

The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Friday, May 17.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING
ARTICLE FROM ANDREW PAT-
TULLO, EDITOR OF THE WOOD-
STOCK SENTINEL-REVIEW, AND
PRESIDENT OF THE ONTARIO
GOOD-ROADS ASSOCIATION.

Woodstock, May 15, 1895.

Dear "Advertiser":

In reply to your inquiries, good roads would save the farmers of Canada several million dollars per year, which they now lose in injury to horses and to vehicles, and in the increased cost of transportation. Good roads would enable them to reach their markets at every season of the year, instead of during a portion of it. They could thus take advantage of favorable prices, which they sometimes cannot do when the roads are all but impassable. Good roads would improve the social, as well as the material condition of the farmers, and greatly increase the love of home, of country and of farm life on which the future of Canada must so largely depend.

The best roads are perhaps to be found in Great Britain and in France. They are made and paid for by a population which, in the aggregate, is poorer and less able to bear the so-called burden than the people of Canada. But the building and maintenance of good roads, even macadam roads, has been no burden either in Britain or France. It has put millions of dollars into the pockets of those who till the soil. It would do the same here. To illustrate the almost ideal condition of the rural roads in France: James Gordon Bennett and a coaching party of friends there drove 144 miles in ten hours. How far could he drive a heavy four-in-hand through Ontario in the same time? How much would be left of the coach and of the party?

The chief hindrance to road reform is the lack of education on the subject. Neither the climate, the extent of our roads, nor the condition of our people offers any insuperable obstacle to improvement. Let the people, especially the farmers, once realize the enormous injury they are now suffering from bad roads, and the benefits of good ones, and we will soon see reform. But road reformers must know what they want, must agitate and educate; and, above all, they must eventually speak with one voice and act as one man.

The future is full of hope. More has been said and written for good roads during the past three years than in the whole previous history of the country. The effect of it is being seen everywhere. There is a general demand for improvement, especially among the farmers. Many municipalities are now testing and buying road machinery. We are on the eve of a great movement for reform. The agitation for improvement has come to stay. People will be astonished at its results in a few years. The members of the Ontario Good Roads Association are very well pleased with the results so far. If they had more means and more thoroughly qualified speakers at their disposal, the results would be still greater.

A hopeful fact is that this association is almost exclusively an organization of farmers and the representatives of farmers' organizations. An association having the same objects in the United States, has spent over \$100,000 in agitating for good roads—and with gratifying results.

After a time wheelmen will exert a tremendous influence in the movement. In a few years nearly every farmer's son will be riding a bicycle; and, unlike his forefathers, he will be a road reformer. In most towns and cities and incorporated villages the wheelmen are already strong enough to influence, if not to decide, municipal elections. They recently decided a majority contest in a great American city. Their votes will go in every case for those who will promote road improvement. The farmers will not build good roads for wheelmen, but for their own benefit. Still, what is called "the bicycle craze" means, along with other influences, that we will see good roads in the near future. Fraternally yours,

ANDREW PATULLO.

TAXES MAKE NO MAN RICH.

Our farmers have learned that taxation never reduces prices. New inventions will reduce prices, cheaper transportation will reduce prices, the development of new countries will reduce

prices, but all that reduction is in spite of taxation, and not because of it. Now, if honorable gentlemen opposite will insist, I will make them an offer. They claim the right, and the sole right, to arrogate to themselves, in virtue of the National Policy, all the reduction that has taken place in the price of manufactured goods. Let them shoulder, also, the responsibility for all the reductions that have taken place in the price of farm products since 1878.—Sir Richard Cartwright in Parliament.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

With its free trade, and poorhouses, and strikes, and depressed agriculture, and unemployed demonstrations, and Radical blatherers, no respectable poet would call it Merry England now.—Montreal Gazette (Can.). If a Liberal paper said that, the Conservative press would be remarking "Treason!"

The Dominion Government has thrown a number of its pet schemes overboard. This is something that is usually done when a ship is sinking.

The Toronto News thinks the produce of over 8,000 acres of wheat annually too much to pay for the Senate. Seconded.

Has the National Policy made you rich? Ask the Halifax sugar refiners.

The "prohibition" commission reports continue to arrive by incoming freight trains.

We should think the British democrats would prefer to see a peer in the House of Commons, where he is responsible to the people, than in the House of Lords, where he is responsible to nobody.

