

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER,

(TWO EDITIONS.)

Daily, by mail, per three months, \$4 00

Daily, by mail, per three months, \$4 00

All subscriptions payable in advance

IN LONDON:

Daily, 10c. per week delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum, \$1 00

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address

all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,

LONDON, CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON,

Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Tuesday, August 6.

PAY THE MEN.

We are glad that the London City Council has not refused to pay the workmen of the London and Port Stanley Railway who suffered by the failure of the Cleveland syndicate to carry out its agreement, and that the matter will again be considered.

The men ought to be paid by the city, and if there is no legal way open to the aldermen except to have the money granted as "charity," then let it be so given.

These workmen kept the railway going while it was in a state of transition. If they had refused to work because the syndicate did not pay them every week, the citizens would have been sufferers, for the line would not have been operated.

There is another side to the question, however. The Cleveland men put up \$25,000 as a guarantee that they meant business, and if the negotiations had been managed with prudence the capitalists might have supplied the lake ferry between Cleveland and Port Stanley that it is now proposed to establish between Cleveland and Port Dover, and retained control of the railway as a complement of that scheme. When the negotiations broke through, however, the city pocketed the \$25,000 indemnity. We have always contended that out of this money the Council of 1894 should have paid the wages of the men who, by their labor, prevented a cessation of operations while the negotiations for its control were in progress. We know, in fact, that some of the men would not have continued at work, without pay, if they had not believed that the \$25,000 forfeit was put up to provide for back pay in the event of the syndicate withdrawing.

It has been said that there are unsettled claims against the syndicate for supplies that would have to be paid if the workmen's back wages are voted by the city. No one need have misgivings on that account. It is admitted that the city has no legal right to pay the workmen, but it has a moral right, because of the special services performed by the men at a critical time. Traders who sold goods to the syndicate occupy an entirely different position, and cannot look to the city to make good their bad accounts.

CANADIAN MINES AND CANADIAN MONEY.

The value of the mineral products of New South Wales last year was \$24,270,000, and the aggregate value, from the beginning of the mineral industry in that colony to the end of 1894, was \$531,377,000. In Ontario the value of mineral products last year was \$6,068,758, and it does not appear that this output has ever before been largely exceeded. Yet it is believed that Ontario possesses mineral resources not inferior to New South Wales; for although she has no coal, and probably no placer gold, she has other minerals in large abundance and not less easily won.

Why, then, is the progress of the mineral industry so slow in our Province, as compared with the Australian colony? Is it for lack of skill, or enterprise, or capital? Skill is a matter of experience, and the intelligent Canadian is quick enough to succeed in any kind of work to which he pleases to set his mind. Besides, skilled miners may be procured readily from other countries if there is employment found for them. As regards enterprise, there is no lack of it in trades and occupations which have grown and developed with the progress of the country. Nowhere else are the lumbering and fishing industries carried on with greater energy than in Canada, and in lines of manufactures suited to our conditions and circumstances very substantial progress has been made. Our merchants, too, including all who are engaged in buying and selling—in the whole wide field of commerce—are not surpassed by

those of any other country in which the opportunities are the same.

In agriculture our people excel. They are intelligent, thrifty, progressive, and the farmers of Ontario hold the first place among all the farmers of America, particularly as grain growers, stock breeders, cheese makers and tillers of the soil. If one could only place a farm in New York, Ohio or Michigan alongside a farm in Ontario, he would readily perceive what this statement implies, and that there is much more in it than mere natural advantages, although it is no doubt true that the ice age did much for the farm land of Ontario in building it up with limes and clays from the decomposed rocks of our northland. In the pursuits to which they have devoted themselves, and for which their country is naturally adapted, the citizens of Ontario have always done well. Is there any special reason why they should fail in establishing a mineral industry? The excuse usually offered is that we have no money, and that we can do nothing unless British or United States capital is brought in. But this excuse is hardly tenable, for the official bank returns published every month at Ottawa show that there are large amounts of money in the country awaiting employment.

