

# The Advertiser

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## THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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## THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

### ADVERTISING RATES

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,

LONDON, CANADA.

God is 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, Tuesday, April 3.

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 protectionist prefers free trade in every country but his own.

—Mr. Tooley is like the late lamented Othello in at least one respect—his occupation's gone.

—The microscopic reductions on sugar will not coat the bitter pill the consumers are asked to swallow.

—The heavier the book the heavier the tax, is Mr. Foster's decree. The idea seems to be the encouragement of "light literature."

—A society woman has had her lost charms of face restored in Paris by the skin-grafting process. This is another proof that "beauty is only skin deep."

—Now the vinegar makers are "sour" on the new tariff. They have entered a complaint at Ottawa against the increased duty of 4 cents a gallon. They will be considerably "worked up" in case they are required to try and make up what the maltsters have been relieved of.

### MR. MEREDITH'S ANOMALIES.

The position of Mr. W. R. Meredith, the M. P. of London, and at the same time the resident and well-salaried solicitor of Toronto, becomes every day more and more anomalous. There are many rival interests between the two cities, as there naturally are between the two leading cities of any country—for instance in England, Liverpool and Manchester are always in rival rivalry—yet the same gentleman is expected to represent the interests of both at one and the same time—of the one city as its elected representative in all law-making, and of the other as its paid representative in all law-administration.

Toronto just now lays claim, on some far-fetched technical grounds, to a most valuable asset of the Province—the splendid plot of land lying in the heart of that city on which the old Upper Canada College stood. The sale of that plot ought to represent some hundreds of thousands of dollars to the general Provincial treasury, if properly disposed of, and in this London has a large proportional pecuniary interest. If Toronto can establish a technical claim then Ontario, and London with it, loses, every penny of that interest. Where will the "Representative for London" probably be when the well-paid legal representative for Toronto is pleading his client's case in the courts?

Then it is now in the interests of Toronto to put a municipal tax on all Provincial institutions in that city—as the expensive new Parliament buildings, the University, the Central Prison, the asylums, and many other such public institutions, the very location of which in that city, or in any other city, goes a great way to enhance the value of all other property and to add to nearly every local branch of business. If Toronto, through the Provincial Legislature, can succeed in so changing the laws as to collect municipal taxes of all the Province on these institutions, then the taxpayers of London, in common with other Provincial taxpayers, will pay a round contribution to Toronto every year for municipal purposes. When the city solicitor of Toronto is hard at work advancing such a law in the interests of his client, what position will the "Representative" of the London taxpayers be occupying in the same Legislature?

Then, the P. P. A's of London—or the bell-wethers of the association, at least—are urging "the faithful" in the ranks to come forward and elect Mr. Meredith as the representative and exponent of their platform, which stands for the exclusion of Roman Catholic office-holders—the same Mr. Meredith who is the legal representative of the Roman Catholic citizens of Toronto on equal terms with the other citizens! When the paid solicitor of some tens of thousands of Toronto Roman Catholic citizens and taxpayers of Toronto is looking after their "rights and privileges," who would a P. P. A. representative of London "pair off" with?

Were the citizens of London in search of a representative whose position would be one of constant contradiction and of fateful anomaly, Mr. Meredith would fill the bill to perfection.

### A TIMELY DISSECTION.

The Toronto Monetary Times discusses the changed tariff from a strictly commercial standpoint. It criticises some of Mr. Foster's views with considerable severity. Take this illustration:

