

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1862.

The Daily Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS.
Daily, by mail, per year \$10.00 (10 pages).....\$1.00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....\$1.00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

Western Advertiser.

OUR WEEKLY EDITION.
By mail, per annum.....\$7.75

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO
LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and
Mng. Dir.

London, Monday, April 26, 1897.

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

SAYS "The Fourth Estate,"

New York:
"The London (Ontario) Advertiser is considered by those competent to judge, the best paper in Ontario outside of Toronto."

The Big Three:

.....
DAILY ADVERTISER—2 p.m.
Edition (circulating throughout city, suburbs and surrounding neighborhood).
.....
DAILY ADVERTISER—4 p.m.
Edition (circulating throughout city, suburbs and surrounding neighborhood).
.....
WESTERN ADVERTISER—Our mammoth weekly.
.....
Combined, they cover Canada's most progressive territory.
.....

London is the capital and important railway center of the most fertile and smiling territory in the world. It lies between Niagara and Detroit, and Great Lakes north and south, in the agricultural garden of the continent.

The London Advertiser has been established 34 years.

It supplies full market reports, and goes into the hands of live business men, wide-awake farmers, and the general public.

It has always been a favorite in home circles, where its advertisements are carefully read in the leisure of evening by those who do the buying.

The Advertiser goes into thousands of homes where, through habit, and identity of opinion, it is the only newspaper taken. Without it, "the whole field" cannot possibly be covered.

The purchasing quality of the circulation of The Advertiser has been frequently tested in specific instances by leading merchants, with the most satisfactory results.

The circulation of The Advertiser increased 20 per cent during the past five months, and will more than maintain this percentage of increase throughout 1897.

There is one infallible test of the advertising efficacy of any newspaper—namely, results. Make the trial!

Estimates of cost, and proof-sheets of advertising, furnished on application. Advertisers in these columns will find themselves in good company. Only clean advertising accepted.

As viewed by the Montreal Witness, the new Canadian tariff is such that the wheels of trade are likely to revolve merrily.

The difference between empty talk and sensible action has been exemplified by the new Government at Ottawa. Their pro-British trade policy is everywhere acclaimed, at home and abroad.

Even the Senators of the Dominion will have plenty to do, if they desire to put in a good day's work, when they resume sittings this week. Sir Oliver Mowat has placed before them several very important measures.

May we suggest to Sir Charles Tupper that it might be good policy for him to cease grumbling for one day, and try to look on the cheerful side of things? An Opposition leader who is always scolding never makes much headway.

Chief Justice Meredith, in answer to a reporter, has once more denied a rumor that he intended to leave the bench and cast in his lot with the Suppers and Fosters. The Chief Justice, it need scarcely be added, has absolutely no taste for either Dominion or Provincial politics in the present condition of affairs. He will not leave the bench to engage in a long struggle in Opposition. Who can fail to commend his good sense?

A feature of the British celebration of her Majesty's diamond jubilee which will interest Canadians who cross the Atlantic to witness the novel display will be the huge bonfires. At a given signal from the top of each range of hills in the United Kingdom, these great fires will be set ablaze. The signal, which will be given at exactly 10

p.m., will be seen as well as heard. Its explosion will be accompanied by a vivid glare, lasting nearly a minute, and it will be easily distinguished at a distance of thirty miles. In the early days of the islands, the lighted bonfire on the hilltops was not an evidence of rejoicing; it was an information to the native that danger was threatened—that an enemy was near.

As Viewed in England.

The Canadian correspondent of the London Times cabled to that paper a long report of Finance Minister Fielding's speech on the introduction of the new Canadian tariff, and the report comes from the British metropolis that the excellent synopsis of the address has "set everyone talking of Canada's pro-British tariff departure." The St. James Gazette (Conservative) calls it "a great example from Canada." The London Globe says it is Canada's thank offering. The Pall Mall Gazette professes to see in it Canada's spirited reply to the Dingley Bill. This is scarcely a correct estimate of the intentions of the new Canadian tariff. Long before the Dingley Bill was thought of, the Liberals of Canada, through their representatives in Parliament, had declared in favor of the principle of preferential treatment for British goods as some return to the Motherland for receiving our products without tax of any kind. The new Canadian tariff puts this declaration in force.

"The Canadian Liberals have," the Pall Mall Gazette adds, "found the Conservatives bathing, and have gone off with their clothes." The home illustration hardly applies. The Conservative leaders often threatened to go bathing in the waters of British trade freedom, but whenever anyone suggested that action would speak louder than words, they shiveringly clung to their garments, and demanded that Great Britain should first doff her garments of trade freedom, and again set up that policy of restriction which many years ago she discarded as disastrous to her best interests.

