

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (6 to 12 pages)....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 86 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

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

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO'Y, LONDON, . . . CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES

Toronto—E. Dickie, 200 Dundas Avenue.
Montreal and Maritime Provinces—A. McKim & Co., Montreal, Que.

"The Advertiser" is an organ of news and of thoroughly independent opinion. The ADVERTISER alone is responsible for opinions expressed in these columns.

"The Advertiser" advocates Continental Free Trade, free trade with Great Britain, free trade with the world.

"The Advertiser" looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Nation, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, believing that such a status would be best for Canada, best for Great Britain, and promotive of the best attainable relations with the United States. As to Imperial Federation, sometimes spoken of, the ADVERTISER as yet has seen nothing proposed that bears any stamp of practicability, and in any case infinitely prefers the grander and more really hopeful scheme of a federation of the English-speaking peoples of the world. Towards this consummation a large stride would be taken by a Confederation of the English-speaking people of the North American Continent.

"The Advertiser" advocates prohibition and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

"The Advertiser" is an advocate of equal rights for women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work.

"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 and argument, but by seeking to present the best rather than the worst side of each denomination.

"The Advertiser" advocates Obligatory Voting as both necessary and practicable. Nothing would so much purify electoral contests. Nothing would so much enforce the idea that the franchise is a duty, not a chattel.

God's in His heaven,
Ait's right with the world.

—[BROWNIE.]

London, Friday, Jan. 20.

HOW MR. CARLING LOST HIS POSITION.

Mr. Henry Macklin, a supporter of Mr. Carling, writes to the Conservative organ in this city bemoaning the fact that the Minister of Agriculture has been ejected from his office at Ottawa, professing a desire to know why such a fate has fallen, and insinuating it is because of Mr. Carling's alleged religion. As any port is deemed good enough in a storm, so any pretext to cover the real causes of Mr. Carling's dismissal are better than none.

It is not difficult to reach a conclusion as to why Mr. Carling was so unceremoniously "sacked." The Conservative leader knows, as we in London all know, that Mr. Carling was not elected by a majority of the legal votes cast at last election. He knows that Mr. Carling was awarded Mr. Hyman's seat by his judicial coadjutor, though six superior court judges had previously declared that he had no title to it. He knows that the offending judge proceeded to be waiting for the decision of the higher courts that he might honor it, whereas he waited but to show his contempt for it. The Administration at Ottawa believe that by putting Mr. Carling to one side, it will be relieved of the scandal attaching to his usurpation of a seat to which he has absolutely no right, and which he holds by virtue of the decision of a partisan judge, sheltered by the infamous Franchise Act, which prevents appeal from his decree, no matter how inequitable. Cannot Mr. Macklin trace the sequence of events?

If the Administration imagines that by taking from Mr. Carling his office and emoluments it is saving itself from its share in condoning the London Seat Steal, it is very much mistaken. So grave a wrong to the electorate of this fair city cannot be righted by merely compelling the beneficiary to stand in a corner. The voice of the majority of the electors, as expressed on the list purged by so strong a party man as Revising Officer Fraser, must first be respected. No attempt to mislead the people as to the facts, however cunningly conceived, can succeed.

THE HARBOR CRISIS.

It is estimated that it will require the expenditure of \$55,000 to put the harbor and piers of Port Stanley into a condition to enable the resumption of large lake boat traffic between that port and other ports on the great lakes. Indeed, experts tell us that until some such sum is spent in deepening the harbor and its entrance and in extending the piers, it will be impossible to carry on the large traffic in coal and iron that the London and Port Stanley Railway syndicate proposes to open up between Ashtabula and Cleveland and this city and the West.

This is a serious matter to every taxpayer in London, St. Thomas and the populous district of which London is the distributing center.

At the conference of civic representatives, held in London yesterday, the necessity for immediate action to have the work performed was admitted on all hands. The unanimous opinion is that the work properly devolves on the Dominion Government. There are several strong reasons why, on public grounds, the Ottawa authorities should not hesitate to make the necessary grant, so soon as their engineer shall report.