"The primary reason given for changing the tariff is that the conditions of trade have changed within the last fourteen years, when what is called the National Policy was first put into operation. This alleged change is not made very clear, and without fuller explanation it is not possible to understand the nature of the foundation on which the new tariff is to be built. But we are told that, in the first years of protection the greatest measure of it was needed. That, however, has not been the rule followed in Canadian tariff legislation since 1873. The highest duties were not erected at the start. On the contrary, the foundation stone of the National Policy was 'rearrangement without increase of duties.' Higher duties, and with them avowed protection, came later. Now, we are told, the 'circumstances of industry, and the condition of business and of trade,' permit and justify reductions. What these 'circumstances' and 'conditions' are we are not told. The admission that protection does not imply a fixed and unalterable amount of duty is equivalent to saying that the quantity is variant, and, in part at least, evanescent. Between this and Mr. McCarthy's contention that protection having now served its purpose, in some cases, and having had a fair trial in all, ought to cease, there is a distance which is not likely to be traversed for some time. Mr. Foster has at last come to admit, and it is to his credit that he has done so, that protective duties imply sacrifices on the part of the general public. The fact is so clear that no candid person can call it in question. It is for those who insist on the sacrifice to show that the result is worth all its costs. Mr. Foster is able to point to an enormous development of manufactures since 1873. But he does not scientifically prove that the gain overbalances the sacrifice. He assumes that the great decrease in the importation of agricultural products from the United States is a proof of the benefit of the restrictions of the National Policy, but here again assumption is not proof."

Of the heightened duty on books—more particularly on books for Sunday schools—our commercial contemporary says:

"Six cents per pound on some books is a high percentage. Taxes on knowledge are a relic of barbarism, and the sooner they are swept away the better."

The stupid resort of "protectionists" to lumping goods admitted free and those bearing duty, and "averaging" the lot as an illustration of how little the people are taxed is thus assailed:

"It is useless to tell us that the average duties to-day are only 17½ per cent., when it is admitted some duties run up to 40, 50, 60, 70, 90, 100 per cent. Mr. Foster says the present tariff puts on increased cost of only 3.12 per cent. on the total consumption of the country. This admission shows more candour than the defenders of the tariff generally exhibit. It takes note of the fact that the price of domestic as well as imported goods is raised by the import duties. The argument that internal competition takes the place of external competition is some truth; but there are exceptions which require to be emphatically marked. When high duties shelter combinations competition disappears; and that there are no such cases in Canada no one cognizant of the facts will undertake to maintain."

As illustrating the fact that Mr. Foster is in the habit of proving too much when he begins to make excuses, the Monetary Times says:

"When he drops theory and deals in brute facts, Mr. Foster does not always take note of the conclusions to which they point. He is very positive that cottons are as cheap to-day in Canada, quality for quality, 'as anywhere else in the world.' He has ascertained the fact, made the comparison, detected the clay in the foreign article, and is able to vouch for the purity of the Canadian. He is thoroughly satisfied that, quality for quality, Canada is not actually selling cottons as cheap as they are being sold by or in any other country. If so, he has come perilously near to proving Mr. McCarthy's contention, so far as cotton goes, that the need of protection is a thing of the past. When he accepted the argument of quality and price and agreed to make it his own, he did not think of the precipice to which it led."

Disappointment is expressed that iron has not been placed on the free list:

"Obviously the best way of encouraging manufactures is to free the materials on which they work. The most important omission in the free list is pig iron. The retention of the duty is for the purpose of protection. When we look back nearly a century on the American protection of iron we wonder when this policy is to cease."

We will essay an answer. While the rich iron, cotton, sugar and rubber goods men continue to subscribe large sums to the Conservative election funds, and a change of Government is delayed, just so long will the policy be kept in force. Independent public opinion should force a change of Government if for no other reason than to break up the iniquitous alliance, so that every Canadian may be left to enjoy the fruits of his labors with the minimum amount of taxation. The criticism of our independent commercial contemporary will hasten the change that now seems inevitable.

### A WEEKLY CLEAN-UP NEEDED.

The results of a test made in England show that the steam producing power of town and city refuse is one-third that of ordinary coal. With specially built destructors all cities could realize from their refuse a large amount of power for electric lighting or other purposes. Whether the refuse is burned or turned to account as a fertilizer, there can be no question that the co-operative civic system of collecting and removing the garbage is the only proper, the only economical method. London has not yet adopted it, but that is the loss and disadvantage of citizens. Years ago progressive Hamiltonians started an agitation to have city refuse removed weekly. It was found that the work would cost several thousands of dollars a year. The penny wise, pound foolish, civic barnacles at once raised the cry of extravagance and waste of public money. The cry did duty for several years, but the civic reformers kept the benefits of the proposed system before the public, and it was adopted. No one now thinks of repealing it. The householders would not stand a change for a month. It is really wonderful how much garbage is cast away from the

average block in a week, increasing the comfort and health of every citizen. It is found that the work is done without adding a cent to the rent of the average tenant and at a cost to the landlord of not more than 25 cents a year on a property valued at \$1,000. Compare this result with the discomfort and the cost of the annual cleaning up of London backyards and cellars, and say if the time has not come in this progressive city to inaugurate the co-operative system of removing the garbage of the city once a week.

