The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

N LONDON-Daily, 10c per week, delivered.

heDally Advertiser. (TWO EDITIONS.)

Western Advertiser. (OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

Advertising Rates made known on application at office. Address all communications to ADVERTISER PRINTING CO. LONDON . CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and

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

London, Saturday, December 7.

Five Dollars a Week.

In another column a London young man revives the recent discussion at the Free Library Board on the question of transient employment. He takes issue with Mr. Keene, the member of the board who argued that it was wrong to ask any man to work for \$5 a week, and who evidently had the other members with him, as a girl was preferred for the temporary employment.

Our correspondent opens up an interesting question. He asserts that there are dozens of young men like himself in urgent need of employment in this city at the present time and unable to find it. We do not doubt it. A young London mechanic informed the writer that for genuine interest, from start the other day that he had visited ev- to finish, has not been excelled by any ery factory and warehouse in London during the last month, and had offered his services in any capacity, whether at the bench or as messenger, porter or general laborer, but he failed to get a start anywhere. The reply was the same at every place: "We need no assistance; if we were to make any change, we would discharge hands, rather than take on new men." The experience of this man is corroborated by the city advertiser who desired a porter. He had 81 applications for the job within twelve hours of the time when the advertisement was first pub-

When employment is so scarce, and when able-bodied men plead for work at any wage to keep them and those depending on them from starvation, to accept \$5 a week for their services? We may agree with Mr. Keene that it is not sufficient remuneration to enable a man and his family to live decently, but when there are dozens of men struggling for one job it is easy to account for the low remuneration.

Some years ago the workers were told that if they only would indorse the high tax system, they would be guarenteed plenty of work at high wages; and many of them were allured by the gittering promises to vote for the socalled protection. An era of extravaural products, by the sale of which we of the people has risen from \$23,000,000 in 1878 to \$38,000,000 last year. Nearly lation. Millions of dollars of public who shared the "swag" with the men in power at Ottawa, and millions more

have been squandered. This carnival has been conducted for starve or exist on \$5 a week.

The situation is as clear as noonday. You cannot eat your cake and have it, too. You cannot manufacture, at pub- it is that the powers of Europe should timate adviser cannot trust him. lic expense, millionaires at Toronto and exercise a similar sway in the Orient Montreal, and enrich needy and un- and in Turkey and Asia Minor." And scrupulous politicians at Ottawa with- the report in Washington is that sig- Laurier submits for approval is "Nacannot accept low prices for their farm last month been received there that a change of men and methods at Otout paying for it. Canadian farmers fering a heavy loss. When the farmer products of our factories. He makes take in payment for his products, he builty definitely in the strong hands of would be a liberal purchaser of the the leading American republic." products of Canadian factories. Then the high taxes on coal, on iron, on manufacturer has to pay, necessarily source. compels him to charge more for his these raw materials were tax free or.

only subject to a revenue duty. Every intelligent man-we care not curtail the demand for labor both on mote the welfare of the race in a man-

success, and there is not a factory opposition to war hat the world has which does not find the large proportion of its customers among the agricultural population.

The high tax policy has failed. The country demands a change.

A Wonderful Book.

of a lengthy summary of Dr. Mackay's new book, "From Far Formosa. It is a remarkable recital, and will whet the appetite of the reader for the book itself. Nothing further need be said in this connection except to point out to our readers that this extraordinary volume is the joint work of two distinguished sons of Western Ontario. The intrepid missionary, whose marvelous achievements are here chronicled, is a true son of this North land. He comes of good Highland-Canadian parentage, having been born and educated in Zorra, Oxford county. His labors in the island with which his name will in future be indissolubly connected, so graphically set forth in this book, give him rank with Livingstone, Duff, Carey and Paton. The experiences are those of Dr. Mackay: but the book is the work of Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of St. Thomas, another Western Ontario scholar-a Middlesex boy, in fact. Every close friend of Dr. Mackay knows that though he is a great worker-a never-tiring preacher -he has an absolute detestation of sitting down to write. He told his friends here that he simply could not settle himself to complete a book, When he placed his fragmentary papers in the hands of Mr. Macdonald, he chose a master hand. Mr. Macdonald has produced a book that does credit to his style as a writer-a book recent volume of experiences and adventures that has been given to the

Better Than War.

