

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1868.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 6 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 25 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.
(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application at office. Address all communications to
ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Monday, March 18.

THE CRISIS AT OTTAWA.

It is now apparent that if the men in power at Ottawa could pass the summer in enjoyment of their emoluments, and were not compelled by law either to call Parliament together or to ask the Governor-General to dissolve it, they would neither have a session nor a dissolution. So anxious are they to avoid facing the consequences of their shortcomings—of their attempt to evade the responsibilities for a settlement of the pressing questions now before the country.

But the shivering and shaking Ministers must act soon, or be face to face with an empty treasury. Parliament, whether old or new, must meet and provide supplies, or on the 1st of July there will be no warrant for the payment of any of the thousands of public officers in the country. The Governor-General will no doubt see that the constitution in this respect is not violated.

It was open to the men in power to call Parliament together this winter within a reasonable time—say, by the first week in February, as promised by Sir John Thompson during last session. The elections might have been held, after the proper and deliberate preparation of the lists, in June. Indeed, the first week of that month is the earliest time in which the condition of the roads and the circumstances of the population permit a full vote. If it had been possible for the Government to bring on the elections in the winter, say in February, no one would have objected to that being done, apart from the unconstitutional character of such a proceeding. It is admitted that the men in power have at present a majority in Parliament, and there is a very large deficit. These men ought not to shirk the responsibilities of dealing with that subject before undertaking to go to the country.

We believe that the Government will be beaten in the contest, no matter when it is brought on, and that by a large majority; and to require a new Administration, without any time for preparation, to call Parliament together to vote the necessary supplies, and to deal with the large deficit on hand, is little short of a crime against the commonwealth.

If a session had preceded dissolution, and the Ministers have been defeated in the elections, the new Administration would have had time to make its first session an effective one. A dissolution at this moment, when the financial year has about expired, is indeed a very serious matter, and which will doubtless receive the careful consideration of the Governor-General.

—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is confined to his residence at Arthabaska, Que., by illness, and cannot appear at the meetings announced in Eastern Ontario this week. It is fully expected that the Liberal leader will be able to speak at London and other western points next week.

ELEVEN MILLIONS SHORT.

The Dominion Government publishes the trade returns in the Canada Gazette for the six months ending Feb. 28. They show a decline compared with 1894 in total trade of \$11,150,000, of which \$5,000,000 is in exports and over \$6,000,000 in imports. The record for the month of March will show a still greater drop in imports and revenue. No wonder Parliament has not been called together to levy new taxes to provide for the deficit. The men in power fear the thorough revelation of their own incapacity and blundering.

A CASE OF SOUR GRAPES.

An Ottawa gentleman occupies a column and a quarter of good space in telling why the Liberal party is in power. And in all that space no reference is made to the Ontario Government office which the gentleman wanted but did not get.—Toronto News.

HOW HIGH TAXATION HITS THEM.

The farm for which Benjamin Bowman, of New Hamburg, paid \$6,000 a few years ago has been recently sold for \$4,500 to Wm. Diamond—a depreciation of 33 per cent.—News Item.

Would it be impudent to ask the owner of that farm, "Has protection made you rich?"—Sarnia Observer.

QUEER WILLIAM PATERSON, OF BRANT.

Mr. William Paterson is a queer man. If our Conservative friends are to be believed, he is a manufacturer who, according to Dr. Montague, grew enormously wealthy under the N. P. He is pledged to support a policy which, according to the Conservatives, will close up his factory—or factories, is it?—and make him as poor as any of his fellow-citizens. And still, as if unimpaired of his fate, he goes about asking, "Has the National Policy made you rich?"—Toronto Globe.

Old London Gossip

The Cream of London Cablegrams—Remarkable Features of the Coming Great Exhibition—A Noted Free Mason Service—Lamentation Over a New Fashion in Hair Dressing—Max Muller on the Antiquity of Eastern Sacred Books—Scandal in British High Life.

THE HIGH LIFE SCANDAL.

The malodorous Wilde-Queensbury scandal grows daily in unwholesome intensity. There is ahead, quite surely, an exposure in certain theatrical, artistic and literary circles which will equal in foulness a similar exposure some years ago which drove many young titled and fashionable London men into dishonorable exile. The Marquis of Queensbury did not follow Wilde to Monte Carlo. He was in London yesterday. Indeed, while it is not probable that he would attack Wilde, his friends say he would never dignify him by accepting or giving an invitation to a duel.

