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JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

London, Friday, July 5.

TWO GOOD CANDIDATES.

Some good candidates are being nominated in the present electoral struggle in Great Britain. Hon. Edward Blake has accepted renomination in South Londonderry. After the general elections he proposes to visit Canada, returning in time for the first session of the new Parliament. Another able candidate is Sir Thomas Glen Coats, the great Paisley thread manufacturer, who will contest the county of Bute in the Liberal interest against Mr. A. Graham Murray.

THE OPPOSING DECISIONS.

It is sometimes said that the judicial committee of the Privy Council is a court which upon occasion deals out justice on lines of public policy. The second judgment on the Manitoba school question is so out of accord with the first that people have been wondering ever since its delivery how the two judgments could be made to harmonize. An easier solution of the problem is to say that they do not and cannot harmonize. But if this is the true answer, it may next be asked how the same court reached two different conclusions on practically the same points of issue. Is it because the first was a judgment on the law, and the second a judgment on public policy? If the latter, what influenced the judges? Did the cause concern Manitoba only? or the Dominion also? or the empire as well? The Bishop Gravel letter offers the only explanation yet made public in the matter, assuming that the court was influenced by considerations of public policy. But can it be that the highest court in the empire would allow itself to be swayed by an ex-parte statement, without careful investigation of the facts? Was the Gravel letter used in the way contemplated by its author, and, if so, did the court yield to its representations? We do not believe that the court did, but as the question has been raised it might as well be answered.

DECLINING OIL PRODUCTION.

On the continuance of two of the products of the earth it is difficult to bank with certainty. Petroleum and natural gas may be obtained in plenty one day and on the next be no longer found. It is this uncertainty that makes both products speculative in their tendencies, and which often brings supposedly rich men into the ranks of the moneyless. Nowhere more than in Pennsylvania, where coal oil was first made marketable, has this been the case. Few, indeed, know how steadily the yield of oil has fallen off in Pennsylvania in the last few years. During five years the total product of oil in the United States was as follows:

1890	45,822,672
1891	54,291,980
1892	50,590,136
1893	48,414,669
1894	43,344,518

The increased output has been in West Virginia and Indiana. In the Pennsylvania-New York field the maximum output was reached in 1891, when 53,009,236 barrels were marketed. The production fell to 28,422,377 barrels in 1892, and since that time there has been a rapid decrease in the flow of the wells. In 1893 only 20,314,513 barrels were yielded, and last year the output was lowered to 13,225,000 barrels, or less than 60 per cent of the production in these two States four years ago. Some assert that the Pennsylvania oil region is being rapidly depleted, while other authorities hold that the falling off is due to the unremunerative prices which followed the high water output of 1891.

It was asserted, a month or two since, that the Standard Oil Company forced an increase in price in order to stimulate the development of new territory. The price was forced up from \$1 17 to \$2 70 per barrel, and it subsequently receded to \$1 50, about which the rate has since prevailed. But notwithstanding the great activity in drilling new wells, which the high prices brought about, there was but a slight temporary increase in the yield. It is now no greater than it was before the boom, and the daily shipments are still in excess of the flow at the wells. Thus Pennsylvania oil fields are year by year furnishing less of the total oil yield in the United States.

Will the Petroleum region of Canada, the development of which came immediately after that of the famous Titusville field in Pennsylvania, follow in the wake of that region? In late years not many strikes of importance have been made in Lambton county, and it may be that long before the petroleum basin of Mackenzie River, Northwest Territories, which the New York Sun recently characterized as "probably the richest

est in the world," may not only aid in supplying Canada with burning and lubricating fluid, but enable us to compete by way of the Pacific with the recently discovered oil fields in Galicia, the Caspian region and Burmah.

POINTS.

Asphalt pavement has one great advantage over blocks or bricks, according to Col. Waring, the chief of the New York cleansing department. The colonel asserts that he can clean asphalt for two-thirds the cost of cleaning granite blocks imperfectly. The thoroughfares cannot be too clean.

It is claimed that the chief naval constructor of the United States has succeeded in finding a means for rendering the woodwork of a man-of-war fire-proof. The sap of the wood is extracted in vacuum in large iron tanks, and the pores of the wood are then filled under heavy pressure by a chemical composition of borax, boracic acid and muriate and sulphate of ammonia. Thus treated the wood may be subjected to flame without taking fire. Nothing is said about the cost. If it is not too great it would be reassuring to have the woodwork of every description of vessel, especially ocean liners, submitted to the process.

A high-tax contemporary laments the fate of the British taxpayer because he has to pay "a window tax." The crocodile tears are wasted. There has not been a window tax in Britain for many years. The British taxpayers would have one of the lowest tax rates in the world but for the war debt and pensions incident thereto. As it is, the workers of Britain pay less money in taxes, work shorter hours, and get more wages for their work than do the workers in any other country in Europe—"protectionist" nations included.

They tell us that 50,000 delegates will attend the Christian Endeavor Convention in Boston next week. Is it not possible for conventions to be made too large?

A Toronto church is fighting over its choir. Why is it that so much discord takes place where harmony is regarded as a necessity?

