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Gods in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.]

London, Thursday, April 26.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

EAST MIDDLESEX LIBERAL CONVENTION.

The executive of the Liberal Association of East Middlesex has taken the advice of the ADVERTISER, and called a convention to nominate a candidate for the Legislature. The meeting will be held in the Liberal rooms, Oddfellows' Hall, corner of Dundas street and Park avenue, on Saturday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. As it is necessary that the best available man shall be placed in the field, there should be a full attendance. East Middlesex has before now been represented by a Liberal, and there is no reason why, with a good candidate in the field, the riding should not be carried in the ensuing contest.

HON. C. F. FRASER.

The reason for the contemplated withdrawal from public life of Hon. C. F. Fraser was made painfully manifest on Monday and Tuesday, when, on the two occasions that he essayed to speak, the Commissioner of Public Works broke down. It was a pathetic scene. There stood a man, defending against petty mousetraps the principles of a lifetime, who, like his chief, possesses a record extending over twenty years which has proved absolutely unassailable. What a rebuke to those small-souled politicians who never fail to impute the doctrine that no man can be a true and independent citizen who does not worship at the same altar as themselves! Hon. Mr. Fraser has been assailed, not because of flaws in his administrative career, not because he was a public man of corrupt character and deeds, but because he remained true to the faith of his fathers, and upheld the spirit as well as the letter of the Imperial Confederation Act. In this he was wronged by his political opponents. Broken down in health, he now retires from the service of his country, and not the bitterest of his opponents can say one word against his integrity as a citizen and as a public man. This fact proves, as Rev. W. J. Clark emphasized in a discourse in this city recently, that there are good citizens and true in every denomination. It is the duty of every patriot to see that the services of all such are directed in channels as conducive to the public welfare as have been those of Christopher Finlay Fraser.

WEST MIDDLESEX.

The retirement of Mr. Murdoch, the Patron candidate for West Middlesex, is a tribute to the strength of Hon. Geo. W. Ross in the constituency.

Mr. Murdoch is recognized as the strongest candidate who could have been placed in the field as an opponent to the Minister of Education. He is a leading farmer, a man of ability, of earnest convictions, and of force of character. He has been all through the riding, he has canvassed, he has addressed many public meetings. But Mr. Murdoch had the good sense to see that he could not be elected, and he retired from the field.

Mr. Welch, of Strathroy, who has been nominated by the Patrons to take up the hopeless task that Mr. Murdoch laid down, is a young man of Conservative family in Canada. Up to the time of his becoming grand secretary of the Patrons he always worked with the Conservative party. The wisdom of placing him in the field is seriously questioned by many Patrons, who know that with Mr. Leitch, of Glencoe, also running as a Conservative candidate, there is absolutely no chance of electing a Patron in the riding.

Patrons of Liberal proclivities will doubtless remember how the principles they advocate were sacrificed in the last Dominion election by the persistence in a triangular campaign. We know that the crafty Dr. Roome and his associates are hoping and trusting that, by a similar fight for the seat in the Legislature, the Conservative candidate will slip in. The news from West Middlesex, however, is that whether in a triangular contest or in a straight fight the friends of good government and of the veteran representative of the riding will see to it that the Minister of Education is again returned by a handsome majority.

Some Toronto politicians are kicking against the new Voters' Registration Act. They allege that those who desire to register will not have time to do so. The real reason for objection to registration lies in the fact that on the Toronto voters' list a large number of names are found that should not be there. Registration will be one of the most powerful blows yet aimed at personation. In that respect it will be a great help to the Liberal cause.

The Optional Ballot

Granted to Separate as Well as Public Schools.

Attempts to Raise Sectarian Cries Frowned Down.

Mr. Meredith's Recent Antics Exposed by Sir Oliver.

The Gospel of "Nag" Not of the Golden Rule.

Unconstitutionality of the Proposals Made by Mr. McCallum, M.P.P.

The Optional Ballot.
I propose to amend the bill so as to give the separate school supporters the right to pass upon the question by inserting a provision that upon the presentation of a petition, signed by a certain number, the trustees shall submit the question to a vote of the separate school electors of the section as to whether the ballot system shall or shall not be adopted, or by deferring the coming into operation of the bill until new elections take place, making them general, so that the people could elect trustees favorable to the ballot if they so desired; but these are matters of detail that can be arranged by the committee. —[Mr. Connors, M. P. P., for West Algoma.]

