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God is in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.]If you trust in God and yourself you can
surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to
restless anxiety. One must not always be
asking what may happen to one in life, but
one must advance fearlessly and bravely.
—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

London, Wednesday, May 23.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morn-
ing and evening editions, covers the ground.
With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY
MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of To-
ronto.—Only those communications to which the
writers are willing to have their names ap-
peared in print will be published in these
columns. Neither the writing nor the pub-
lication of anonymous letters can be justified.

THE QUEEN.

To-morrow, Queen Victoria celebrates the 75th anniversary of her birth at her Highland home in Scotland, among the scenes of rugged beauty where, with her beloved Prince Consort, she spent so many of the happy days of her early life. Probably more than in any other portion of the world, Her Majesty's birthday is observed with zest in Canada. This arises from the fact that the anniversary comes at a most appropriate time—midway between Good Friday and Dominion Day and just as the beauties of a Canadian summer are fresh to the eye of the holiday-maker. But it also comes from a profound respect which the order-loving, progressive people have for their Sovereign as a woman, as a mother, as a strictly constitutional ruler. Queen Victoria has been a model ruler, and monarchical institutions have been distinctly buttressed by her admirable behavior during a long and eventful reign. Her career has been in such marked contrast with that of more than one sovereign of Great Britain, and with some of her contemporary crowned heads, that it is not difficult to discover the well-spring of her popularity, of the respect entertained for her, not only by those owning her sway at home and abroad, but by many millions of the English-speaking race who were cut off from the parent country by the blundering of a stupid predecessor. Her Majesty has had a long and prosperous reign, albeit she has enjoyed no immunity from that domestic bereavement and sorrow that comes to all, both great and humble, and no subject worthy of the name will wish her any other fate than a long continuance of a reign that has been more eventful, more prosperous, more progressive, more beneficial to the human race than that of any of her illustrious predecessors, not even excluding the days of good Queen Bess.

On the 20th of June next, Queen Victoria will have reigned 67 years. Only one sovereign of Great Britain has exceeded this term. George III. began to reign in 1760, and his successor ascended the throne in 1820, but during a portion of the intervening 60 years the unfortunate King could scarcely be said to have reigned. Henry III. was King of England from 1216 to 1272—fifty-six years. When he began his reign he was in ill-health and only a boy of sixteen. He had a chequered career. The country met with many reverses by the war on the continent. Several fine French provinces were wrested from English control, and in the succeeding civil war the King was made a captive. More hurtful to British interests were the great events in the reign of George III. He aided in the loss of the American colonies. Great Britain was dragged into costly and exhaustive wars with neighbors, and the public debt of the country, which had doubled during the reign of George II., when it was about as large as that of Canada now is, was increased from \$510,070,000 when George III. ascended the throne to the fabulous and oppressive sum of \$4,174,504,800 in 1820, when George IV. became king.

The contrast between the long rules of the past with those of her Majesty is thus most marked. How different it might have been if Queen Victoria had been less of a constitutional ruler and more of an autocratic head of the nation. While other thrones have toppled she has been guided by the wisdom of the great minds who have been her advisers—by Melbourne, by Robert Peel, by Derby, by Aberdeen, by Palmerston, by Russell, by Disraeli, by Gladstone (the unexcelled), and now by the democratic Rosebery. She has witnessed the quiet evolution of the electorate from a comparatively narrow franchise to what is virtually the reign of the common people. She has witnessed the advance of the democracy, and she has done so without apprehension, for she knows that the practical British people respect a good wife, a good mother, a sympathizing headcenter of a great

people. Instead of engaging in political intrigues, which cost more than one of her predecessors their heads, the Queen and her family have identified themselves with the life of the nation, and have aided in the promotion of the social and industrial welfare of the people. In this they have shown good sense, and have in no small degree contributed to the stability of her Majesty's throne. And just in proportion as the royal family continue to recognize the necessity for steadily pursuing this line of conduct, and in responding to the highest aspirations of the English-speaking race, of which the British Isles are the center, will the stability of the monarchy be promoted or impaired.

SUPPORTS SIR OLIVER.

Principal Grant of Queen's College, though an independent Conservative, strongly supports Sir Oliver Mowat's Administration. We will give extracts from his address in a future issue.

COLDWIN SMITH BACK.