The fourth report of the Bureau of Mines, in discussing this subject, shows that at the end of last February there was deposited in the banks of Canada by the public, payable on demand, \$4,555,403, and payable after notice, \$115,083,710, or a total of \$119,639,113. This is \$100,000,000 more than the bank deposits of fourteen years ago, one-third of the whole amount earning no interest, and the rest at a rate of interest probably not half as much as was allowed in 1881. Clearly then, it is not for lack of capital awaiting investment that the mining industry in Ontario is not flourishing. "The labor of the miner alone," the report says, "may develop the mineral wealth of Ontario, as it has done elsewhere upon rare occasions; but the progress of unaided labor in this department of industry must be slow and precarious. With the help of capital the chance of successful effort may be greatly improved, and it does seem to be a deplorable situation that where nature has been so bountiful the citizen folds his arms and the enterprising foreigner is invited to step in and carry away the treasure. When the gas fields of Essex and Welland were opened, pipe lines were laid down to convey cheap fuel to Detroit and Buffalo." But this latter is given as an extreme instance of how mineral fortunes may be given away. As to what is really required to utilize our mineral possessions, the report says that what we require is: "First, the enterprise to prove by substantial prospecting work that a location has mineral value, and, secondly, a sufficiency of capital to develop and operate it in a business-like way for profit. These are risks that must be taken before the mineral wealth of our country can be utilized. There is no other way. The real estate miner, who buys and sells mineral lands without expending a dollar in labor to show what they are worth, may have his uses; but he does nothing to convert natural resources into tangible wealth. Unemployed money in the bank or the safe, and ores of gold, nickel, copper or iron in the earth, are in that form alike useless to the service of man. The ores must be won and their metals made ready for the purposes of commerce and the arts." And if work of this kind is undertaken, if a portion of the large sums lying idle in the banks is employed by the men who have deposited it to develop the mineral resources of Ontario, the time should not be far distant when our Province might vie with any of the Australasian colonies in the output of minerals and in the prosperity which so valuable an industry must ensure.

The fourth report of the Bureau of Mines contains an introduction which presents very fully the condition of the industry and the progress it has made during recent years, special importance being attached to nickel mining and the manufacture of such materials as cement and brick. Another valuable part of this report is contributed by Prof. Coleman, the geologist and mineralogist of the bureau, who deals in a very instructive way with the gold fields of the Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods districts. There are few men in Canada as well qualified as Dr. Coleman for this work, and his paper of 66 pages on "Gold in Ontario: Its Associated Rocks and Minerals," with the geological maps of the Rainy Lake, Seine River and Manitowish and Wabigoon districts, which accompany it, will doubtless be very helpful to explorers and miners in that very promising country.

There is an interesting paper also on the Hinterland of Ontario, by Mr. Thos. W. Gibson, the secretary of the bureau, in which is brought together almost everything that has been learned of the northern districts of the Province, and of their varied resources of minerals, lumber and fish, and the suitability of extensive areas for agriculture. A country so well adapted as much of this appears to be for cereals, grasses and roots, as well as for dairying, must in time to come have great value, and especially as the mineral resources come to be developed.

Other subjects dealt with in the report need only be referred to by title. They include Calcium Carbide and Acetylene Gas, one of the most promising of recent discoveries in connection with fuel and light; Diamond Drill Exploration, Nickel and Its Uses, Mining Accidents, Summer Mining Schools, and the report of the inspector of mines. The report itself must be read to be properly appreciated.

THE SLUGGARD AND THE ANT.

This is the season when the sluggard makes preparation to go to the ant by getting a picnic lunch ready.—Acheson Globe.

HIST! BE CAUTIOUS.

Don't advertise in the summer or you might get overworked waiting on customers.—Printers' Ink.

POINTS.

They put rubber tires on bicycles and upon sulkeys to make easy running. Why should the ambulance not have rubber tires also?

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has bidden farewell to the British metropolis, and will go on a long tour to Africa, Australia and India. A wonderful man is the Salvation Army Commander-in-Chief.