Mr. Meredith's Methods.
He (Mr. Meredith) usually disclaims any desire to raise the no-Popery cry, or to infringe upon the rights of his Catholic fellow-subjects, but at the same time he deliberately proceeds to force upon them his own views regarding those rights and opinions which he so loudly professes to respect. —[Mr. Connors, M. P. P.]

An Unwarranted Outcry.
There was nothing to indicate that the Roman Catholics were in favor of the compulsory system. But there were doubtless a great many Roman Catholics who, having regard to the agitation going on and to the outcry raised and the irritation caused by the discussion of the question; having regard to the attacks made upon the separate schools, and the expressions used with reference to their clergy and the hierarchy, and actuated by a desire to take out of the political arena a question calculated to create so much disturbance and difference of opinion, there was no doubt, as repeated, a certain section of the Roman Catholic minority who have felt they did not care whether the Legislature passed an optional ballot or not. —[Hon. C. F. Fraser.]

A Champion Disclaimed.
The course of the honorable gentleman in introducing the resolution which he did is uncomplimentary to the Catholic people, to say the least of it. He tells them, in effect: "You are a miserable, cowardly lot; it would be no use to make the ballot optional for you. That has worked well with Protestants. They could exercise their rights without a coercive measure, it is true, but just to be consistent for once in my life I am going to coerce them so that you cannot enjoy freedom. It is the only way the thing can be done. You would never have the courage to use the ballot unless I, William Ralph Meredith, the champion and general in command of the forces now marshaling against the common enemy, stepped in and forced it upon you." Sir, these self-constituted champions of Catholic rights from a hostile standpoint may depend upon it that their interference will serve no good purpose. Catholics are themselves the best judges of their own civil rights, and will not be slow to resent any undue clerical or other interference with those rights. But, sir, I deny that there is any interference with the rights of the citizen by the Catholic hierarchy or clergy of this Province. A few officious persons may interfere in some matters, or even in politics, but their influence is small—they seldom change a single vote. —[Mr. Connors, M. P. P.]

Artful Dodging Exposed.
He thought that it was a pity that Mr. Meredith had taken his present course, and reminded the House that his course since 1886 had been contrary to his course prior to that date. Mr. Meredith disclaimed any attempt to raise religious differences, but his actions belied this, for he had time and again assailed the minority and was always speaking of their enervation. Mr. Balfour then sketched the manner in which the Roman Catholics and the Protestants had lived in harmony together before these agitations had been started. —[W. D. Balfour, M. P. P.]

A Slander Reuted.
What I say in reference to the religious minority is this: There is no man amongst them in favor of separate schools—and I say they are all in favor of separate schools—say this without hesitancy—there is no man amongst them but he expects that the clergy of the church wherever separate schools are established should not be merely passive, merely lookers-on, but that they should be guarding, guiding and directing the schools. Roman Catholics expect their clergy to do what, if there were Anglican schools established here, the Anglican clergy would expect of their clergy. They expect what the laity of the Methodist Church would expect of their clergy under the same circumstances, or any other denomination if there were denominational schools here as there are in England. —[Hon. C. F. Fraser.]

Challenge Not Accepted.
Mr. Balfour reminded Mr. Meredith of the part members of the P. P. A. took at his nomination, and of the alliances between the Conservatives and the P. P. A. in several constituencies over the Province. He ventured to say that not one of the members of the Opposition would dare to get up and publicly condemn the P. P. A.

No Solid Catholic Vote.
He denied that there was a solid Catholic vote, saying that neither he nor Mr. White nor Mr. Clancy had ever found the Catholic vote solid either for them or against them. There seemed good reason to think that there was a combination of the P. P. A. and the Conservatives. The Roman Catholics might well be excused for looking with suspicion on their would-be defenders. —[Mr. Balfour, M. P. P.]

The Christian Way.
Mr. Meredith claimed it was in the interests of Roman Catholics that they should have the compulsory ballot. Surely Roman Catholics themselves were the best judges of that. There was no doubt the great majority of them were at present opposed

to it. If honorable gentlemen really thought as they argued their course of action should be the reverse of what it now was. Instead of endeavoring to force the ballot upon them they should endeavor to show the minority the advantages of the system, and by good-will and kindness try to overcome their opposition. —[Sir Oliver Mowat.]