The Distinguished Scholar Talks on His Favorite Topic.

Interesting Interview on Continental Union.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's connection as honorary president of the Continental Union Association with the unionist movement having attracted attention and called forth comment both in Canada and in England, an ADVERTISER representative in Toronto interviewed him as to his present position and that of the association in regard to this question. His reply is as follows:

"The movement in favor of continental union was as spontaneous and as natural as any popular movement could be. It was caused by the impoverishment resulting from the loss of the American market consequent on the passing of the McKinley Act. Farm property had greatly fallen, and was still falling in value. The flower of our population was going over in great numbers to the United States, and there were thousands of houses vacant in Toronto, partly, no doubt, as a result of the collapse of the boom in real estate, but partly also from commercial depression. In these circumstances it was natural, and, unless blind allegiance is the duty of our people it was right, that they should challenge policy and call for a free discussion of external relations. I have the best authority for believing that the feeling, though unorganized, was strong throughout the border counties and in the Province of Quebec. No one who knows Canada needs to be told that unionist sentiments are often entertained without being avowed in public, and are even sometimes masked in public by conventional homage to British connection.

"The notion that the movement was got up by me is utterly baseless. When it occurred I was away at a health resort in the South, and it had come to a head before my return. Assuredly I had no hand in bringing on the economical crisis by which it was produced, for I was the president of the Commercial Union Association, the object of which was to obtain for Canada free access to the American market without prejudice to the political question. I wrote against the McKinley Act, and when the Government at Washington, irritated by the conduct of the Government at Ottawa, was shutting the door against reciprocity, I did everything in my power to get the door ajar. Nor will anyone hold me responsible for the unfriendly feeling between the United States and Canada which shows itself, among other manifestations, in tariff wars. Strong as my belief is in the advantages and the ultimate certainty of union, I have never desired to see its coming hastened by any sort of pressure, or brought about in any but a free and honorable way, with the full consent of our mother country. That the advocacy of continental union under these conditions, whether it may be deemed politic or not, is against the reasonable in England, recent intercourse with Englishmen and with English statesmen enables me confidently to assert. Personal object, I could have none. No possible benefit of any kind could accrue to me from any political change. I knew that in countenancing the movement I should have a social guarantee to run in Toronto, though I could scarcely anticipate the behavior of some who flatter themselves that they are the counterparts of English gentlemen and the models for our manners. I was in fact brought to the front at last largely by my loyalty to liberty of opinion, which there was a disposition to impugn, and which, I trust as a public writer and a citizen, I shall never fail to uphold. Nor would it have been very chivalrous on my part to allow men, young men especially, who might have been influenced by my writings to go under fire while I remained safe in my tent.

"The object of the Continental Union Association was not, as its enemies said, to hand over Canada to the United States, but to obtain by constitutional means the leave of the British Government for the submission of the question to the Canadian people, and to furnish the people with such information as was necessary to prepare them for the vote. Its main work has been by the circulation of literature, to make the facts, especially the commercial facts, more generally known through the country, and especially to the farming population. Nor do I think that it can be accused of having sent abroad anything that was unconstitutional, inflammatory, needlessly offensive, or not likely to conduce to the calm and practical consideration of this momentous question.

"Since the formation of the Continental Union Society, however, the immediate situation has, in two respects, been greatly changed, and eyes which at that time were turned toward continental union have since been turned, for the time at least, in another direction.

"In the first place, the party opposed to the McKinley Act and to protection has come into power in the United States and taken in hand the revision of the tariff. What the outcome will be we scarcely yet know. Probably it will be a reduction of duties, including some which affect Canada, though far from a tariff for revenue only. Canada can hardly fail to be in some degree a gainer. The worst of it is that the relief will be precarious. Next year may, and according to present electoral indications probably will, see the protectionist party returning to power, and what is now done may, when Mr. Cleveland's presidential term is ended, be undone by a Republican Congress. Commercial union, which would have swept away the customs line, given both countries a full experience of the advantages of free trade, and at the same time multiplied and strengthened commercial connections, would have had in it the promise of per-

manence. But there is no trusting to the permanence of the present legislation, and the Canadian farmer can scarcely see his land or raise cattle in the confident expectation of being able to export his grain or stock. For the present, however, the effect of tariff revision, or the prospect of it, has been the same as that of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, which stayed the strong movement, then on foot, in favor of continental union. The exodus from Canada to the United States appears for the time to have ceased, while some of those who had emigrated have returned.