Our cablegrams have indicated that the British reply to the United States dispatch relative to the arbitration of the boundaries of Venezuela and British Guiana strongly combats the view taken by the neighboring republic. Great Britain might submit to arbitrate her territory not included within the Schomberg line, but that is the extent of her concession. The United States claims that Great Britain has no title to any territory except that which it was within the power of Holland to convey to her in 1803, and that it is a breach of the Monroe doctrine for Lord Salisbury to lay claim to additional territory.

Mr. Walter Wellman, the usually well-informed correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald, says that the reply being unfavorable to the United States contention, President Cleveland will, on receipt, submit it to Congress with a strong message pointing out the importance of the principle at stake. In that case it is asserted that Congress would instantly drop all considerations of party and adopt a regance and peculation in high places solution upholding the hands of the followed. While the price of the nat- President. It would do so doubtless by a vote practically unanimous. The are all fed and clothed, steadily fell, same correspondent says that a theory the public debt was piled up, until it has been promulgated at Washington is now over \$250,000,000, requiring a to the effect that Lord Salisbury has very large taxation yearly to provide been anxious to test the temper of for the interest. The annual taxation the American Congress before yielding the point in dispute. "If that is his wish," says the correspondent, "and he one-third of this sum is sent away to had any doubts as to the determinapay the interest on the national debt, tion of the Congress and the American now out of all proportion to the popu- people to stand by the Monroe doctrine at any cost, he will not have money have been stolen by peculators long to wait for an answer which will be conclusive, even if not satis-

This is pretty tall talk, and some may see in it a hint at war. But the the benefit of a comparative few, and same writer concedes that the Presithe many are bled. But for it, this dent and Secretary of State Olney still country, with its marvelous resources, hope that an amicable settlement will such as the United States and every ing to yield the main point at issue man would have been compelled to Their view is that it is just as necessary that "the United States should doubt the nificant intimations had within the tional Progress." It will be assured by exports and submit to excessive taxa- British statesmen were prepared to tawa. tion on the goods which must be im- indorse that policy. The further asported in pay for them, without suf- sertion is made that the British Government is "anxious to improve the is thus prevented from getting that opportunity of forming a tacit alliwhich he has earned, he is compelled ance with the United States for mainto economize. He ceases to buy the tenance of the Monroe doctrine, an alliance which, in the hope of Britan old coat, an old reaper, an old stove, isn statesmanship, would relieve Engserve him, when, if he could import land of much responsibility in this without tax the goods which he must hemisphere and place that responsi-

At this distance, it is impossible to say what truth there is in these depants, on varnish, on nails, and on clarations, but the correspondents say other supplies which the Canadian the information comes from a reliable It is sincerely to be hoped that a peaceable adjustment of the reducts than would be the case if difficulties between the two great branches of the English-speaking race will be arranged. What a triumph for civilization it would be if the two sec-What political party he has hitherto tions of the race could agree to an supported-must now see that the alliance which would enable them to c uses here recited have to an enormous act together at all times in the proextent decreased the purchasing power motion of peace and of commerce. of Canadians, have limited the buying United in their determination they power of farmers upon whose prosper- could put every other nation in the ity we all depend for a livelihood; and world on its good behavior, and pro-

the farm and in the town industries | ner hitherto unattainable. Such an which depend on the farmers for their alliance would be the greatest force in ever known.

By the Way.

Mr. H. H. Ross, M. P. for Dundas county, is the latest Conservative member to speak against the policy of his leaders. A house divided against Today we give the first installment itself cannot stand.

The manager of the London Street Railway has promised that he will instruct his motormen to give the right of way to funerals. This is a matter in which the general public is concerned. The interests of the people generally will be best served if, as far as possible, funeral processions proceed to the cemeteries along thoroughfares upon which there are no trolleys. Speedy transit is of great importance to many street railway passengers, and a long interruption in travel, to permit a funeral procession to pass by, may cause serious inconvenience and Everything should be done decently and in order, and we have no doubt the funeral directors will see to it that street railway travel will be as little delayed by funeral processions

Yesterday we chronicled the putting up of horse flesh for human food as a product of the N. P. Yet another is projected. If the Dominion Government will aid the project, gin will be manufactured in Canada.