Toronto's Rip Van Winkle.
The honorable gentleman has shown no good reason why the ballot should be forced on the public school supporters. But the honorable gentleman (Mr. Meredith) wanted to make political capital out of this school question, because there was some noisy agitation with regard to it in the country; he wanted to catch the P. P. A. breeze, but, as usual, he was behind. He had been taking a long sleep during recess, and when the House assembled he found notice of a bill had been given dealing with the question; and, like Rip Van Winkle, he had wakened up, and he wanted to make up for lost time, so we had his resolution. Well, I do not begrudge him all the consolation he got out of it. His movement gives color to the main argument urged against the adoption of the ballot from a Catholic standpoint, namely, that they do not want it forced upon them by the enemies of the separate schools and of everything Catholic. —[Mr. Connors.]

Religion in Text Books.
Another point to which Mr. Meredith had objected was because they were under Roman Catholic management, and the children there were Roman Catholics. Mr. Meredith had said religion should not be taught in text-books. He thought if they were entitled to teach the doctrines of their church in their schools they must be allowed also to determine how they should do so. If their plan was that their readers should contain religious teachings he did not know why they should not carry out that plan. He thought if they were to be allowed to teach their doctrines they must be allowed to do so in their own way. —[Sir Oliver Mowat.]

Twist-About William.
Mr. Meredith says he could have got into office if he had wished to. Well, the honorable gentleman had been in opposition for twenty years, and was still there. He (the Attorney-General) did not know what he could have done that he had not done to get office. He had not been particular about always taking the same view of things, but still he had been unsuccessful, and he (Sir Oliver) apprehended that he would still be unsuccessful at the ensuing elections. —[Sir Oliver Mowat.]

A British Act Governs It.
The British North America Act spoke not only of "rights," but of "rights and privileges." No legislation should prejudicially affect "the rights and privileges," etc. The Roman Catholics had certain privileges by the act. One of these was—and he drew a distinction between the actual mode of voting and the machinery leading up to the vote—that they had certain forms of machinery assured to them. One of these rights and privileges was that of election by open voting. It might be argued that open voting was not a privilege; but if the ballot had been given them, and if the present proposition were to change to open voting, it would be conceded that the original manner of voting was a privilege, and, as a matter of law, open voting certainly was a privilege falling under the terms of the act. Another privilege was the selection of their own returning officers through the separate school boards. That privilege, and the privilege of appointing their own teachers, were the two great privileges which they possessed. If one could be taken away, so could the other; and where would be the principle of separate schools if the appointment of their own teachers could be assailed. —[Hon. C. F. Fraser.]

Ontario and Quebec.
He dealt for a few moments with the question of inspectors, and denied that the Roman Catholics would be content to have their schools inspected by an inspector like Mr. J. L. Hughes, whose every public word outside of his official duties was a slander against the Roman Catholics. What would be said of these gentlemen if in Quebec the public school inspectors were to be appointed to inspect the Protestant schools in place of Mr. Rexford, the present Protestant school inspector? He defended the French Catholics of Quebec from the charge of intolerance, and held that their course in the appointment of Protestants to the civil service, and in the election of Protestants to the Legislature, had been a lesson in tolerance to the wealthier Province of Ontario. —[Mr. Ewart, M. P. P.]

Sir Oliver's Telling Exposure.
The honorable gentleman (Mr. Meredith) said he stood by his principles. He (Sir Oliver) did not know what those principles were, and he thought the country did not. They had been changed so often. They had been changed in regard to the very matter that was now under discussion. The Attorney-General read from a speech by Mr. Meredith on the subject of the ballot and separate schools, delivered in 1883, first remarking that the issue now between the two sides of the House was whether the ballot, if introduced into separate schools, should apply to the case of public schools, or should be compulsory. Mr. Meredith had then taken the view the Government was now taking on this very matter. The speech in question was made on Jan. 23, 1883, and in that speech Mr. Meredith had stated that it was not desirable that the House should force upon the supporters of the separate schools' system of voting distasteful to them. (Mr. Meredith—Hear, hear.) The Attorney-General said Mr. Meredith took just the opposite position now. The Roman Catholics of the Province were not prepared to adopt the ballot in the way he now wished to compel them to do; but there were some indications that they were willing to accept it in the same way in which it was applied to public schools. Mr. Meredith felt in 1883 as the Liberal members of the House felt it now, that the House should not force upon the Roman Catholics a bill that was distasteful to them. But he now desired to compel Roman Catholics to adopt the ballot system. Did he not see how impossible it was to get Roman Catholics to accept it when this bill was forced upon them from a Protestant standpoint? —[Sir Oliver Mowat.]