"In the second place there has been a financial crisis of the most disastrous kind in the United States, aggravated and protracted by the conflict in Congress about the tariff. It seems probable that this crisis is the penalty of unwise management and speculation; that of the apparent loss much is practically liquidation; that the vital sources of national prosperity remain unimpaired; and that before long the action of the recuperative forces will be seen. But in the meantime the evil effects are felt through all departments of industry and trade. Added to the financial crisis is the coal strike, scattering commercial havoc far beyond its own pale. It was to be expected that this spectacle, while it lasted, should cause Canadians to recoil from closer relation with the country which is its scene.

"There could be no use in the unseasonable discussion of a great question, or in pressing on the public mind a subject from which, at the moment, it is averse. The only effect would be fruitless irritation, which every sensible and right-minded man would wish to avoid. The Continental Union Association, therefore, has acted wisely in suspending any operation more aggressive than the quiet circulation of literature among those who express a wish for information, and of whom the number has been large.

"It is my firm belief, a belief in which 25 years of familiarity with this question in all its aspects have confirmed me, that the reunion of the English-speaking race on this continent is the dictate of nature, and that without it the resources of Canada cannot be developed, nor can her people enjoy their destined measure of prosperity and the fair earnings of their labor. As an Englishman, looking, before all things, to the interest and honor of my native land, I am convinced that Great Britain, instead of being the loser, will be greatly the gainer by exchanging a barren and dangerous liability for the assured friendship of all her offspring on this side of the Atlantic and the friendly voice of Canada in the councils of this continent. In this I have had the concurrence of Englishmen, not only unquestionably patriotic, but high in the service of the state. It is my belief also that nature will in the end prevail, though her triumph may be long delayed by special interests, such as that which an official class has in a separate government, that of protected manufacturers, or that of aspirants to Imperial honors, as well as by the general sentiment which has been created by a century of separation, and a series of disputes, territorial or commercial, just as the union of Scotland and England has delayed long after its benefits had been demonstrated by Bacon; while on the other hand the consummation may any day be brought about by a sudden stroke of destiny, such as a great maritime war in Europe, which would cut off Canada from her European trade. But there is a narrow limit to an old man's personal prospects, though not to his hopes or aspirations for the good of his community and his country. I cannot, therefore, practically before the Canadian people the cause which I have passed into other hands than mine."

West Middlesex.

Some Forcible Questions Put to Candidate Welch.

He Will Vote Against Sir Oliver Mowat.

Attempt to Play the Roome Election Dodge Again.

APRIL, May 22.—The election racket is here, and last night we listened to the latest nominee of the Patron, explaining his views in the school house of school section No. 4, Elfrid. There was a good attendance of those wishing to hear what he had to say, and certainly he did not give them much for their trouble in coming. He began with the farmers, and said if they were united they could control all legislation for their own benefit. He then slid off on the Dominion's enormous expense the Senate and House of Commons at Ottawa, the Governor-General's salary, superannuations, etc., which, of course, if elected, he was going to reduce. Then the tariff came in for review, and he was going to have that reduced to a revenue basis and so destroy all combines, which weighed so heavy on the farmer, who were the bone and sinew of the country. But after part of his little speech, which evidently had been committing to memory for some time, showed plainly enough that he went into the Ottawa business only for the sake of the assumption that he was fair when he attacked the Mowat Government, for he said they were just as bad. He wanted all salaries cut down, but would of course have his own salary, as Secretary of the Patrons (\$1,000 a year), as it now is. At the close Mr. Welch, who is of a Conservative family, and until he got his present office always worked with the Conservatives, was asked the question, "Suppose, after the election, the two parties were found relatively to stand as they now do, and on the meeting of Parliament a vote of want of confidence in the Government was moved, how would you vote?" Such a question was evidently more than he expected, but he said he would support any government that would give the required legislation. This was not satisfactory, and he was pressed for a more explicit answer. He then said he, as a Patron, would support any government that would give legislation satisfactory to the organization. This would not do, and he was then asked what he would do if a vote of want of confidence was moved before any legislation was introduced? To this he gave the same evasive reply, showing clearly that he would not support the Mowat Government if elected. He was then asked if he belonged to the P. A. organization. This was evidently another unexpected snag. In answer to this he refused to say, though pressed hard, whether he was or was not a member. He was then asked simply to say that he was not a member, and this he absolutely refused to do, on the plea that the P. A. is a "religious order." The meeting was there-fore left to infer anything else, that he is a member of the P. A. The fact is evident enough that he has not the slightest expectation of being elected. He