A MERRY QUARREL.

The merry quarrel over Lady Eden's portrait between the Artist Whistler and Sir William Eden goes on with unabated vigor. The French count had another sitting over it this week, but a decision was again postponed. The most interesting contribution to the newspaper version of the squabble is a letter from Mr. George Moore, who acted as a go-between for the artist and his patron in making the bargain. Mr. Moore sent this pungent note to the artist and made it public:

"Dear Whistler, I am reading a wonderful book, and have no time to read the little squalls which you address to the papers, and are obliging enough to send me. There is so much else in life to interest one. Yesterday I was touched by the spectacle of an elderly eccentric, hopping about on the edge of the pavement. His hat was in the gutter, and his clothes were covered with mud. The pity of the whole thing was that the poor old chap fancied everyone was admiring him."

The writer added this postscript: "It is a man sent me a check for a manuscript, and I cashed the check. I should consider myself bound to deliver the manuscript, and if I declined to deliver the manuscript, I should consider that I was acting dishonorably. But then, everyone has his own code of honor."

OLD GOAT AS VENISON.

The British public has another grievance. American beef is often sold as prime English-fed, the butchers charging a good round price for the change of name. Now, these same unconscionable traders are palming off old goat as venison. This fact was disclosed at the Portsmouth police court early in the week. Two young men were charged with stealing a goat worth \$70. They sold it to a butcher, who admitted killing the animal and selling its flesh as venison. To the horrified clerk of the court the butcher said this was a common practice with men of his trade, "and very nice venison it is, too," adding, "and quite a treat to those who can afford it." The thieves were sent to prison, and the butcher went back to his shop to prepare other "game" for the market.

FOOTMAN FOR HIS BICYCLE.

The Duke of Fife, husband of Princess Louise of Wales, is learning bicycle riding, and in order to do so he is practicing in the secluded streets of Brighton. On one side of the Duke, during his bicycle practice, walks a solemn-faced footman, and on the other side trots a page in buttons.

A FUNNY SCENE.

A curious scene was witnessed in the House of Commons on Wednesday last. The Speaker, Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel, on leaving the chair at 2 o'clock for the usual half-hour interval, named Sir John Austin, member of the Osgoodcross division of Yorkshire, Liberal, as being in possession of the House during the Speaker's absence, but on returning the Speaker found that Sir John Austin was the only member present, and he was talking direct at the Speaker's empty chair.

NOTED MASONIC SERVICE.

Nonconformists are beginning to take an interest in Freemasonry. The special service held by Rev. W. J. Dawson, of the Highbury Quadrant Church, London, last week, was very successful. The edifice was crowded. Even the pulpit stairs and passages were thronged, and large numbers failed to obtain admission. It is stated that this was the first time there has ever been a parade of the craft in a Nonconformist place of worship. This church, it may be of interest to note, is fitted with a telephone, which not only transmits to distant adherents the sermon, prayers and psalms, but also makes a collection, just as if the hearers were in the building. On this occasion the preacher announced that his invisible audience had contributed \$70 towards the mission work of the church.

A GREAT EXHIBITION.

Much interest is being taken in the proposed pictorial representation of the passage of paganism into Christianity, which is to be one of the features of the great French exposition of 1900. Part of this historical representation will be the Jewish and pagan life of Palestine at the time the great Christian message was being delivered in the Jewish villages and in Jerusalem—a portrayal of the scenes and conditions of social life during the early and public life of Christ and the scenes of the labors of the apostles. The life of pagan Rome will be offered as a contrast to the life of Christian Rome. The scenes of great Christian events during the middle ages will be represented in short, there will be a complete panoramic view of Christian development. If the conception be worthily carried out, it will be one of the wonders of the time, and hopes are everywhere expressed that it will be executed on a scale worthy of its greatness and originality.

A NOTEWORTHY JUBILEE.

Next year will be the fourteenth centenary of the conversion of France to Christianity. King Clovis's warriors having been baptized by St. Remy in the year 496. The event is to be celebrated at Rheims, where that historic scene was witnessed, by fetes, which are being organized by the archbishop of the diocese, Cardinal Langenieux. Pope Leo has blessed the undertaking, and has been pleased to grant the favor of a jubilee, "of which the precious advantages may be enjoyed for six months." The rejoicings will begin on Jan. 12, next with a special celebration of the festival of St. Remy. The jubilee granted by the Pope begins with the following Easter, after which time numerous pilgrimages will be made to Rheims to visit the tomb of the saint and to inspect some relics connected with his life. On Christmas Day the celebration of the anniversary proper will take place.