A Simple Remedy.
Many people do not like to take medicine, and who can blame those who have had to undergo the nauseous treatment of bitter purgatives and tonics. The new method of treating Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., by using Easley's Liver Lozenges, is so simple that no one surely can object to it. These Lozenges are sold at all drug stores at 25 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$1.

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COLDS,
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Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain of the Rheumatism, Influenza, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
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It was the first and the only remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and

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Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs.

Radway & Co.—Gentlemen.—I have used your Ready Relief for more than 25 years with much satisfaction—have used it for La Grippe, Pneumonia, Pleurisy and all sorts of aches and pains, and have found it infallible every time.

D. W. RAYMOND,
31 Crescent street, Middletown, Conn.
Jan. 18, 1894.

ASHVILLE, N. C.
This is to certify that in February, 1890, I had a severe attack of La Grippe and cured myself in 24 hours by the use of Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills. I had another attack of the same dreadful disease in March, 1891, and used the same remedy with the same result. I do not know Radway & Co., the parties who manufacture these medicines, and I have always put very little faith in "Almanac Certificates," but if these few lines will only induce some suffering one to use the above remedy I will feel amply repaid for writing what I have written. Respectfully, E. L. BROWN.
J. W. BERRY, Asheville, Fiske county, Mo.

"One bottle of Ready Relief and one box of Radway's Pills cured five in my family of that terrible complaint, 'La Grippe' or Influenza."

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Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

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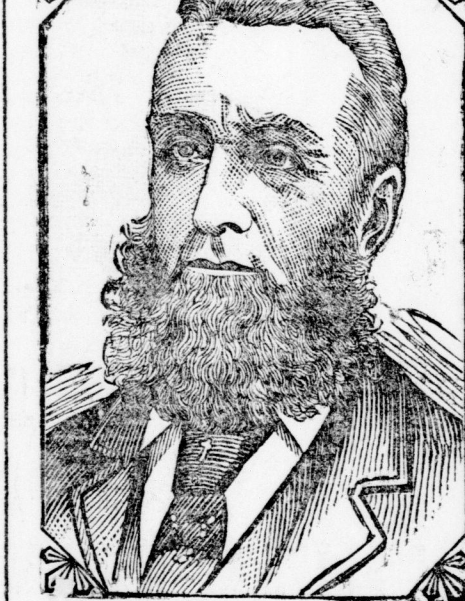
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TO THE PUBLIC:
Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what your buy.

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Read the Proof.

DEAR SIRS—I write you to say that for some time I had been suffering from acute indigestion or dyspepsia, and of course felt very great inconvenience from same in my general business. I thereupon decided to try Dr. Geo. Read's Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles I found I was quite another man. For B. B. B. entirely cured me. I have also used it for my wife and family and have found it the best thing they can take, and from past experience I have every pleasure in recommending B. B. B. to all my friends.

I write you because I think that it should be generally known that B. B. B. can accomplish in cases of indigestion.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE READ,
Sherbrooke, Que.

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THE STAR COIL SPRING SHAFT SUPPORT AND ANTI-RATTLE.

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FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY.

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Avoid the fuss and bother and needless waste of time when they want the best assortment possible to choose from by coming to us. Why don't you? One visit will surely be but the forerunner of many.

Make the First Visit To-Day.

Our Friday prices are very alluring.

APRIL 27.

CHAPMAN'S

1st—30 dozen Gents' White Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, fine quality, worth 25c, Bargain Day only 17c.

2nd—Boys' Cloth Turban Hats, only 25c.

3rd—Jet Crowns, worth 40c, on Friday 25c.

4th—Fancy Steel Buckles, worth 15c, Friday 5c.

5th—Chiffon Lace, assorted colors, worth 25c, Bargain Day 10c yard.

6th—Black Leghorn Hats, only 45c on Friday.

7th—Ladies' Navy and Black Sailor Hats, worth 75c and 85c, to-day 50c.

8th—Plain and Fancy Millinery Ribbons, worth 50c, for 25c.

9th—A line of Children's Lace Straw Hats, worth 40c and 50c, for 25c.

10th—1 dozen 6-4 Fancy Table Covers, embroidered Felt, worth \$2 25, for \$1 50.

11th—20 dozen Linen Towels, worth 20c, to-day 15c each—a bargain.

12th—2 pieces Bleached Sheet, twilled, 72 inches, worth 32c, for 26c.