On dit that the jurisdiction of Mgr. Sattoli may spread into Canada.

Some rich Chinamen in California, having caught on to the syndicate racket, control some of the biggest fruit ranches in the State. The same sort of management in the recent war might have made it a little more interesting for Japan.

Only a Foster-father of his country.

The London Economist, the financial organ, is philosophic in the remark that money would be more enjoyable if it took people as long to spend it as it does to earn it.

On dit that President Louden, of Toronto University, may retire.

The German Parliament a few days ago rejected overwhelmingly a bill promoted by the Emperor practically prohibiting all criticism of the powers that be. Mr. Foster ought to pass a bill prohibiting the destructive criticism of Sir Richard Cartwright, and any inconvenient inquiries in the public accounts committee.

Joseph Cook selects the 24th of May on which to start out on his year-or-two trip to the antipodes, doubtless taking what the Boston Herald terms his "lucid rhetoric" along with him.

The "Advertiser's" resume of the Conservative caucus can be relied on.

The Hamilton Times points out that the Canadian Government in 1894 collected \$3,245,845 duty on \$38,117,226 worth of British goods, and only \$6,960,950 on \$53,034,100 worth of United States imports. Talk about discrimination against Great Britain!

The Toronto Mail and Empire says the National Policy has made nearly everyone rich enough to buy a bicycle. The Toronto World says bicycles are not cheap enough yet for workmen, and proposes a higher tax on them. The Government newspapers ought to have a uniform bicycle policy.

The decision of the Ottawa Cabinet to cling to power as long as possible is another evidence of its disregard for the country's wishes.

One of the Ottawa civil servant duties had the following "expenses" allowed to him: "Wear and tear of coat and suit, Sept. 15 to Oct. 2, \$6." Another charges his barber's bill, \$1 30. Another charges his newspapers, \$3 05. Another, "fur coat, 25 days, at 50 cents \$13; umbrella, \$2 55." These are trifles, someone may say, but a thousand such stealings added together mean additional burdens for every farmer and mechanic and average citizen.

Since Mr. Mackenzie and Sir Richard went out, the debt of the Dominion has gone up \$100,000,000, and the end is not yet.

Japan will get there.

The British and Foreign Bible Society last year circulated in all known languages, 3,837,222 copies of the Scriptures, or portions. The total income for the year was £233,393.

A Constant Reader wants to know why Canada has not yet produced any great novelist? There must be a reason, but it does not occur to us at the moment.—London Advertiser. Why, Canada has produced several great novelists who stand high in the field of romance. What is the matter with old man Tupper, or Finance Minister Foster, or the editor of the Mail-Empire?—all great romancers.—Dundas Banner.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, are given nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Feather beds and hair mattresses renovated. We do all renovating on the premises. First-class work guaranteed. We are manufacturers of first-class mattresses and pillows. Dealer in stoves, spring beds and furniture. JAMES F. HUNT, 383 Richmond street north. Telephone 897.

House and Lobby

Newfoundland Terms at Last, But Important Papers Missing—Notable Gathering at Rideau Hall—More "Secrets" from the Conservative Caucus—London Military School and Carling's Creek—Missing London Returns.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)

Ottawa, May 16.—There was much talk in the lobbies today when it became known that the "Advertiser" had published the exact results of the Conservative caucus, with one point omitted. I learn tonight that the caucus not only expressed its opposition to the Hudson Bay and Chignecto Ship Railway speculations, and the increased mail subsidy to the C. P. R., but made a vigorous kick against the grasping and centralizing character of the distribution of patronage. Ministers were told that they took altogether too good care of their relations to the disadvantage of outsiders. High tax M. Ps. fear a general election. Many urge another session because they know they will not come back.

The chief feature in the proceedings of the Royal Society today was the luncheon given by the Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen. Between 200 and 300 persons were invited. Lord Aberdeen presided, and in a very happy speech welcomed his visitors and toasted the Royal Society. Among western guests were Hon. and Mrs. George W. Ross, and Mr. J. D. Clarke, of London. The Minister of Education, in eloquent terms, proposed the toast of their Excellencies. The visitors afterwards attended a garden party in the Rideau Hall grounds.