is merely used as a decoy duck for the Conservative party, and every Liberal vote given to him on the 26th of June, whether the voter be a Patron or P. A., is a vote given to the Conservatives. The Conservatives present last night seemed to understand the game thoroughly, and supported Mr. Welch heartily. It will be recollected that a short time ago John A. Leitch, the Conservative nominee, was in Strathroy, where Mr. Welch has his office, and we may imagine that John did not come away without calling on Lyman. Put this with John's denunciation of the Patrons when he was west, and the conclusion is irresistible that there is a "combine." The plan is doubtless that worked at the last election in this riding. If John A. Leitch can drive the Liberal Patron to vote for Welch, the whole Conservative brigade, regardless of any obligation, will go for Leitch. Let every Liberal poll his vote for Ross, and place no confidence in the men who have so frequently deceived them.

THAT ROYAL FARCE REPORT.

Rumor in Toronto That it is Being Purposely Kept Back at Ottawa.

TORONTO, May 23.—A very prominent prohibitionist informs your correspondent that there is grave reason to believe that the report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic will not be presented to Parliament in time for its consideration this session. Despite Sir John Thompson's pledge some time ago for an early issue of at least a preliminary report, none such is forthcoming. At first this was attributed to the absence of Mr. E. F. Clarke, at the Ontario Legislature, but that has been proven for some time. The evidence collected with such deliberation, it was remarked, has all been in for months. The opinion is gaining ground here that the report will not see the light this session, unless vigorous action is taken to demand it by some member on the floor of the House.

The Gas Was Turned On!

TORONTO, May 22.—Jennie Hamilton, a domestic, employed for a few days past at 38 Metcalfe street, by John Murray, was found dead in bed this morning by her employer. The gas was turned on and the girl had been asphyxiated.

NOT EVEN A STRAW.

(Sarnia Observer.)
The London Free Press has fallen into an amusing error in classifying Mr. J. M. Courtwright, of Inwood, as a Liberal who admired Mr. Meredith so much that he refused the nomination of the East Lambton Liberals. The Conservatives of Lambton feel humiliated over the ignorance displayed by the leading party organ in Western Ontario, as to the prominent men of its own party in this country, and the Liberals are laughing at its frantic efforts to find something to say to bolster up Mr. Meredith's waning influence in London. The Free Press has probably learned by this that Mr. Courtwright was the Conservative nominee-apparent for East Lambton, until the P. A. wing of the party stepped in and threw him overboard for an outsider of their own stripe.

UNTRUTHS ABOUT LICENSES.

(Port Hope Guide.)
The Toronto World publishes a cartoon this morning, labeled "Moral Suasion," and says: "The Government, through license commissioners, are now holding back licenses in Hamilton, Stratford, Peterboro and Durham, and wherever they consider themselves weak. It is a well-considered plan of intimidation directed against wavering liquor men."

We are not in a position to say aught about Hamilton, Stratford or Peterboro, but if the charges against the license officials are as untrue there as they are here in Durham, we can say that there is not a tittle of evidence to show that any intimidation is practiced. Here, on the contrary, one of the commissioners is a life-long Conservative. It so happens that three hotels were refused a renewal of their licenses, two of those were Liberals, and one application from Port Hope was dismissed, the applicant being a life-long Liberal. The licenses were all granted on or prior to April 25. The World had better try another tack.

The Downward Path.

Senior partner—Keep a close watch on De Ledger's accounts this summer. Junior partner—Eh? Is he playing the race? Senior partner—Worse! He has moved to the suburbs and is going to raise his own vegetables.

The worst of cannibals is a monster who feeds on a good wife's heart.

When a man turns hog he more than makes up in bristles what he lacks in hams.

A blackmailing sheet is the only place in which to advertise for lost reputation.

Wit tickles with a sting.

SCROFULA 12 YEARS

Always Sore. Face Burned Like Fire. Ashamed to be Seen. Four Doctors but Little Benefit. Cured by CUTICURA.

