst side of each ienomination.

"The Alvertise" advocates Obligatory was not altogether in that direction; and it would be very gratifying to him (Sir Charles Tupper) if Mr. Seargeant would say that this was a mistake, and that, on the contrary, the Government, had the sympathy of himself and the employee of the commuch purify electoral contests. Nothing would so much purify electoral contests. Nothing would so much enforce the idea that the franchise is a duty, not a chattel.

We are aware that the foregoing planks of our platform are by no means endorsed in their entirety by the members of either of the present Canadian political parties.

Of course, Tupper dissented. Bully dissented. Bully 00

that he always has been, he was not contented with a policy that permitted Grand Trunk employes to exercise their franchise as they deemed best for their own interests, best for the interests of the corporation that employed them, and for the country as a whole. No policy short of Provincial Secretary, since the local option coercion or intimidation would suit the clauses of the last statute amending the clusterer's views. The Grand Trunk nanager, however, has more wisdom and a nuch greater degree of fairness in his makeup, for he again repudiated the appeal of the suppliant political pilgrim. The narrative of the Grand Trunk president

continues:

"Mr. Seargeant referred to the petition which had been made to the Government by 11,000 shareholders of the Grand Trunk Company, and he did not think that it would be politic or proper for him to issue any definite instructions on behalf of the board to the officers and employes of the company. He suggested that such instructions would in all probability be resented by them, and might lead to results the opposite of those which were contemplated. Mr. Seargeant added that he was aware that the Canadian Pacific Company had taken direct and pronounced action in support of the Government, and he had even been informed that in connection with at least one election an order had been issued on behalf of that company to vote for the Government candidate under pain of dismissal from the service. He certainly could not take such a course, either from his own standpoint, or having regarded to the own standpoint, or having regarded to the non-interference policy of the board."

That was manly and straightforward. The tempter was not to be foiled, however. He endeavored to make Mr. Seargeant be lieve that the Conservative leaders could be influenced to reduce the heavy tax on coal, which handicaps the Grand Trunk and the manufacturers, on whose prosperity the line, to a considerable extent, depends. Sir Henry Tyler thus explains this feature

Sir Henry Tyler thus explains this feature of the interview:

"The question of the coal duties was discussed at this interview. Sir Charles Tupper admitted that they were no doubt onerous on the company. Mr. Seargeant informed him that they involved a payment of \$300,000 to \$400,000 (say, £60,000 to £80,000 a year, an amount which would, if taken off, enable the company handsomely to increase its dividends; and he pointed out that, if that duty were taken off, the eastern coalowners might have a much larger market, and might be able successfully to cope with the United States competition along the coast as far as, at least, Boston, and at interior New England points, and at Portland, where there was a demand for coal at the present time. Coal was also required on the Atlantic division of the Grand Trunk, and a very large market might be opened to eastern coal proprietors, whilst the Grand Trunk and manufacturing industries of

Canada would be largely benefited. Sir Charles Tupper stated that he knew Sir John Macdonald was in favor of the removal of the coal duty, but was obliged to admit that his soc (Mr. Tupper, the Minister of Fisheries) had differed from Sir John on that point, and added, "You must remember that he was at the time addressing an audience interested in the retention of the duty."

Observe Tupper's explanation of his son's

Observe Tupper's explanation of his son's reasons for differing from the Conservative leader on the continuance of the coal duty, and bear in rememberance, also, that since this interview the Conservative policy has been announced as entirely opposed to the detrimental to the interest of the Grand Trunk and of the industrial institutions of the country. "After a long discussion," Sir Henry continues, "Sir Charles Tupper concluded with a warm appeal for the support of the Grand Trunk Company in the present emergency, and promised that the company should, in the event of the present Govern ment being sustained, receive the fullest and most friendly support if and when it should be required." The Grand Trunk President thus thor-

oughly sums us this disgraceful assault on the Grand Trunk:

oughly sums us this disgraceful assault on the Grand Trunk:

"To put the matter in the mildest light, it reveals the too obvious reasons which actuated Sir Charles Tupper in making his speech. Sir Charles Tupper in making his speech. Sir Charles Tupper comes, it will be seen, cap in hand to Mr. Seargeant a few days before the elections, saying everything that is complimentary to the Grand Trunk, and representing himself as its true friend, in the hope of inducing Mr Seargeant to issue instructions to his officers and employes to vote for the Government; and because Mr. Seargeant, though expressing his personal predilections as in favor of the Conservative policy, could not consistently with the instructions of the board and his duty to the company consent to issue the instructions thus required of him, Sir Charles Tupper delivers a few days after the elections a speech condemning on false premises the whole action of the Grand Trunk Company for many years past, and smiting the company "hip and thigh" with all the invective of which he is so able a master."