The St. Catharines Star says Canada ought to have "pure McKinleyism." There is no such thing as "pure" Mc-Kinleyism. It is corrupt in practice and principle.

Dr. Montague's new remedy for agricultural ills is "cold storage." This will not "cut any ice" with the farmers. Until the heavy burden of taxation is lightened they cannot prosper.

Mr. McGillivray, the high tax candidate, is bidding for the agricultural vote in North Ontario by boasting of his powers as a sheep shearer; but he cannot pull the wool over the eyes of the sturdy yeomen in so flimsy a

Mr. Ives affirms that the Dominion Government will appoint the Montreal customs collector and fill the Cabinet vacancy before new year's. The report that the men in power have really decided to do something is almost in-

Du Maurier has become so tired about hearing about his novel "Trilby," that every reference to it bores him. There are others.

Sir Wm. Hingston's election, under Sir Adolphe Caron's management, could not be a triumph for political purity.

Dr. Montague gives the Dominion Government credit for the great success of Canada's cheese industry. Hitherto there has been a general impression that Canadian dairymen had something to do with it, to say nothing of its progress under the careful supervision of the Ontario Govern-

The Prince of Wales will probably be invited to Toronto in 1897 to open the new municipal buildings there. Of course Canadians would be happy to greet the prince, but it is questionable whether he will accept the invitation. Such functions are very monotonous to him. As the coming king the should, however sacrifice personal feelings to the wishes of his colonial subjects, on whose good will the integrity of the empire largely depends.

Mr. Willoughby, high tax candidate in Cardwell, is the uncompromising follower of a compromised Govern-

The story of the spider and the fly is illustrated in Turkey. The Sultan offered his Premier, Said Pasha, a pretty palace to reside in, but the wily pasha suspected that there was and freedom from debt incurred in war, be reached by Great Britain's consent- a malign motive in the peculiar generosity, and fled to the British em-European country is burdened with, in this contention and agreeing to ar- bassy for refuge. He feared his maswould have been so prosperous that no bitration of the entire tract in dispute. ter meant to quietly dispose of him in the usual Oriental fashion, and no Sultan is quite captake into her hands the balance of able of the deed. It shows his blackpower in the western hemisphere as ness of character when his most in-

UNWISE INVESTMENTS.

a number of Canadian towns efforts are being made to establish boot and shoe factories, and citizens are being canvassed for stock subscriptions to this end. It has always been a matter of regret to conservative men that industries are so frequently promoted with hurrahs and the glitter of extravagant promises. By means of bonuses, tax exemptions and stock secured upon grounds of sentiment, industries are often placed in most undesirable situations. After the bonus has been spent, the natural consequences of founding an industry and choosing a site by artificial means, and no adequate data, are felt, and the iny dies of congenital disease. January 1, 1895, half a dozen, if not a dozen, Canadian shoemaking firms have closed their factories, and the circumstances surrounding retirement from business are not calinspire one with a notion of the fertility of the deserted field .-

HE'S SATISFIED. "Disease is caught from kisses"-To this the youth agrees, But still he isn't troubled, For love is the disease. -Town Topics.

EARTHQUAKES.

Besults of Scientific Observations of Scientific

In time the coming of the earthquake may be foreseen and announced, but so far its advent is unheralded, and in spite of an immense amount of study and investigation not much is actually known about The first really scientific inquiry into the subject dates from the great catastrophe at Naples, in 1857, and was instituted by H. R. Mallet, who laid down the outlines of a system for the investigation of earthquakes which has formed the basis of all subsequent work in that direction. At the same time Palmieri established his seismometric observatory on the slopes of Vesuvius, and demonstrated the necessity of special instruments for measuring the movements of the soil. Since then, says the New York Tribune, every earthquake of importance has been carefully investigated, and the varying phenomena of all of them recorded. A continuous improvement in the instruments employed in the work has been made, and by means of the new selsmograph established at Collegio Romano it was possible to observe at Rome not only the earthquakes which took place in Greece, India and Turkestan, but also to see on March 22 last three distinct waves coming from three distinct shocks in Japan. They had traveled over a space equaling a quarter of the earth's circumference at a speed of about 2,750 yards a second, and were hardly perceptible in Italy, though they revealed themselves in the delicate tracings of the instrument. In the present year a new pendulum has been devised and applied by Mr. Horace Darwin, of the most refined and precise accuracy of registration. It can record and measure a tremor of the earth wholly imperceptible to the senses, and may convey to the cognition of science testimony of a good many earthquakes so delicate that they obtain no popular recognition. In studying the distribution of these