ANTIQUITY OF SACRED BOOKS.

An article by Prof. Max Muller, published this week, upon the age of written language, will attract world-wide attention. The eminent archaeologist pays a high tribute to the work of the

late Mr. James Darmesteter, whose investigations stripped the Avesta of its supposed antiquity, bringing down its date from 1500 B.C. to the beginning of the 6th century. Prof. Muller says: "Both the defenders and opponents of the antiquity of the Avesta and other sacred books of the East ought to distinguish carefully the date of a book in the form which we possess it and the date of the original composition of its component parts. I shall hold, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, that the existence of books in our sense of the word can nowhere be traced beyond 600 to 700 B.C. A book, as we understand the term, presupposes the existence of an alphabet, abundance of writing materials, and most of all, the presence of a reading public. Alphabets consisting of consonants and vowels existed, as is well known, at a much earlier time, but it is a long era from alphabets used in inscriptions, and even in treaties and other official documents, to books in alphabetic writing intended to be read by an educated public. If we call the Babylonian cylinder or hieratic papyrus books, and there is no harm in doing this, the age of books would have to be put back considerably, possibly to the reign of Yao in the 23rd century B.C. But if we retain its destination for the reading public as an essential feature of a book, I doubt whether we can prove the existence of such a thing in any part of the world previous to 600 or 700 B.C.

"If that is so, it by no means follows that the earlier centuries were entirely illiterate. On the contrary, the more we become acquainted with ancient literature, the clearer becomes the fact that there was everywhere a period of oral literature composed and handed down from generation to generation. It is difficult to realize this, because our memory has become something totally different from what it was in ancient times, when writing and reading were unknown; nay, from what it is in countries like India, where, though there exist manuscripts, the Veda can properly be learned from the mouth of the teacher only. That people in the past had a Veda by heart is a simple fact, easily verified by anybody inclined to doubt it.

"While the accuracy of oral tradition as superior even to that of manuscripts is equally attested in India at the present day, the possibility of composing long poems without paper, pen or ink, forms generally the greatest difficulty. It is absurd, we have been told over and over again, to suppose that Homer could have composed the Iliad and Odyssey without paper, pen and ink; but on this point also we have now learned something to the contrary. The Kalevala may not be so great as the Iliad, but it is certainly a large poem, and it was within the memory of man that Lonnrot and others wrote it down. The first time the mouths of the people, many of whom could neither read nor write, whether in Finnish or Swedish."

The professor asserts that Mr. Darmesteter's arguments against the early date of a written Avesta are so strong that it is difficult to upset them. But he has not proved that it did not exist as oral literature long before it was written down.

PROF. DEWAR'S DISCOVERIES.

The enemies of Prof. Dewar, who accuse him of being a mere scientific plagiarist, are pursuing him with vindictive fury. The principal animus against him, it appears, grew out of his skepticism regarding the discovery of argon by Lord Rayleigh last summer. His critics demand that he subject his claims to original research to the methods of liquefying permanent gases, etc., to a committee of experts. They allege that he merely copied Prof. Cluswetz in all respects. Prof. Dewar has not accepted the suggestion.

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL DEAD.

Lady Mary Alva Montague, one of the beautiful twin daughters of the Duchess of Manchester, died at Rome of double pneumonia, resulting from a severe chill. She was named for Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, as Consuelo, the daughter of the latter, was named for the Duchess of Devonshire. The two girls were deeply attached to each other. The surviving girl has been completely prostrated by the shock of her sister's death. Lady Mary always looked somewhat delicate, and it was largely for her benefit that the yachting trip on the Mediterranean was undertaken.

RESERVED SEATS IN CARS.

Custom but not law in France recognizes the right of a traveler to reserve a seat on a railway carriage by depositing some article thereon. The Minister of Public Works has approved a plan which authorizes a guard or some other employee to furnish the traveler with a large card, showing the same destination as his ticket, which will hold the seat whenever he wishes to leave it. The plan has the great advantage of making it impossible to reserve more seats than tickets call for.

HAIR DRESSERS LAMENT.