1. There is no harbor of refuge on the Canadian side of Lake Erie. Much property has been lost because such a harbor has not been provided. Port Stanley harbor, at comparatively small expense, can be made into a harbor of refuge second to none on the lakes. On that ground alone, the necessary expenditure is warranted.

2. The Dominion Government has expended many millions of dollars to enlarge the canals situated below Lake Erie. For what purpose? Solely to enable our neighbors in the United States to get to the seaboard easily? Assuredly not. Yet the evidences sometimes tempt one to reach that conclusion. Here we have millions of dollars spent on the Welland Canal, while some of the finest commercial and industrial communities in the territory immediately above it are deprived of every advantage arising from its construction by the failure to provide the necessary harbors for shipping and receiving freight. Why should this continue?

3. The cities of London and St. Thomas, and the counties surrounding them annually pay vast sums of money into the Dominion exchequer. The taxpayers in this district have for years contributed to the building of unprofitable railways and canals and unnecessary public buildings for minor towns and villages. They have an imperative right, now that it is once more shown how necessary it is, on public grounds, to have the Port Stanley harbor put into proper shape, to demand that the work be done with public money.

These are not all the arguments that can be adduced in favor of immediate action by the Ottawa authorities, who claim to have in their possession a large unappropriated surplus of cash, but they are certainly most valid reasons why there should be no unnecessary delay in granting the money needed. There should be united action in every public body. The grant is not asked for as a favor, to be doled out by politicians or by those pretending to exercise influences of various kinds upon the servants of the public at Ottawa. The case is so strong that the money can be asked for as an unconditional right. A request so completely fortified by justice has not been made to the Administration in many a long day.

WHY SECRET MEETINGS?

The first meeting of the London and Port Stanley Railway Board, recently appointed by the City Council, was held at the mayor's office last night. As it was understood that matters of great public importance were to be brought up for consideration at the meeting, an ADVERTISER reporter presented himself, but was promptly told by Mayor Essery that the meeting was private, and that he could not be admitted.

This is rather a remarkable stand for the London and Port Stanley Board to take. While the bargain with the Cleveland syndicate was in course of consideration, and it was deemed necessary in the public interest, to keep particulars of the negotiations secret, in order that other tenderers might derive no advantage should the agreement not go through, there was some excuse for requesting the newspapers to regard certain meetings as private.

No one, however, will assert that the public interest would have been jeopardized if the meeting held in the mayor's office on Thursday night had been left open to the public press, which has a duty to the public to perform just as important as is the task of the London and Port Stanley Board. The agreement had been unanimously passed on by the City Council; during the municipal contest no objection was taken to the arrangement as a whole; and it awaited but the final touches when the secret gathering was resolved on.

Why, then, was it decided to meet in the dark?

The representatives of the syndicate and its legal agent were admitted, and we are told that there were some lively times while the meeting lasted, but as it was not for the public to know what was done while matters of alleged vital interest to them were under discussion, the taxpayers must be contented without the details.

We believe we voice the public demand that there shall be no star chamber meetings of public bodies. No harm can come from letting in the full light of day into every transaction affecting the people. If at any time it is necessary, for the protection of the taxpayers, to refrain from publishing certain information no difficulty will be experienced in securing the co-operation of the press.

There should be no more secrecy regarding these most important railway and harbor developments. Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald has told us that there was a private caucus in his office of public representatives inter-

ested in Port Stanley harbor extension. We now have the London and Port Stanley Board meeting in a closely-tyled mayor's office. Who knows but that it shall be decided to have the council or its committees meet in secret if we do not put in the peg right now. Let the search light of the press penetrate into all these matters that so vitally affect the public, and let us as a people unitedly demand what we believe to be our rights, craving nothing as a favor from governments, members of parliaments or railway boards. Only by taking this straightforward, independent attitude can we expect to succeed.

BRITISH INDORSATION OF A NOBLE ASPIRATION.

Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, the distinguished British statesman, addressing his constituents a few days ago, took strong grounds against attempting to establish an Imperial Federation on a military basis, as is proposed by the professional warriors who look at everything from the blood-letting and quarrelling point of view. Indeed, this British statesman is of the opinion that insuperable difficulties stand in the way of attempting to centralize authority in the manner proposed. He puts the case this way:

"Do our Federalist enthusiasts really imagine that the United Kingdom can offer her colonies anything which they do not get from her already which would bribe them to give up the virtual independence which they now enjoy? People forget that although we feel a sort of parental or maternal interest in each of our colonies, many of them have no interest in each other. Just imagine what a federated Australia would feel if she were outvoted by Canada and South Africa, to say nothing of insignificant places, which would all, of course, have their small share of representation. This scheme of a great federated empire militates against some of the strongest passions of human nature. Do you suppose that strong-headed, strong-willed men of your own race, full of exaggerated ideas of their own importance, careless of the teachings of the past, and believing, all of them, intensely in the future, each of his own colony, are going to co-operate in creating a system the object of which is to make them and theirs play for all time second fiddle to the entity called the British Empire, centered in London—the only center which can, in even thought of 1 row not! Australia, they will say, we know, South Africa we know, Canada we know; but, oh, members of this so-called 'Imperial Assembly,' who are ye? That is the feeling which is growing, and unless a new kind of man, of whom we do not see the slightest promise, is bred in those countries, you may be sure that when their population has got really great, they will start each on its own path. Do nothing, I say, to bring that day nearer; make the lot of the colonist so agreeable that he may be tempted to stay as long as possible under theegis of the British Empire. Act as if you wished the existing union to be eternal, but make yourselves no illusions, for eternal it will not be. The existing generation will have done well if it maintains existing relations, and enables some future generation of Englishmen to bring about an Anglo-Saxon alliance which shall cover half the world."

The Anglo-Saxon alliance, formed for the promotion of commerce and the maintenance of good will, and not with the aim of causing discord or of wasting the substance of the workers and the lives of thousands in needless warfare, is indeed a federation that we can all hope for as well as work to achieve. On this continent, Hon. Mr. Laurier recently set the keynote in favor of this ideal future for the race to which we belong when he said that he looked to a commercial alliance between all nations springing of the English stock—England, Canada, and the United States, and let us add the great isles of the seas—New Zealand and Australia, with by-and-by the South Africa Confederation. Mr. Laurier rightly concludes that when the time shall have arrived for the completion of this alliance it will prove the greatest epoch, the greatest period which ever has dawned upon the human race. It cannot be brought about in a day, but by cultivating trade freedom at every possible point, by encouraging international trade and international amity, by frowning down any attempt to keep sections of the race at loggerheads, we can all aid to bring the glorious era in.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

A mad dog in Springfield, O., bit twenty people Wednesday. The dog was a water spaniel.

The steamship City of Atlanta, of the Old Dominion Line, was destroyed by fire in East River, New York, Wednesday night.

The cold weather is responsible for the increasing scarcity of the crayfish. Whole sale dealers say that never before has the bivalve been so icebound as it is at present.

Farmers about Great Falls, Mont., have been plowing for the last three weeks. The thermometer stands at 50 degrees above.

New York State's title of Fire Island, which was discussed during the cholera scare last summer when Gov. Flower advanced \$50,000 from his personal funds, has been made good.

Arnold Morley, the British Postmaster-General, and his brother Samuel, have brought suit against three ex-clergymen of the Church of England named Longhman to recover £140,000, which, it is alleged, they obtained by undue influence from Henry Morley, now deceased, a brother of plaintiffs.

BASEBALL.

James H. Halpin died recently in Boston, of consumption. He will be remembered in London as one of the Albany team of 1888, playing third base. He was a jovial player, always on the lookout to play some joke. "Jimmy," as he was called, was one time a brilliant player, occupying the position of short stop for Utica, when they won the international pennant.

CAFFAROMA.

The finest Pure Coffee in the world. Sold in this only. For sale wholesale by M. Messure & Co., and retail by Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co., Montreal. Pro-C. A. LEFFITON & CO., Montreal, Proprietors Original Patent.



LADIES!