It was easy to talk about an impossible policy, Canada, under the new Government, has ceased talking, and has acted. This fact is recognized by the cable correspondents, who say that "every newspaper comment in Britain sees in the Canadian tariff a possible opening for a new commercial era for the empire."

The declaration of the Canadian Government will have the approval of the vast majority of the people. A new era has even now been entered on. The future will be big with beneficial results, or all portents are misleading.

The Numbered Ballot.
The Dominion law providing for a vote by ballot was passed by the Liberal Government of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie in 1874, the measure being introduced by Mr. (afterwards Sir) A. A. Dorion.

A reference to the debating which took place on the provisions of that measure, which now finds no opponents, shows that in some respects it was keenly opposed by the Opposition leaders.

It is not generally known that a very strong endeavor was made by the Conservative chiefs to have all ballots numbered, the same as in England and in Ontario.

We read in the report of the debate that in amendment to the Government proposal that the ballots should not be numbered, Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Abbott "moved that each ballot paper shall have a number on the back, and shall have attached a counterfoil with the same number on the face. He went on to speak of the impossibility otherwise of detecting impersonated voters, and quoted from reports to show that where the ballot was absolutely inviolable it gave great facilities for abuses."

Mr. Dorion replied, asserting that the cases of impersonation would be but few. Sir John Macdonald contended that if the impersonations were few, the cases in which secrecy would be violated were also few, and he thought that justice to the people was of far more importance than secrecy in any one case.

This strong plea for a numbered ballot as an aid to the detection of fraud was met by Hon. Edward Blake, who said that the idea of impersonation had struck him; but he considered that the measure as it presented itself now should be adopted—open, of course, to amendment as occasion required. Mr. Blake further explained that under the new laws they would have an experiment with the Australian ballot law in the Dominion, and a trial of the English ballot law in Ontario, and they could judge of their respective merits.

In order that there might be no doubt as to what he meant, Hon. Mr. Abbott explained the operation of his proposed number-4 ballot, and counter-

foil, the number on the counterfoil being not necessarily the same as that on the voters' list, but one of another set of numbers to that which might be accorded to the voters.

In view of the discussion on the new election law now in progress in the Dominion House of Commons, this peep into the debate on the introduction of vote by ballot will have much interest to very many readers.

Battle With Burglars,

Who Hold Up a Store in Chatham.

The Proprietor Compelled to Hand Over His Cash.

Detective Mahoney Probably Fatally Shot by One of the Desperadoes—Both the Ruffians Captured.

Chatham, Ont., April 26.—What has started this city is the holding up of a store by masked men, followed by the arrest of the men supposed to be the robbers, and that in a few days. Price 25c. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25c. Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and influenza up to a cold in a few hours. Price 25c. Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedsily heals the lungs. Price 25c. Munyon's Kidney Cure speedsily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c. Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c. Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c.—cures the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts. Munyon's Asthma Cure relieves in three minutes and cures permanently. Price, 81c. Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. \$1. A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists. Mostly 25c. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 11 and 13 Albert street, Toronto, answered with free medical advice for any disease.

HANDLED OVER THE CASH.

Mr. McConnell immediately handed over the entire receipts of the day, amounting to a little over \$100. The colored robber pocketed the money, and then hastily left the store, making low words the G. T. R. Chief of Police Young acted with his usual promptitude, dispatching two teams east and west, and then setting out with some of his men in pursuit of the desperadoes. The trunk authorities took a keen interest in the case, and promptly notified the chief of the fact that a hand car had been stolen by tramps, and left near Stoney Point. Delay occurred in Provincial Detective Campau, receiving word of the occurrence, but at 6 o'clock yesterday morning he and Detective Mahoney set out from Windsor for Belle River, as which point it was supposed the robbers might be. They discovered two men in an empty box car, and believing that they were the men wanted, proceeded to place them under arrest.

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE.

The two offered resistance, and a terrible struggle ensued, during which the colored man shot Detective Mahoney fatally, while he in turn was severely wounded by Campau. The two officers stood a fusillade from four revolvers in the hands of the men, who shot to kill, but at last the courage of the desperadoes disappeared, and they surrendered.

The two were brought to Chatham by an eastbound freight and lodged in the cells. The wounded officer was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where Dr. J. L. Bray made an examination of his wounds. The 38-caliber bullet was found to have struck him over the fifth rib, on the left side, in the center of the heart, and to have clipped a rib, and thereby deflected, passing to the lumbar region. The doctor said that he was unable to find the bullet. He says that unless inflammation supervenes, the wound may not prove fatal, but that it is not certain yet whether it has not touched a vital spot. Last night the injured man was resting quietly. The wounded tramp had a number of large pellets of shot lodged in his head. His hand is also painfully lacerated.