Hair dressers, both in France and England, are raising a lament over the fact that the new style of coiffure which fashion is beginning to prescribe leaves them almost without employment. Nobody else, however, will fail to rejoice over the disappearance of the hideous French chignon. This season the fashion is to be worn much after the fashion of our grandmothers, rather flat and hiding the ears. Instead of the old-time ringlets at the sides, the hair will be carefully undulated.

A PESTILENCE.

Physicians throughout Europe are somewhat apprehensive of the spread of what is described as the human form of the foot and mouth disease, which has been for a considerable time prevalent in Berlin. Specialists who have investigated declare that the bacteria are identical with those of cattle suffering from the complaint. They report the pestilence as dangerous, and say it is causing frequent deaths among human victims. Prof. Virchow and a committee of the Berlin Medical Society are making an investigation of the milk which is said to be the usual vehicle of the complaint.

NEW QUALIFICATIONS FOR HOLINESS.

Public attention has been attracted this week to two ecclesiastical precepts from high authorities. Archbishop Walsh has established a new qualification for holiness. He has issued a regulation in his diocese, in which he directs that "no child or adult, shall be admitted to confirmation or instructions in preparation for who has not been vaccinated, or who, having reached the age of 7 years, has not recently been vaccinated."

The Archbishop of York sent a letter enjoining on the clergy "the greatly diminished use of tobacco," and other acts of self-denial during Lent. At the same time the announcement was made that his Grace will go abroad "for a somewhat longer period than usual."

ELGIN'S MURDER RECORD

A Big One, But No Hangings Yet—Meadershot Breaks Down.

ST. THOMAS, March 18.—The following are some of the many murders committed in this county, though there has never been a hanging: James Fawell, at Staffordville, in 1864; Charles Knight, in Yarmouth, in 1883; Mrs. J. Murdock, South Dorchester, in 1880; Michael Shaughnessy, in 1861, in St. Thomas; Chief Ninham, about 1870, in St. Thomas; Albert Bradley, in 1873, in Orwell; Marshall Piggett, in Malahide, about 1878; an infant child of Ellen Coughlin in 1881; an Italian in a riot in St. Thomas on Thanksgiving Day eleven years ago; Lewis Napoleon Stilwell, at Eden, in 1885; D. McIntosh, in St. Thomas, eleven years ago; W. Glover, Lawrence Station, three years ago; Roger Allen, in St. Thomas, a little over a year ago; William Henry Hendershot, on Friday, Dec. 14, last.

Hendershot has completely broken down, and is acting like a raving maniac. The jail officials have been constantly with the prisoners since they were condemned to death.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—The late John Joseph Larkin, who was buried today, was the son of the late Police Constable Larkin. He had lived in the Western States for years, but returned home to die. The end came a week after his arrival here. The complaint was consumption, from which dread disease his sister also recently died. Mr. Larkin was an estimable young man.

—A meeting of the Queen's Avenue Methodist newsholders will be held on Thursday night to consider whether the new church will be built on the old site or not. Among the other sites mentioned are the old Morkin hotel property on the southeast corner of Dufferin avenue and Wellington street, and the St. James' Presbyterian Church, a splendid place if it can be bought.

—The late Mrs. Archibald Macpherson, of Lochfield street, was a sister of the celebrated scientist, Dr. Murray, of Edinburgh, formerly of London, who was one of those in charge of the scientific exploring expedition of the steamship Challenger around the world. Dr. Murray visited London some months ago, and was warmly welcomed by his friends and by the St. Andrew's Society.

—James Fox and Timothy Sullivan, of London, West, have been allowed to go on suspended sentence by Squire R. F. Lacey. They were charged with vagrancy.

—Rev. John Scott, who was the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Napanee, died recently in Dakota. Previous to his pastorate in Napanee he labored as a missionary at Bath and on Amherst Island. Mr. Scott was a native of Northumberland, England, but came with his parents to Canada when quite young and settled in the township of Dumfries, Brant county, Ont. He, together with Principal Caven, Toronto, Rev. Robert Rodgers, late of Collingwood, and others studied theology with the late Prof. Andrew Scott, of this city in the early '40s. He spent some weeks of last summer calling upon his friends and parishioners around the Bay of Quinte, in going to and returning from the General Assembly at Saratoga, N. Y.