And this is the honorable gentleman who the duties of an office in England that cost over \$25,000 a year for maintenance, in order that he may intrigue for the reversion of the Conservative leadership, which he believes must soon be declared vacant. What a humiliation it would be to self-respecting Canadians if they had to accept a bully and a man totally lacking principle, such as Tupper has proved him-self to be, as First Minister of the Dominion.

MR. HARCOURT'S FIRST BUDGET. Hen. Richard Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer, delivered his first financial state ment in the Ontario Legislature last night. The honorable gentleman made a most favorable impression. His statement was a clear, honest exposition of the finances o the Province, and left no doubt in the minds of reasonable hearers that the Province is in good standing and in good hands under the Administration of Hon. Oliver Mowat. The Premier could not have made a better selection for the Treasurer's port folio than the member for Monck.

The appropriations for last year were \$3,367,443, of which there remained unex pended at the close of last financial year \$178,149. The ordinary receipts amounted to \$3,381,969. For 1891, the estimated receipts are \$3,298,822, and the estimated expenditure \$3,491,027. The expenditure re always calculated with liberality, as it is impossible to make close estimates of the cost of running the many institutions under itures for new buildings, etc.

LOCAL OPTION.

The new system of local option seems to be working well. According to the Ontario clauses of the last statute amending the license laws was put in operation, seventeer elections have been held, and in fifteen local option was victorious. There were but few licenses in the constituencies affected, however, and the result so far affects but

A GOODLY COMPANY.

Though it is a fact that the farmers of Ontario in the late election gave a tremen-dous majority against the party of rescric-tion, it must be borne in mind that the tion, it must be borne in mind that the Liberals received also a large measure of support from those manufacturers whose success in business does not depend on the tariff. The city of London gave a majority for reciprocity; so did Brantford, Woodstock, Galt, Stratford, Listowel, Sarnia, Windsor, Chatham, Dresden and many other towns and villages in which large manufacturing businesses are carried on. As time goes on, the manufacturers and merchants will come to see more and more clearly that their interests are identical with those of the farmers, who are their principal customers, and that the towns and cities cannot thrive while the greatest industry in the country languishes.—[Toronto Globe.

The point of our contemporary is well

The point of our contemporary is well taken. Its list of progressive towns and villages which indorsed the Liberal policy might be extended to almost indefinite length. Here are a few centers of population in Ontario-either cities, towns or substantial villages - that give Libera candidates a majority on March 5: Elora, Fergus, St. Marys, Harriston, Cayuga, Mount Forest, Smith's Falls, Thamesville, Ridgetown, Bothwell, Prescott, Wallaceburg, Wyoming, Teeswater, Point Edward, Forest, Paris, Col-lingwood, Brussels, Meaford, Blyth, Essex Center, Wingham, Bowmanville, Clinton, Tilbury Center, Seaforth, Ailsa Craig, Waterford, Embro, Uxbridge, St. Catharines, Stouffville, Newmarke

Welland, Drayton, Aurora, Markham. In addition to these towns and cities there were many others that gave only small majority to the opponents of freedom of trade, and which in due course, impressed with the argument that whatever benefits the farmer must benefit them, will no doubt be found on the side of reciprocity.