THE DESPERADOES.

The men gave their names as Chas. Brown and C. C. Moore, the former being the colored man. They told the officers they were from London, and were making for Chicago. They both deny any connection with the hold-up, but Detective Campau says that from their description he is certain they are the men who have been engaged in the hold-up act in Detroit and Walkerville.

Everybody regards the clever preliminary work of Chief Young as commendatory while it goes without saying that the brave officers who fought the desperate tramps are entitled to the warmest praise.

TREND OF TRADE.

Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade in Canada.

New York, April 26.—Dun & Co.'s report says: Trade in general lines in the Province of Ontario is fair. In Nova Scotia business has improved, but the country roadways are in bad condition, and remittances slow. The St. John, N. B., lumber mills are in active operation. Newfoundland reports its seal fisheries prospects improved. Brighter weather has stimulated trade at Montreal. Navigation is open, and the movement of merchandise much more active to western and northwestern points. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amount to \$16,841,000 this week, against \$19,144,000 last week, and \$17,725,000 in the week a year ago. There are 22 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, compared with 35 last week, 37 in the week a year ago, and 32 two years ago.

A CHINESE SCHOOLBOY.

The Chinese school children have instituted into them at an early age habits of hard, steady study. At the age of 5 a boy begins his schooling. At daylight he is given a task, and after it is completed is allowed an hour for breakfast. Again later he has an hour for luncheon, but he is at his study nearly twelve hours a day, seven days in the week. All the time that he is not saying his lessons he is learning about at the top of his voice. He is taught rudimentary astronomy, physics and natural history, but greater stress is laid upon writing and his literary studies than upon any other branch.—Harper's Round Table

MUNYON'S MOTTO

Tell the Truth and Nothing But the Truth.

HONEST TESTIMONIALS

From Canadian People Are Positive Proof of the Success of His

BROAD HOMEOPATHY

What People Who Have Been Cured by the Munyon Remedies Have to Say About Them.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, Merton, Ontario, says: "I was troubled with dyspepsia and nervousness for twenty years. I tried everything that was advertised and consulted many doctors, who did me no good. I began using Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure and Nerve Cure, and they have proved the best thing that I have ever used. I am feeling better than I have before in years."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25c. Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and influenza up to a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedsily heals the lungs. Price 25c. Munyon's Kidney Cure speedsily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c. Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c. Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

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A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists. Mostly 25c. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 11 and 13 Albert street, Toronto, answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Petrolea.

London Conference Examinations of Young Men.

A Company of Oil Drillers Bound for India—Interest Felt in the English Syndicate.

Petrolea, April 23.—The annual examination for the probationers and candidates for the industry were held in this town, and closed last evening. The following constitute the board of examiners: Rev. Geo. Jackson, president, C. T. Scott, B.A. (secretary), W. Williams, D.D., J. W. Holmes, J. R. Gundy, A. L. Russell, S. Bond, A. Cunningham, J. Wilson, B.A., W. J. Ford, LL.B., and J. Philip. The thirty young men were held in the examinations, and obtained certificates as follows:

Probationers of three years—Six obtained first-class certificates, and two obtained second-class certificates.

Probationers of one year—Two obtained first-class, nine obtained second-class, and four obtained third-class.

Candidates—One first-class, and four second-class. Last evening a public meeting was held in the church, which was completely filled. Rev. George Jackson, of London, president of the conference, presided. Excellent addresses were delivered by Rev. S. Bond, of Seaford, on "The Aims and Methods of the Christian Ministry," and by Rev. J. W. Holmes, of Mitchell, on "The Methodist Church: Its Rules and Policy." After the address by Rev. C. T. Scott, secretary of the board, presented the young men with their certificates, the matters connected with the examination were rendered appropriate music, and Miss E. S. Case, formerly of London, who was visiting for India, gave a very fine effect two beautiful solos.

Owing to the very gracious revival of the industry, and which could not be closed, the examinations were held in the council chamber, Victoria Hall, kindly granted for the purpose. The Rev. Dr. Williams, of Listowel, preached at the revival services on Monday night, the Rev. Geo. Jackson on Tuesday evening, and Rev. A. L. Russell on Wednesday evening. All the visitors expressed themselves as greatly delighted with their visit to this prosperous and active center of the oil industry of Canada.

Chas. McKenzie, ex-M. P. of Sarnia, was in our city today, looking well and hearty. Our main street was thronged last evening to quite a late hour, by the oil men, awaiting word from Ottawa. The news was received here about 10:30, and posted in the Iroquois Hotel, by Mr. Brantford, the G. N. W. agent.