—The case of Lewis vs. Alexander, both of London, was taken up by the Supreme Court at Ottawa last week. The plaintiffs in this case brought their action against adjacent land-owners to restrain them from continuing to empty offensive matter from their residences into a drain. The defense was, and the court appealed from held, that only the city of London, if any one, was liable for the injury, as to which plaintiffs contend that the drain was never adopted by the city as a sewer, and the city was, therefore, not liable; they also argued that defendants had no authority to connect with the drain, and the city could not be responsible for their unauthorized acts. Mr. McCarthy, Q.C., and Fraser for appellants; Gibbons, Q.C., and Cameron for the respondents. The court reserved judgment.

KILTIES MAY COME TO LONDON.

The officers of the Seventh Battalion are endeavoring to get Col. Davidson and the Forty-Eighth Highland Regiment, of Toronto, to come to London on May 24. The Seventh is making a big bid, and is likely to be successful.

THE MYSTERIOUS HEWSON CASE.

Ald. Frank B. Hewson, of Windsor, brother of Robt. Hewson, who was run over on the C. P. R. a couple of weeks ago, is alleged to have applied to the Dominion Government asking that something be done towards clearing up the mystery surrounding his brother's death. A very peculiar part of this case and one which the Government ought to be able readily to clear up is whether or not Hewson had any money in the postoffice bank, or withdrew any a few days before he was killed. It is learned on very good authority at this end of the line that he had not, and that his account had been closed for some time. However, to set all doubts at rest, Crown Attorney Magee has placed himself in communication with the Ottawa authorities. Despite the verdict of the coroner's jury that Hewson was murdered the crown authorities and local police are of the opinion that the affair will be explained naturally in the course of time. It has not yet been proven that Hewson had money when he came to his death. Doctors agreed that he died with no other injuries except the vital wound caused by the engine wheels. Then his clothes, even to his overcoat, were tightly buttoned up to his neck, while a robbed man's clothing would naturally be loosened. A Dundas street hotel-keeper asked Hewson to pay \$150 that he owed him a day or so before he was killed, but Hewson said that he had no money.

DANGEROUS CONSOLATION.

All Right in a Day or Two. But the Day Never Came.

"All right in a day or two" is the thought that consoles everyone who is suffering from any disposition that does not prostrate him; in the case of a person bedridden for months with disease of the kidneys being asked, "Did you not have any warning of this condition you are now in?" Yes, I was bothered at first with backache, with occasional headaches, but did not consider myself sick or the necessity of medicine further than a plaster on my back or rubbing with my favorite liniment. It was months before I began to realize that it was useless to further force myself to ignore my condition. The backache had become a pain in the back and sides; weak and tired feeling, highly colored urine with obstruction and stoppage, pain in the bladder, palpitation of the heart, poor appetite, indigestion, and a dull, languid feeling, with entire lack of energy. Had the first signal of distress from the kidneys—Backache—received the assistance of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the after stages of misery and suffering in six years since he last appeared in despite first symptoms; delay results in liver, heart and stomach becoming affected. It is useless to expect to overcome this complication without a persistent and regular use of Chase's K. & L. Pills.

CHAPMAN'S

Excellence, Cheapness, Variety and Beauty.

Are the chief factors that go to make a dry-goods stock attractive.

These elements will be found to obtain just now in every department of the store to a very remarkable degree.

New Prints!

1st. One table Fine Wide English Prints, in medium and light shades, cream, fawn, light blue, pink and navy, 32 inches wide, and selling for 10c.

2nd. Satines in medium and dark colors, navy, pink, black, royal blue, sky blue and fawn grounds. This line would be cheap at 17c, but we want to sell them all this month, and have put the price at 12c.

3rd. Sateenette, a very desirable material in black goods, including spots, stripes, figures and plain grounds, cheap at 12c, 18c, 20c and 25c.

4th. A beautiful range of Fine Satine Finish Check Prints, very neat patterns and all the most popular shades, blue, pink, fawn, heliotrope, at 12c.

5th. Scotch Zephyrs, in checks and stripes, particularly suitable for children's garments, in gray, strawberry, cream, blue black and white, fast colors, at 12c.

6th. This line might be placed first in order of merit. Satine, fine in finish and silky in appearance, very stylish in design and pleasing in effect. You'd guess the price at 20c, but the mark says 12c.

7th. Duck Suiting, in light and dark shades, stripes and figures, at 12c and 15c.

We might mention many other lines did space permit. You cannot afford to miss the opportunities offered here. Every line will be found represented.

CHAPMAN
126-128 Dundas