shocks upon the surface of the globe the annals of all countries have come under examination, and immense exhaustive catalogues have been compiled by H. R. Mallet, Alexis Perrey and Fuchs, and quite lately by Orloff and Mushketoff for Russia and the adjoining lands in Asia. Special centers, as we are informed by Prince Krapotkin in a recent number of the Nineteenth Century, have also grown up for a detailed study of earthquakes in South Italy, Greece and Japan-especially in Japan-the land of earthquakes and earthquake studies, where invaluable data are collected by sending out all over the country scores of thousands of postal cards, which are returned every week to the Seis mological Institute with notices of the shocks experienced at each spot. It appears from all these investigations that earthquakes are decidedly more frequent during the winter months than during the summer, and that their frequency stands in some not fully determined relation to atmospheric pressure. The latter, however, is not thought to be a cause of earthquakes, but a condition tending to break an already unstable equilibrium, originating, according to the theory now generally accepted by seismologists, in aqueous action. So much science has determined to its own present satisfaction, but new theories may displace or modify the old, and upon the subject at large the sum total of the unknown is left greatly in excess of that which is known. Experience demonstrates without the aid of instruments that when there has been one shock another is likely to follow it in no long time; so that the city and adjacent territory are thrilled by another vibration it will be quite in the line of precedent, and need not occasion any great alarm, particularly if it is as

light as the one that went before it. Byron tells of a battle in Spain beneath which "an earthquake rolled unheededly away," the recital being commonly regarded as indicating the desperate valor and fury of the combatants, though it may also have borne testimony to the lightness of the shock. Of the great number of these agitations which take place around the rim of the world the majority are harmless, and a good many are so light that they are hardly recognized. But, taken altogether, they indicate that our orb possesses an extremely unstable and tremulous pericarp, requiring careful watching and the most searching and systematic methods of investigation which

can possibly be applied to it.

A Story of Bismarck. A new Bismarck story is told in a Swedish paper by the old lady who figured in it: Fifty-six years ago, when, as a young woman, she was sent to Rome with her governess, and was directed to stop on the way at Berlin where she had a German cousin, a student, whom she had never seen. He met her at the station and greeted her affectionately; he was tall, with a heavy mustache and peculiarly sparkling eyes, and for three days they did the town thoroughly, visiting all the sights and having a good time. He could speak no Swedish and she no German, so they talked French, which he spoke very well. As she was about to go away he said: "My dear couisn, see here. I must tell you that I am not your cousin. My friend, your German cousin, the real one, is busy preparing for his examination, and asked me to take his place and fulfil your father's wishes. My name is Otto von Bismarck.' That was the end of the adventure. Many years after, when she was an old married woman and Prince Bismacrk was chancellor, she again visited Berlin, and sent him her card with a few words written on it. Bismarck at once invited her to the palace, where they talked over old times, and the chancellor thanked her for enabling him to visit the Berlin museums, which he never had a chance to see afterwards.

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 con-dition you are now in "Yes, I was dition you are now in 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 feel-ing, 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 Kidindigestion, and the distribution of the kidneys—Backache—received the assistance of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the ance of misery and suffering state of misery and suffering in six years since he last appeared in first symptoms; delay results 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. &

SATURDAY

From 7 to 10 o'clock

CHAPMAN'S

SILK-Best Wash Silks, worth 4c skein, [CREPON - 10 pieces All-Wool Crepon Tonight 1c HOSE-Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose,

Tonight 39c

HOSE-Ladies' Heavy All-Wool Cashmere Hose, spliced soles and heels and toes, worth 30c, Tonight 21c

worth 50c.