The following oil drillers leave here Monday for India. They are engaged by Mr. A. F. Townsend. They sail from Portland on the 29th inst., by the Vancouver, of Dominion Steamship Line: Charles Rawlings, Sidney Jackson, James Miller, Harvey Bevins, George McKenna (of Oil Springs) and John Stokes.

J. H. Duthie (passenger agent) and W. T. Dockrill (of the C. P. R.), visited our town this week.

Representatives of the English syndicate are billeted at the Iroquois Hotel, and are very busy looking over the different matters connected with the concern. It is generally supposed they mean business, and that the deal will be made, but it will be a month or so before anything is definitely known.

E. Preston, James Flett, Charles Wall and other members of Court Louise, No. 63, C. O. F., went out to their last night, and instituted a court of this order in that thriving village. They report a good time, and the new court starts with 25 members.

DISSOLUTION SALE

The Stock of Men's Furnishings.

Boys' and Men's Ready-Made Clothing

And Fine Ordered Clothing,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Thos. Pethick

Successor to Pethick & McDonald.

RAILWAY**Time Tables**

CORRECTED FEB. 10, 1897.

It is requested that local railway officials keep the ADVERTISER posted as to changes whenever made.

L. E. & D. R. R.

Leave London..... 6:25 a.m. 10:45 a.m. 2:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m.
Arrive London..... 8:45 a.m. 2:30 p.m. 10:35 p.m.

Note: Trains leaving London at 10:05 and 7:00 run to St. Thomas only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**Going East.**

DEPART—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London.....	6:25	10:45	2:30	7:00
Woodstock.....	6:40	11:00	2:45	7:15
Galt.....	6:50	11:10	2:55	7:25
Port Hope.....	7:00	11:20	3:05	7:35
Kingston.....	7:10	11:30	3:15	7:45
Ottawa.....	7:20	11:40	3:25	7:55
Montreal.....	7:30	11:50	3:35	8:05

Going West.

DEPART—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London.....	8:15	11:25	8:10	11:30
Woodstock.....	8:30	11:40	8:25	11:45
Galt.....	8:40	11:50	8:35	11:55
Port Hope.....	8:50	12:00	8:45	12:05
Kingston.....	9:00	12:10	8:55	12:15
Ottawa.....	9:10	12:20	9:05	12:25
Montreal.....	9:20	12:30	9:15	12:35

Trains arrive from the east at 11:18 a.m., 8:00 p.m., 11:20 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**Southern Division.****MAIN LINE—Going East.**

DEPART—	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B).....	3:30 a.m.	3:35 a.m.
Washington Express.....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:30 a.m.	4:35 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A).....	12:25 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Pay Express.....	12:45 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
Washington Express (A).....	4:20 p.m.	4:25 p.m.
Mixed.....	7:10 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
Detroit Express.....	12:20 p.m.	12:25 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

DEPART—	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A).....	3:45 a.m.	3:50 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:30 a.m.	4:35 a.m.
Lehigh Express.....	11:05 a.m.	11:10 a.m.
Washington Express (A).....	11:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Chicago Express (A).....	11:30 a.m.	11:35 a.m.
Pacific Express (A).....	6:25 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
Mail.....	8:50 p.m.	8:55 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

DEPART—	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lehigh Express (B).....	3:30 a.m.	3:35 a.m.
Washington Express.....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:30 a.m.	4:35 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A).....	12:25 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Pay Express.....	12:45 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
Washington Express (A).....	4:20 p.m.	4:25 p.m.
Mixed.....	7:10 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
Detroit Express.....	12:20 p.m.	12:25 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

DEPART—	ARRIVE	DEPART
Express.....	10:00 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
Mail.....	6:30 p.m.	6:45 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

DEPART—	ARRIVE	DEPART
Express.....	9:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
Passenger.....	10:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
Express.....	1:10 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Express.....	5:40 p.m.	7:40 p.m.
Express.....	10:35 p.m.	5:35 p.m.
Mixed.....	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

DEPART—	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (B).....	3:40 a.m.	3:45 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:25 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
Lehigh Express (B).....	11:10 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
Pacific Express (B).....	6:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

DEPART—	ARRIVE	DEPART
Hamilton—Depart.....	7:30 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Hamilton—Arrive.....	7:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Express.....	9:05 a.m.	3:20 p.m.
Express.....	9:20 a.m.	3:35 p.m.
Express.....	10:35 p.m.	5:35 p.m.
Mixed.....	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.

Michigan Central RY.**LONDON TIME.****Canada Southern Division—Going East**

Leave London	Leave St. Thomas
American Express (daily except Monday).....	9:30 a.m. 11:05 a.m.