### CHILDREN'S DAY.

The Midwinter Fair Visited by 90,997 People.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The children of California and another glorious day at the Midwinter Fair Saturday, and as special guests of the San Francisco Chronicle fairly took possession of the grounds and all the exhibits and concessions there. No child was denied admission whether he had a ticket or not. They came from San Francisco and neighboring cities with their parents or other adult guardians until the total admission for the day reached a total of 90,997, about equally divided between young and old, breaking the fair record and making altogether the largest number of persons ever assembled in one place west of the Rocky Mountains.

### Scotch Nobleman Jailed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2.—Dr. Rayl Cannon, of this city, received a letter yesterday from Lieut. E. P. Tomkins, an Englishman at Pasadena, Cal., to whom he had written, saying that the man in the New Albany jail for vagrancy was the son of the Earl of Grayson, a Scotch nobleman of great prominence, and that Sir Edward Thomas was the youngest son. Thomas was released to-day, his sentence having expired.

### That Objectionable Tariff.

OTTAWA, March 2.—The question of duty on vinegar has been brought before the Minister of Finance and Controller of Customs and Inland Revenue by Messrs. Wilson and Lytle of Toronto, Marshall, of the Hamilton Vinegar Works, and Brown, of Montreal. They contend that the increase from 4 to 8 cents a gallon will not only militate against them, inasmuch as they are makers of malt vinegar and thus come under inland revenue regulations, but against the pickle makers whose wares have been exempted from a portion of protection they enjoyed under the old tariff.

### A Big Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A Herald's special from Shanghai says: "A widespread conspiracy to blow up the King of Korea's court and Ministers, during a religious festival, was discovered recently at Seoul through one of the plotters confiding in a foreign resident. Elaborate preparations had been made, including stealing all the gunpowder from the military stations. Several high officials and members of the royal family are implicated. Had the plot succeeded all foreigners residing in Seoul would undoubtedly have shared the fate of the Japanese in the similar attempt against the present king in 1885."

Loss of a Nova Scotia Vessel.—The Crew Safe.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—The master and crew of the schooner Pearl were brought into port yesterday by the steamship Allegheny, from Savannah. Capt. McNeill of the schooner reports that his vessel sprang a leak on March 25. Despite the best efforts of the crew the water gained headway. There were four feet in the hold when the Allegheny hove in sight last night. All reliance on the Pearl wanted to be taken off. The Pearl was then set on fire. She belonged to Windsor, N. S., and was loaded with salt for Vineyard Haven for orders.

### HIS MAIL IS HEAVY.

Fisheries Inspector Brickwood Gets Letters from All Over the Dominion Asking for Particulars About Dodd's Kidney Pills Curing Him of Chronic Rheumatism.

KINGSTON, April 2.—Inquiry develops the fact that the story of J. H. Brickwood's wonderful cure of his rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills has brought him notoriety. Mr. Brickwood daily receives letters from all quarters of Canada asking further particulars of his cure. He invariably answers that after all other remedies failed, Dodd's Kidney Pills restored him to health. Dodd's was the first kidney remedy in pill form ever offered the public. Its wonderful success in curing all forms of kidney disease, has led to the introduction of numerous cheap and worthless imitations. Purchasers, for their own safety, should insist on getting Dodd's Kidney Pills. Sold in large boxes; price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50. To be had of all dealers.

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If you are losing flesh your system is drawing on your latent strength. Something is wrong. Take

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, to give your system its needed strength and restore your healthy weight. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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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 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.

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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 cause it to stop. ALL INTERNAL PAINS, PAINS IN BOWELS OF STOMACH, CRAMPS, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FADING 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 no other 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 DISTURBANCES, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BRUISES, FEVER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, PILES, and all dangerous affections 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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