If you desire a transparent, CLEAR, FRESH complexion FREE from blotch, blemish, roughness, coarseness or pimples, use

PEARLS of HEALTH

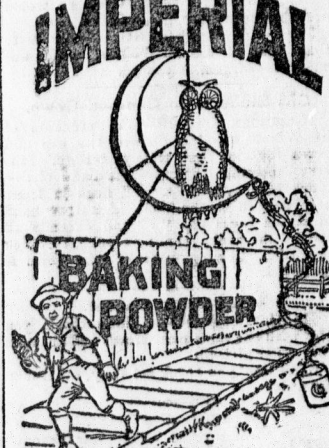
They cure all Suppressions and Irregularities, and Make Women Regular.

They create New Rich Red Blood, which maintains the cheeks. Wasting Discharges Cease. The Breath becomes Sweet and Healthful. Nervous Prostration Vanishes. Eyes Bright and Strong. Spirits Buoyant. The Skin Clear, and the former Nervous, Prostrated Woman becomes a New Being.

Must not be taken during first four months of pregnancy. Price, \$1. Six packages, \$5. Sent by mail securely sealed upon receipt of price. Write for circular. Address

QUEEN MEDICINE CO'Y, MONTREAL

For sale by Cairnes & Lawrence. xxv2



IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Potash, or any Injurious.

A Famous French Chef

once wrote: "The very soul of cooking is the stock-pot, and the finest stock-pot is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Genuine only with signature. Invaluable in improving and economizing cookery. For Soups, Sauces, and all kinds of cooking.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

Signature of J. Liebig & Co., Frankfurt, Germany.

FRIDAY

BARGAIN DAY

Is much appreciated by hundreds of purchasers. Money spent here is well spent. Reader, we want your trade. If the line you want is not in the list below ask for it here. You will find our prices right, particularly at this season of the year. Goods are selling for very little money.

- 1st—Cration Drapery, double-fold, reversible, worth 50c, to-day 29c.
- 2nd—At \$1 10, Colored Bedspreads, worth \$1 38.
- 3rd—At \$1 29, White Bedspreads, worth \$1 75.
- 4th—At 33c, Double-fold Linen Ticking, worth 50c.
- 5th—At 26c, Double-fold Unbleached Sheet, imported, plain, worth 40c.
- 6th—At \$1, Wool Shoulder Shawls, worth \$1 75.
- 7th—At 88c, Josephine Kid Gloves, black and colored, worth \$1 25.
- 8th—At 14c, Cashmere Gloves, ladies', heavy, worth 20c.
- 9th—At 36c, Ladies' Cashmere Hose, worth 45c.
- 10th—At 69c, Ladies' Wool Undervests, worth 85c.
- 11th—At 59c, fine Fingering Yarn, worth 90c.
- 12th—At 12 1-2c, Ladies' fine all-linen hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, worth 20c and 25c.
- 13th—At 8 for 25c, Ladies hem-stitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, worth 40c.
- 14th—At \$5, Ladies' Mantles, regular prices \$7, \$8 and \$9, all new goods; quantity limited.
- 15th—At \$16, Ladies' Wool Seal Mantles, worth \$25.
- 16th—At \$7 50, Ladies' Mantles, fur trimmed, worth \$10 and 12.
- 17th—At \$3, Children's Ulsters, for girls from 5 to 14 years, worth \$5 and \$6.
- 18th—At \$5, Ladies' Ulsters, some silk lined, worth \$12.
- 19th—At \$2 75, Silk Sealette, worth \$5.
- 20th—At 15c, heavy Unbleached Table Linen.
- 21st—At 5c, fine Twilled Cration, worth double.
- 22nd—At 6 1-2c, heavy, 36 inches wide, Unbleached Cotton, worth 8c.
- 23rd—Heavy Tweed and Wrap Shawls; every one reduced specially for to-day; some great bargains among the stock.
- 24th—At 10c, Black Persian Cord, worth 25c.
- 25th—At 12 1-2c, a big tableful of Dress Goods. Your choice. Every piece worth a lot more money.
- 26th—Ends of Bleached Table Linen, slightly damaged, with border all round; 50c, 75c and \$1, and so on up to \$10 for the cloth different lengths and widths; all fine goods.
- 27th—At \$3 95, for teamsters, a splendid heavy tweed Pea Jacket, worth \$6.
- 28th—Remnants, every kind almost; cheap, cheaper, cheapest.

Terms Cash.

Telephone 791

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.