The Cuban rebels refuse to stay beaten. They must have strong grievances to fight so hard to compel a change in the management of their country.

Commenting on the fact that the Canadian cricketers, who carried all before them at Chicago last week, have done the country credit, the Ottawa Journal says that "C. S. Hyman, M.P., who is running the team, seems as live a sportsman as he is a politician."

Summer has entered on her last lap. She is behaving admirably.

There are 500 parts in a bicycle, and the first header which a wheelman takes he imagines that every one of them has gone to smash.

A Frenchman having an income of \$4,000 a year pays \$1,000 of it in direct and indirect taxes to the Government, according to a very careful investigation of M. Beaurin-Gressier made for the Societe de Statistique. In other words, the French taxpayer must work eighty-six days in the year solely to earn what is due to the Treasury. "Protection" is costly in France as well as in Canada.

According to the Wool and Cotton Reporter, over 100 new woolen mills have been erected during the past six months in the United States. When the Democrats took the tariff off wool, the high tax advocates over the border predicted that the woolen factories would go to smash. The calamity prophets over the border have been found out.

It having been charged that members of the Canadian cotton combine have been selling goods under "combine" prices, the Toronto Monetary Times expresses the belief that the accusation is not true; in other words, the "combine" exacts its pound of flesh, as provided for by the tariff, every time.

WILL HE DARE?

Sir John Schultz, in his anxiety to please the men in power at Ottawa, may commit the outrage, at their bidding, of dismissing the Manitoba Government because it refuses to be bulldozed by blundering and floundering Dominion Ministers; but despite the fact that the rumor that he will so act appears in the chief conservative organ, we do not believe he will dare so far. To do so, even to earn the second term as Governor that has been withheld from him for years, would land Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his associates in greater straits than they are now in. The Provincial Government is not responsible to the Ottawa centralizers, but to the people of Manitoba. The hang-over Governor seemed to forget this when he made his famous pilgrimage to Ottawa in search of material to combat the views of his advisers. But because he acted with extremely bad taste, or worse, then, affords no reason why he should take one step further, and outrage decency as well as the constitution under which we live.

SUMMER NOTES.

Away Up in the White Mountains.

The Mount Pleasant House, N. H., has this week been the scene of many brilliant gatherings, important people from all over the United States having chosen that spot in which to spend a few days of their vacation. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, of New York, arrived here on Friday evening and spent a few days among the mountains with a party made up as follows: J. B. Kendrick, Boston; Miss M. E. Haines, Miss E. F. Haines, Boston; George W. Connor, Boston; and Mrs. James L. Sherman, of New York.

Pleasant weather has made the demand large for trains to the summit of Mount Washington. To meet the demand four extra excursion trains were sent out yesterday. One party took a spin up to the lake on their bicycles. The journey going was rather slow, as it was mostly all up hill, but the fun came in on their return.

At a whist party in the card room last night, Mrs. Boynton Smith and Mrs. Jordan Brown were the winners. A large party of Portland people, numbering about 60 in all, are at the Mount Pleasant House today. Many were up to see it. Washington at sunrise. The afternoon was employed in driving to Crawford Notch, Twin Mountain, Bethlehem and other drives. Swift's Orchestra, of Boston, gave their fourth Sunday concert in the magnificent new dining-room. A party of thirteen, representing the Portland press, arrived here on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Green, Medford, Mass.; Wm. Pinkney Hamilton and wife, Wm. Pinkney Hamilton, jun., Miss Anna W. Hamilton, of Brooklyn; Baroness de Bender-Pans, Miss Bennett, Paris; M. D. Rucker, London, Eng.; E. B. Penny and wife, Boston; Henry H. Lines, Central Bridge, N. Y.; and Myron D. Lyles, of Central Bridge, N. Y., are guests at the Mount Pleasant House.