In the House this afternoon, Sir Richard Cartwright asked Mr. Foster why he had not implemented his promise to bring down the supplementary estimates for the current year. Two weeks had elapsed, and Sir Richard, warning, objected to the Finance Minister trifling with the House.

Mr. Foster pleaded lack of time. He hoped to bring in the estimates tomorrow.

Mr. Davies pointed out that Mr. Foster had promised to produce papers with regard to the Newfoundland confederation simultaneously with their production before the Newfoundland Legislature.

"I would not say that," retorted Mr. Foster.

"Has Newfoundland the right to take the initiative?" asked David Mills. "Is our action in having papers produced, dependent on theirs?"

"The question is metaphysical," said Mr. Foster. "I have no knowledge of the arrival of Mr. Bond, the Newfoundland delegate."

Mr. Davies—Does the Government know that the Newfoundland Legislature would get papers today?

"Oh, yes, admitted Mr. Foster; "they will be presented here simultaneously."

Mr. Foster stated in reply to Mr. Davies that as the United States Congress has not passed the appropriation of \$400,000 recommended by the United States Government, a conference will take place at Washington to consider how to arrive at the sum to be paid to British Columbia sealers in compensation under the Paris award.

Hon. David Mills asked when returns of the industrial census of London ordered by the House two and a-half years ago would be brought down.

Dr. Montague said he had so ordered. Mr. Mills asked: "That is an old story—we wait the return."

Sir Richard Cartwright commented on the suspicious character of these persistent delays.

Dr. Montague—A circular has been sent out.

"And this is the first step," said Dr. Landerkin, "taken to obey orders given two years ago."

In reply to questions Mr. Dickey said: "On one occasion the Government offered the Imperial authorities a portion of the permanent corps for garrison duty." Dr. Montague also gave the information that 215 packages of butter were received at Montreal under the recent offer of the Government to pay 20 cents a pound for butter for export. Returns for two packages sold in England showed they realized 16.3 cents and 16.4 per pound respectively. Government intended to supply cold storage for export butter.

Col. Amyot concluded with a strong endorsement of Mr. McGreevy and all his works.

Mr. Legris followed in French, maintaining that the high tax policy injures everyone outside combines.

The House adjourned at 11:40 p.m.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cameron, barrister, London, are here. Mr. Cameron comes to argue the case of Barnes vs. Dominion Grange Insurance Company before the Supreme Court.

In the Township of Harwick vs. Raleigh, a case under the Drainage Act, judgment on the preliminary objections will be given on Saturday.

The railway committee today gave the Ottawa, Amport and Parry Sound Railway Company another five years to complete their line.

Wiggins, the weather prophet, today told me the recent cold wave is caused by a large volume of cold air from the north coming into collision with a similar volume of warm air from the south. Wiggins insists that our climate grows warmer, taken as a whole.

In the Ottawa Methodist Conference today it was reported that the membership had considerably decreased during the year. Members have moved away from the rural districts.

Dr. Pingel, of London, arrived today.

Hon. Robert Bond, Newfoundland, returned to Ottawa today on business connected with confederation. He refused to say anything about his secret mission.

Mr. Mills will ask—"Do the Government intend to take immediate steps to stop the discharge of sewage from the Military School, London, into a small creek known as Carling's Creek."

TERMS OF CONFEDERATION

Offered to Newfoundland by the Dominion Government.

(Special by telegraph from our own representative.)

Ottawa, May 16.—Copies of the protocols exchanged between Canada and Newfoundland regarding the proposed admission of that colony into the Dominion were laid before Parliament tonight. Canada's offer to Newfoundland reads as follows:

1. Canada will assume the debt of Newfoundland, equal to \$10,350,000, or at the rate of \$50 per head of population, estimated at 207,000. On \$2,000,000 of Canada will pay 5 per cent interest per annum.

2. Canada will pay the following yearly allowance to Newfoundland: For legislation, \$50,000; subsidy, 80 cents per head of population up to 400,000, which at the present population of 207,000, equals, \$165,600; allowance on crown lands and rights of minerals and metals and timbers, \$150,000; interest at 4 per cent on \$2,000,000; excess debt, \$100,000; total, \$185,600.