HOSE-Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, double heel and toes, worth 30c,

Tonight 20c HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose double heel and toe, worth 40c,

Tonight 27c MITTS-Ladies' Lined Mocho Mitts, worth Tonight 98c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 40c, Tonight 25c

HANDKERCHIEFS - Initialed Hem-Stitched Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, Tonight 25c

SUITS-Ladies' Wool Ribbed Combination Suits, worth \$1 65, Tonight \$1 25

SUITS-Children's Ribbed Wool Combination Suits, worth \$1 42, Tonight \$1 08 COVERS-Stamped Toilet Covers, worth

Tonight 32c TASSELS - Fancy Silk Tassels, in all shades, worth 10c dozen,

Tonight 5c GLOVES-Boys' Knitted Gloves, worth

Tonight 10c COLLARS - Men's Rubberine Collars,

worth 20c, Tonight 80 SOCKS-Men's Home-Made Socks, worth

Tonight 19c SHIRTS-Men's Extra Heavy Unlaundered

Shirts, worth 75c, Tonight 45c DRAWERS-Men's Odd Plain Knit Draw

ers, worth 50c, Tonight 35c SUSPENDERS-Men's Extra Heavy Elastic Suspenders, leather ends, worth 40c, Tonight 19c

HANDKERCHIEFS - Men's Cream Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 50c,

SHIRTS-Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth

Tonight 50c ULSTERS-Men's Good and Heavy Warn Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6,

ULSTERS-Men's Fine Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$7 50, Tonight \$5 75

Tonight \$4 50

ULSTERS-Men's Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10, Tonight \$8

OVERCOATS-Men's D. B. Fawn and Brown Melton Overcoats, worth \$12, Tonight \$8 SUITS-Men's Fine Tailor-Made D. B.

Suits, worth \$12 50, Tonight \$9 90 PANTS-Men's Good All-Wool Pants,

worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 25

Tonight 25

TWEEDS-10 pieces All-Wool Tweeds, 46

inches wide, regular price 75c, Tonight 40c

TWEEDS-7 pieces Scotch Cheviot Tweed Dress Goods, worth 45c,

Tonight 25c REMNANTS-One lot Remnants of Dress

Goods, regular prices 35c, 50c and 75c, Tonight 25c BROADCLOTHS-5 pieces Broadcloth, 11/2

Tonight 35c CLOTH-4 pieces Cloth Dress Goods,

worsted weave, 48 inches wide, cheap at Tonight 30c

TRIMMINGS-One table Gimps and Trimmings, worth 20c and 25c yard, Tonight 10c

CLOTH-10 pieces Amazon Cloth, all colors, worth 15c, Tonight 10c

FLANNEL-Canton Flannel, wide and heavy, worth 7c,

Tonight 5c SHEETING - Flannel Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 56c,

FLANNELETTE-Fine Flannelette, fancy

Tonight 45c

patterns, worth 15c, Tonight 10c

SERGE-Strong Navy Serge for Boys wear, worth 20c, Tonight 15c

QUILTS-Very Large White Quilts, worth Tonight \$1 25

SHIRTING-All-Wool Flannel Shirting, ehecks and stripes, worth 3Sc, Tonight 25c

FLANNELETTE—Cream Flannelette, very fine, worth 12½c, Tonight 81/20

FLANNEL-Grey Flannel, 26 inches wide, Tonight 10c FLANNELETTE - Fine Flannelette, 36

inches wide, worth 20c and 25c, Tonight 121/20

ULSTERS—Boys' Storm King Frieze
Ulsters, worth \$4 50, Tonight \$3 85 ULSTERS - Young Men's Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6,

Tonight \$4 75 ULSTERS - Boy's Fine Scotch Tweed Ulsters, worth \$5, Tonight \$3

ULSTERS-Boys' Natty Tweed Ulsters, with hood, worth \$4 50, Tonight \$2 95

PEA JACKETS-Boys' Serge and Nap Pea Jackets, worth \$2 50,

Tonight \$1 50 PANTS-Boys' Blue Serge Pants, worth Tonight 35c

TERMS CASH.

H. Chapman & Co.,

126 and 128 Dundas Street.