A party of fourteen took a trip up Mount Washington this afternoon and spent the night at the Summit House. Some of the boys staying here got up a bicycle race this afternoon. Road race, one mile; time not taken. Several parties have been out fishing lately and have made great catches. Driving seems to be the favorite pastime.



Radway's Ready Relief is safe, reliable and effective because of the stimulating action which it exerts over the nerves and vital powers of the body, adding tone to the one and inciting to renewed and increased vigor the slumbering vitality of the physical structure, and through this healthful stimulation and increased action the cause of the Pain is driven away and a natural condition restored. It is true that the Ready Relief is so admirably adapted for the cure of Pain and without the risk of injury which is sure to result from the use of many of the so-called pain remedies of the day.

It is Highly Important That Every Family Keep a Supply of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or correct the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

ACURE FOR ALL

Summer Complaints.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure cramps, spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Stiffness, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and all other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Radway's Pills

or the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles, etc.

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, and ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Headache, Piles, Fullness of the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, Hiccups, Bites or Vicious before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price, 25c Per Box. Sold by Druggists or Sent by Mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & Co., Montreal, Canada, for Book of Advice.

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the market

A Combination Plug of

"T & B"

SMOKING TOBACCO.

This supplies a long-felt want, giving the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece or a 5-cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco.

The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. SURGICAL appliances and supports for deformities of all kinds. I have had 25 years' experience and the limb I now make is second to none. All work guaranteed. Write for terms before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN BOYD, Lucknow, Ont.

Indapo
Made a well Man of Me?

INDAPO THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY FOR THE ABOVE

RESULTS IN 20 DAYS. Cures all Nervous diseases, Paralysis, Stomach troubles, Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, Pains around the liver, Pleurisy, Swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Indapo will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Price \$1.00 a package. Six for \$5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. For a full and complete list of diseases cured, and for a full and complete list of testimonials, send for a free copy of the Indapo Book. Sold by Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, 240 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT., and leading druggists elsewhere.

New Undertaking Establishment
234 Dundas St. — Spencer Block.
Telephone—1150.

WESLEY HARRISON,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.
N.B.—We have in stock a complete line of Picture Frame Moulding.

MONEY LOANED.

On real estate, notes and farm stock, furniture and chattels. Coins, Tokens and Medals bought.

JAMES MILNE,
88 Dundas Street, — London, Ont.
Send postage stamp for reply. ywt

Scribner : Organ,

Combination Reed and Pipe.

Has a tone full, rich, mellow, peculiar to itself, unapproached by any other.

The Scribner Organ Mfg. Co'y,
232 DUNDAS STREET.

Spencer Block — London ywt

Bricks and Mortar,

Lime and Sand,

Dust and Dirt.



Our Dress Goods Business

Has grown to such an extent that it has knocked down the walls, Shoved out the end of the building And hoisted the roof a story higher.

And Still The Good Work Goes On.

The price is the thing that suffers most in consequence. We are willing to clear out a great many lines now sooner than carry them over.

PRICE LIST:

Ombrea Dress Goods, price 20c
48 inch Check Dress Goods, price 35c
42 inch Surah Twills, price 25c
42 inch Union Cashmere, price 25c
Princess Cloth, price 25c
Dark Challies, price 20c

All At 12½c Per Yard

40 inch Habit Cloth, price 25c
36 inch All-Wool Cashmere, price 30c
36 inch All-Wool Serge, price 25c
Silk Serpentine, price 38c
Broach Poplin, price 38c

All At 20c Per Yard

All-Wool Crepons, price 45c
Scotch Check Tweeds, price 35c
Fancy Diagonals, price 45c
Fine All-Wool Tweed Checks, price 65c
Navy Scotch Cheviot, price 45c
All-Wool Challies, price 36c

All At 25c Per Yard

Silks in the Rush—
Figured China Silks, price 65c
Extra Kaiki Silks, price 35c
Moire Silks, price 50c

All At 25c Per Yard

Great Snap

500 Curtain Ends, Travelers Samples, we are selling them at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c per end.

Chapman & Co.

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.