3. Canada will maintain all that class of services in Newfoundland which fall under the head of general or Dominion services. These comprise: Governor's salary, customs excise, savings banks, public works (of a Dominion character), crown lands, administration of justice, postoffice, steamship services, marine and light-house, penitentiaries, weights and measures, gas inspection, arts, agriculture and statistics, quarantine and immigration, insurance inspection, geological survey, fisheries.

4. Canada will maintain, in regard to Dominion services, passenger and mail communication in at least as efficient a manner as at present, as follows: Between the mainland and Newfoundland; between Newfoundland and Great Britain; the coastal steam services east and west between Labrador and Newfoundland.

5. In lieu of expenditure for militia in Newfoundland until such time as Parliament may deem it necessary to introduce a more general militia system, Canada will grant \$40,000 annually towards maintenance of a police constabulary. This force is to be at the disposal of the Dominion Government for use anywhere in Canada.

6. The fishermen of Newfoundland are to participate equally with those of Canada in any bounties to fishermen.

7. Canada will take at a fair valuation the steamship Furia, now in use by the Government of Newfoundland for the fishery service.

8. Newfoundland shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by four Senators, and in the House of Commons by ten representatives.

Newfoundland's proposals provided for an annual subsidy of 80 cents a head of population and \$150,000 a year bounty for fishermen of the island.

Canada to take over the debt of the island in proportion to the debt of the Dominion, and if the debt is less, 5 per cent on the excess.

The Dominion to pay for a battery of artillery on the island and to pay for railway and other public works, except bridges and education.

The Dominion to pay \$150,000 for crown lands on the island and \$100,000 for the Dominion to maintain the fisheries, exempting fishermen from license fees and taxes on traps.

The Dominion to maintain a naval brigade in the colony.

Newfoundland to control precious metals.

The Dominion to pay \$50,000 a year for legislation.

The bitches in the negotiations are stated by Premier Whiteway in a telegram to Ottawa. The colony wants \$650,000 a year instead of \$500,000 offered by the Dominion. It wants the Dominion to take over the entire debt (railway completion included) amounting to \$15,000,000. "If you do not concur," added Premier Whiteway, "I must introduce an alternative policy when the House opens."

To this demand Premier Bowell telegraphed on May 4: "Impossible to accede," and added, "If a favorable answer is received from the Imperial Government we will make definite proposition."

On May 10 Premier Bowell telegraphed: "Lord Ripon's dispatch 8th of May to Lord Aberdeen forwarded to the Governor of Newfoundland will inform you of the position taken by the British Government. If Newfoundland adopts Lord Ripon's proposal the terms (Continued on page 6.)

FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY.

Our Reduction List

63 = SPECIALS = 63

FOR FRIDAY ONLY.

CHAPMAN'S

Dress Goods Department.

- 1st—7 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, worth 15c, on Friday for 10c.
- 2nd—5 pieces Colored Cashmere, 42 inches wide, worth 25c for 12½c.
- 3rd—4 pieces Whipcord Dress Goods, also 2 pieces Canvas Cloth, very nice goods, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 4th—5 pieces Striped Tweed Goods, worth 25c, for 20c.
- 5th—10 pieces Tweed Mixed Dress Goods, worth 35c, Bargain Day 25c.
- 6th—4 pieces Duck Suiting, new colors and design, worth 35c for 25c.
- 7th—1 Table Dress Goods, good assortment, worth 35c, 40c and 45c, your choice on Friday for 25c.
- 8th—4 pieces All-wool Granite Cloth, worth 50c, for 39c.
- 9th—10 pairs only Chenille Curtains, worth \$5, 3¼ yards long, very nice goods, a snap for you for \$3 25.
- 10th—7 pieces Cashmere, 46 inches wide, all wool, fine silk finish, grand value at 50c, on Friday for 39c.

Staple Department.