The people of London were indeed in

What Worthrop & Lyman's-

PRAU, St. Camille, writes: "Send me at once three dozen Northrop & LYMAN'S VECHTARIA DISCOVERY. It is a miraculous medicine and has the property of the proper

ing suffered for over four years from D and weak stomach, and having tried n

Vegetable Discovery

It Gives Strength.-Mr. J. S. DRISCOLL, of Granite Hill, writes: "I have derived great ben fit from the use of your VEGETABLE, DISCOVERY ned, and I feel stronger A Pleasure to us.—Mr. L. N. Bourcier, of Ripon, P.Q., writes: "It is with great pleasure I

spirited, Irritable and Peevish, and unpleasant sensations are felt invariably after eating,

If you are Despondent, Lowgreat benefit from one bottle. I then tried a second and third bottle, and now I find my appetits
ond and third bottle, and now I find my appetits
ond and atmach strengthened, tha so much restored and stomach surely I can partake of a hearty meal withe unpleasantness I formerly experience

Was Done.

inform you that your VEGETABLE DISCOVERT cured me of Dyspepsia. I tried many remedies, but none had any effect on me until I came across NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY; one

when they dispensed with Mr. Carling and

his reciprocity in oranges, bananas and peanuts, and voted for Mr. Hyman, the

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

year received \$62,105. A goodly portion of this sum was contributed by the

-Under the Province of Quebec license

laws, the municipalities receive no share in

the license fees, except by the agency of

their own municipal bylaws. All the

fees collected by the Provincial authorities

-In the recent Dominion contest in East

Huron, Dr. Macdonald had a majority in

all three towns of Brussels, Blyth and

Wingham. At the previous election in

1887, Mr. Farrow, the Conservative candi-

date, had majorities in each of the three

towns. Reciprocity is in great favor in the

-Mechanics' Institutes continue to in-

crease in Ontario. There were 139 institutes in 1887, 159 in 1888, 179 in 1889 and

during the last Parliament of 76 or 54 per

cent. The amounts granted to those insti-

tutes were, during those years, as follows: 1887, \$26,107; 1888, \$29,890; 1889, \$31,428;

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OPPLINCIPAL NO

Ric Abeum, Erspeles, Eruption,
Ric Abeum, Erspeles, Eruption,
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and towns, viz., the farmers.

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have Dyspepsia. Mr. R. H. Dawson, of St.
Mary's, writes: "Four bottles of Yegerable DisCOUND on the St. Wy customers who have used Northe TABLE DISCOVERS, and it will give you relief. You have Dyspepsia. Mr. R. H. Dawson, of St. Mary's, writes: "Four bottles of Vegerante Discovers entirely cured me of Dyspepsia; mine was one of the worst cases. I now feel like a new man."

Mr. Geo. Toles, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont. writes: "My customers who have used Northreof & Lyman's Yestrable Discovers say that it has done them more good than anything they ever used."

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Reorgan Lac Demise of LACROSSE Clubs wis crosse Asso their applica O'Loughlin,

that they me convention of Toronto, on In response Secretary Onumber of regulations of the secretary of the in and a com the following neet at the to prosecute dent, Vice-Secretary-Ti S. Garvin, T Bailey, Tor semble at 2 The presid will visit the order to mee terest themse lacrosse. At London say to take the i be organized first-class art will come for to plant Car midst, the of

THE TRIGG
The Winds
hold its first on May 25, 26 THE RING. The Pelicar for a fight Pritchard. THE KENNE ROCHESTER, P. Barry's E burg, which, best specimens this country,

delighted to power.

A. Mathers, Hudleston, of N. Hilsendeger nell, of G. Hov other dogs, is ing two of F. and E. H. Gill charge of May Gladstone.—[I THE TURF. On Tuesday he Legislature ai A new ordin pools on horse actual racing t at San Franci rooms were cl test case will be

Chatham wil 30 and July 1, w prizes. The of Dr. Connell, I vice-president; E. Pilkey, tr Stephenson, W F. Ryall, direct The Ontario for the May me has been issue offered is \$9,650 day, \$2,950; see \$1,800; fourth of May 23, 25, 2 races of \$1,000 a are 23 races alte BASEBALL. Anson's Chic

The Internati be all right with cuse and Alban Newark, New I The Rochests signed Thomas captain of the season. Power more last season

Rev. Dr. W. playing in one season. He is a in New York, a fortunate in hav ber.—[N. Y. He Jackson, Mich to a call issued of baseball inter in Michigan, Ind Hibbard House to organize a the "Northwest of Detroit, was and treasurer. an eight-club le Grand Rapids, I signified willing

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