13th—1 piece 80-inch Bleached Twilled Sheet, worth 38c, for 30c.

14th—10 pieces Linen Lawn, worth 20c, for 15c.

15th—5 pieces Tweed for boys' wear, worth 35c, for 25c.

16th—4 pieces all-wool Navy Serge, worth 38c, for 30c.

17th—10 pieces English Long Cloth, 36 inches wide, worth 12½c yard, to-day 8c or 12½ yards for \$1—a bargain.

18th—5 pieces 56-inch Table Linen, worth 35c, to-day 25c.

19th—3 pieces 63-inch Table Damask, unbleached, worth 50c, for 39c.

20th—1 dozen Table Cloths, bleached, 3 yards long, to-day \$2 50.

21st—10 pieces Glass Toweling, to-day 5c yard.

22nd—5 pieces 36-inch Twilled Bleached Cotton, worth 15c, to-day 10c yd.

23rd—1 piece 26-inch Huck Toweling, worth 20c, for 15c.

24th—2 dozen Colored Quilts, worth \$1 60, to-day \$1 25.

25th—2 pieces Red and White Tabling, worth 50c, for 35c.

26th—11 pieces Brocade Dress Goods, worth 15c, for 10c.

27th—9 pieces all-wool French Serge, worth 25c, on Friday only 13c.

28th—5 pieces Gray and Fawn Satinette Cloth, with figure, regular price 35c, on Friday 25c.

29th—11 pieces all-wool Debeige, worth 35c, for 25c.

30th—9 pieces all-wool French Serge, black and colors, regular price 40c, for 25c.

31st—59 pieces all-wool French Challie, worth 40c and 45c yard, your choice on Friday 20c yard; principally light shades.

32nd—5 pieces 42-inch all-wool Debeiges, in gray and fawns, regular price 65c, on Friday 35c.

33rd—7 pieces Gray and Fawn Tweed Effect, worth 50c, for 25c.

34th—9 pieces 44-inch all-wool Henrietta, worth 50c, for 39c.

35th—One table of Trimmings, in braids and gimps, worth 20c and 25c yard, for 10c yard.

36th—Serpentine Braids, full assortment of colors, only 50c dozen yards.

37th—4 pieces Plaid Dress Goods, 20c quality, for 10c.

38th—21 pieces Pongee Silk, regular price 30c, on Friday 20c.

39th—Lace Curtains, new goods just arrived. See our specials at 39c, 50c, 65c, 85c and \$1 pair—bargains.

40th—5 pieces Printed China Silk, in navy and black, worth 60c, for 43c.

41st—5 dozen White Toilet Covers, slightly soiled, worth 50c each, your choice on Friday 25c each.

42nd—Ladies' Printed Wrappers, two lines to be sold on Friday, one at 75c, worth \$1 50; one at \$1, worth \$1 75.

43rd—10 dozen Ladies' Muslin Handkerchiefs, lace borders, worth 12½c each, on Friday 4 for 25c.

44th—Ladies' Black Gloves, Suede finish, worth 25c, for 19c.

45th—Ladies' Cashmere and Straw Sailor Hats, worth 25c, for 19c.

46th—Ladies' Blouse Waists in dark and light colors, only 50c.

47th—Table of Embroideries and Laces, worth 15c, to-day 10c.

48th—Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, worth 38c, for 25c; spliced heels and toes, fast black.

49th—The "Gem" Corset, to-day only 42c.

50th—Ladies' Parasols, our dollar line to-day 75c.

51st—51 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, worth 20c and 25c, on Bargain Day your choice for 16c.

52nd—Ladies' Silk Taffeta Gownlet Gloves, worth 40c, for 25c.

53rd—Your choice of a tableful of Bohemian Glassware, 25c, worth 40c.

54th—Ladies' Leather Purses, at 20c, worth 30c; at 25c, worth 35c.

55th—Ladies' Jet Visites, at \$2, worth \$3 50; at \$3 50, worth \$5; at \$5, worth \$7 50.

56th—Ladies' Waterproofs, tweed effects, worth \$2 50, for \$1 50.

57th—Gents' Black Kid Gloves, worth \$1, for 25c.

58th—Fine White Cotton, worth 12c yard, for 8½c; 12 yards for \$1.

59th—40-inch Gray Cotton, 6-3-4c or 15 yards for \$1.

60th—Children's Cardinal and Navy Turkish Caps, only 20c.

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CHAPMAN'S

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