- 11th—Scotch Chambray in pink, blue and gray, worth 18c, for 12½c.
- 12th—Oxford Shirtings, neat patterns in checks and stripes, worth 10c, for 8c.
- 13th—8x4 Bleached Twill Sheetting, worth 35c, on Friday for 25c.
- 14th—White Honeycomb Quilts, extra large size, worth \$2, for \$1 56.
- 15th—Wool Tweed for Boys' Suits, worth 45c, on Friday for 33c.
- 16th—Damask Linen Towels, red borders, large size, worth 20c, for 12½c.
- 17th—Pink and White Striped Chambray, worth 8c, for 6½c.
- 18th—Chenille Table Covers, 1 yard square, heavy fringe, worth 75c, for 49c.
- 19th—All wool Navy Serge for boys' wear, worth 38c, for 29c.
- 20th—Best Feather Ticking, worth 25c, for 18c.
- 21st—8x4 Unbleached Twill Sheetting, best quality worth 25c, for 20c.
- 22nd—English Toilet Quilts, large size, extra finish, worth \$2, for \$1 67.
- 23rd—1 piece Wide Table Damask, bleached, worth 65c, for 50c.
- 24th—12 only Fancy Grecian Quilts, large size, very fine goods, worth \$2 50 for \$2.
- 25th—Dress Chambrays, very wide, in gray, pink and blue, worth 10c, for 8c.

Small Ware Department.

- 26th—Cream and White Point Lace, 6 to 10 inches wide, worth 25c yard, on Friday for 15c.
- 27th—Beure and Cream Venetian Laces, worth 35c, for 19c.
- 28th—Cream and White and two tone Maltese Lace, worth 5c yard, for 12 yards for 25c.
- 29th—Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, worth 10c, Friday for 5c.
- 30th—Children's Black Lisle Thread Gloves, worth 10c, Friday 5c.
- 31st—Ladies' Black Colored Taffeta Gloves, worth 20c and 25c, Friday 12½c.
- 32nd—Black Silk Parasols, worth \$1 25, Friday for 82c.
- 33rd—Black Parasols, worth 50c, for 42c.
- 34th—Fancy Shot Silk Parasols, worth \$1 50, Friday for \$1 10.
- 35th—Fancy Pleated Front Shirt Waists, worth \$1 50, for \$1 18.
- 36th—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, worth 25c, Friday for 17c.
- 37th—Children's Plain Black Cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, Hermsdorf dye, worth 20c, for 13c.
- 38th—White Enamel Wash Basins, worth 50c, for 21c.

Gents' Furnishings Department.

- 39th—Men's and Boys' Blue Yachting Caps, worth 25c, for 20c.
- 40th—Men's Wash Ties, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 41st—Boys' Windsor Ties, last colors, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 42nd—Men's Heavy Working Braces, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 43rd—Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, seamless, worth 12½c, for 3 for 25c.
- 44th—Men's Fine Black Maco Cotton Socks, fast dye, worth 18c, for 12½c.
- 45th—Men's Unlaundered Shirts, all sizes, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 46th—Men's Heavy Twilled Cotton Night Shirts, embroidered, worth 90c, for 69c.
- 47th—Boys' Fancy Striped Sateen Shirts, worth 60c, for 45c.
- 48th—Men's Stiff Hats, worth \$1, for 69c.

Ready-Made Clothing Department.

- 49th—Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, worth from \$7 to \$10, for \$5.
- 50th—Men's Fine All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$9, for \$6 75.
- 51st—Men's Fine Tweed Worsteds Suits, worth \$10, for \$8.
- 52nd—Men's All Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75, for \$2.
- 53rd—Men's Fine Black Worsteds Suits, worth \$16, for \$12.
- 54th—Boys' Blue Serge Suits, worth \$1 75, for \$1.
- 55th—Boys' 2-piece Tweed Suits, worth \$1 75, for \$1 25.
- 56th—Boys' Serge Blouse Suits, worth \$1 50, for \$1 20.
- 57th—Boys' Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$4 50, for \$3 50.

Ordered Clothing Department.

- 58th—Men's Tweed Suits to order, worth \$16, for \$12 50.
- 59th—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth \$18 50, for \$15 50.
- 60th—Men's Fine Colored Worsteds Suits to order, worth \$17 50, for \$15 50.

Ladies' Cape and Wrap Department.

- 61st—Special bargains in capes worth \$7 25 for \$5, worth \$5 50 for \$4 95, worth \$4 for \$3, worth \$2 75 for \$2, worth \$1 50 for \$1 10.
- 62nd—Ladies' Spring Coats, worth \$5 for \$3 50; these are all new goods, full sleeves and skirts, a snap.
- 63rd—Ladies' Print Wrappers worth \$2 50 for \$1 80, worth \$1 75 for \$1 40.

WE SELL CHEAP AT ALL TIMES—WE SELL FOR CASH.

CHAPMAN'S
126 and 128 Dundas Street.