For about ten or twelve years I have been troubled with scrofula. My head was always sore, my face was dry and scaly, and burned like fire most of the time. The body had big red spots on it, and I did not know what to do. I went to four different doctors and they helped me at first. In the fall I got worse again, then I tried other remedies, but they did me no good. I was ashamed to go out in public. I was a sight to look at. Every one would say, "What is the matter, why don't you take something?" Even at my daily labor I had to wear a sort of cap to keep the dirt from getting into the sores. After I would wash, I would be covered with big red pimples all over my neck and face. Some two or three people asked me to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I did try them, and am glad I have done so. Oh, to say I am a well man, and in the best of health since I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too highly. I enclose my portrait.

LEWIS W. RATON, Louisville, Pa.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Tonic internally to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with CUTICURA SOAP, externally to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair, cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, Resolvent, 50c; CUTICURA, 25c; CUTICURA SOAP, 10c. CUTICURA, Resolvent, 50c; CUTICURA, 25c; CUTICURA SOAP, 10c. CUTICURA, Resolvent, 50c; CUTICURA, 25c; CUTICURA SOAP, 10c.

DISPENSES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and dry skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

RHEUMATIC PAINS CURED. In one minute the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, neuralgic, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price, 25c.

CHAPMAN'S

HOSE, HOSE, HOSE,

HOSE for the Baby.
HOSE for the Children,
HOSE for the Boys.
HOSE for the Girls.
HOSE for Women.
HOSE for Men.
HOSE for Everybody.
HOSE of Every Description.
Black HOSE
White HOSE.
Tan HOSE.
Cardinal HOSE.
Lisle HOSE
Balbriggan HOSE
Cashmere HOSE
Bicycle HOSE

Choose from a full stock.
Don't put it off.
Come early.

10,000 Hose. Quite a lot to choose from
Isn't it? Here are some of them . . .

For the Baby

First, of course. We have some dainty little Socks, in pink, pale blue, white or black, at 12½c a pair. Baby looks so cute in them, and the colors will not stain.

For the Children

We have ¾ Cotton Hose, in black, white, pink and pale blue—all fast colors,

12½c, 14c and 15c a pair.

For the Girls

We have Black Cotton, spliced knees' heels and toes, Hermsdorf dye, at 9c' 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c a pair.

Tan, Cardinal and White, stainless dye, spliced heel and toe, at 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c a pair.
Cashmere, spliced heel and toe, at 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c a pair.

For the Boys

Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, spliced knees, heels and toes, Hermsdorf dye, at 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c and 50c a pair.
Ribbed Cashmere spliced knees, heels and toes, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 45c, 50c a pair.

For Men

We have strong Black Cotton Hose (Hermsdorf dye), spliced, at 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c.

Lisle Thread, in black and fancy colors, at 30c.
Also a special line of Black Silk Hose (Hermsdorf dye), spliced, great value at 50c a pair.
Balbriggan, spliced heel and toe, at 12½c, 18c and 25c.
Natural Wool, reinforced heels and toes, at 25c and 35c.

For Women

We have something special and extra value. Black Cotton Hose, 40 gauge. Hermsdorf dye, spliced heel and toe, at 12½c a pair. See these, sure.

Combed Maco Cotton, spliced, Hermsdorf dye, at 15c, 18c and 19c a pair.
Silky Fibre Egyptian Cotton Hose, spliced sole, heel and toe, Hermsdorf black, at 25c and 35c.
Cardinal, Tan and White Hose, stainless dye, spliced, at 19c and 25c a pair.
Balbriggan, reinforced heel and toe, at 12½c, 15c, 18c and 25c a pair.
Super Lisle, extra 4-thread, spliced, at 40c, 60c and 75c a pair.
Black Silk Hose, stainless dye, at 75c a pair.
Ladies' Opera Hose, in pink and black, at 35c a pair.

These are all new goods, imported especially for our summer trade. You will find them just as represented—or better.
We have been calling your attention especially to HOSE to-day, but might just mention that we have other departments fully equipped.

Small Wares,
Dress Goods,
Staples.

Millinery and Mantles,
Clothing, Ordered and Ready-made.
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.

In fact, everything to make up an up-to-date general drygoods store. Come in and inspect our stock.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.