The contractor of the Soo Canal, who was paid many thousands of dollars over and above the contract price for the work, declined to tell the public accounts committee of Parliament whether or not he subscribed to election funds. He did so on the advice of Mr. Foster, the Government leader. Why Mr. Foster should have interferred to prevent the telling of the whole truth by Contractor Ryan, unless there was something to conceal that would reflect no credit on the Government, it is difficult to understand. If no part of the huge sum of "extras" paid to the contractor was put into the election funds of the men in power, surely Mr. Ryan ought to have been permitted to say so.

Cattle are bringing higher prices in the United States markets than in Canada. Trade restriction does not help the farmer. It injures him. It is a fraud.

According to a dispatch from New York, the three postoffice robbers who escaped from Ludlow street jail yesterday were much better armed than the official whom they held up and compelled to give over the keys. The prison regulations must be shockingly lax when robbers can roam at large through the jail and become possessed of loaded revolvers without any one knowing it.

Col. Taylor, manager of the Boston Globe, the most widely-circulated journal in the Eastern States, in a recent interview made some pertinent remarks as to the proper upbringing of children.

He remarked: "You say that the young men of the present generation are not often reminders of their parents' hopes; perhaps it is the parent who makes the mistake. I grant you that the use of money by the boys and the many games and pleasures of the present time wean them from discipline. The father who has been in relentless pursuit of some certain object in business or ambition, suddenly awakens, perhaps, and says: 'I have made a dreadful mistake; my sons, my children, were what I was doing all this for, and I forgot to consult them on the way, so that at the conclusion of my task they are strange and strangers to me.' Again, we do not like to have our sons take up our commerce or profession. There is something in every man's nature that makes him think he has the merest and most slavish business of any. He would therefore spare his children from going over the same route. Now, the boys admire their father's occupation, probably. As his sons, they ought to have more adaptation for it than for something wholly different. I went on the principle of taking my sons early into my own business. I married young, and my boys are now old enough to be like my brothers."

There is more than one point in this briefly stated experience of one successful parent. It is given here because it may be helpful to fathers who are puzzled with the question, "How shall the boys be reared so as to be most useful to themselves and to the generation which they must serve?"

HOW IT STRIKES DR. DONALD.

The successor of Phillips Brooks, of Trinity Church, Boston, is Dr. Donald. As an Episcopalian he does not see why his clerical brethren should officially recognize the Old Catholics and the Greek Church, but refuse recognition to the Protestant denominations. He said:

"What is the significance of affiliation with the remote Russo Greek Church, of whose spirit and work we know almost nothing, compared with the significance of at least a spiritual affiliation with the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches, of whose splendid results of whose Christian missionary, philanthropic and educational work we know almost everything. Who and what are the Old Catholics that we should grant to them the recognition and sympathy we withhold from the Methodists, who found a new church every day of every year, in which is proclaimed the advent and salvation through Jesus Christ our Lord? What has Pere Hyacinthe done—what does he give promise of doing—in France that he should be received into our open arms, while we have no relations with the millions of Baptists, north and south, who are doing more than any man can tell for the religious and moral education of America. The Greek Church never gave us a single priest, the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches have given us, out of their ranks, bishops and clergy by the hundreds. The Old Catholics have never been anything to us; we have come into contact with them; we know almost nothing of them; they know quite nothing of us; yet with Greek Church and Old Catholics we are united in fraternal bonds. But Presbyterianism and Congregationalism are not simply names; there is not an intelligent man in this city who does not know that the religious, moral and intellectual life of this country is immensely the richer for their presence and work among us."

House and Lobby

Strong Defense of Canada's Rights by Leaders of the Opposition—Sir Richard Cartwright Stirs Up the Matter of Senate Vacancies.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)

Ottawa, Ont., July 4.—In the House, on the motion for the third reading of the bill extending to all favored nations the reduced duties under the French treaty, Sir Richard Cartwright recorded his protest against the bill.

Mr. Edgar made a strong speech against the idea that at the dictation of the Colonial Office we should grant to a score of countries the concessions granted to France by treaty. The effect of this policy would be that in future we can never make a reciprocity treaty with any country in the world on fair terms. This treaty was lauded by Sir Charles Tupper as a reciprocity treaty, and it was never intended to extend the terms of that treaty to all the countries in the world with which Great Britain had a treaty containing the most favored nation clause. Yet this is what the treaty does. The treaty was ratified last session as a reciprocity convention, but today Parliament was asked to pass a bill acknowledging a definition of the reciprocity treaty different from that put upon such arrangements by most countries, and even by Great Britain herself in some cases. Mr. Edgar denounced the bill as an abject surrender of Canada's right to make a reciprocal arrangement of the position Canada has hitherto occupied under the United States or any other country. The Government was another yoke on our neck and another obstacle in the way of extending Canada's foreign trade.

Messrs. Casey and Mills supported the view taken by Mr. Edgar. Laurier contended that the bill was against the principle long ago recognized of absolute fiscal independence for Canada. It was a surrender of the position Canada has hitherto occupied under the United States or any other country. The Government was another yoke on our neck and another obstacle in the way of extending Canada's foreign trade.

Mr. Foster in reply argued that the Government had not changed its attitude on the most favored nation clause. Great Britain had passed a pledge that whenever Canada wished to terminate the treaty on a year's notice it would be done. He claimed that a year ago he told the House that this treaty would extend to favored nations. This favored nation clause was not, he contended, a bar to commercial treaties. Canada had been reaping benefits from these British treaties containing the most favored nation clause. There were difficulties in the way of applying to Canada, and the Government of Canada had done everything in their power to escape from them. Canada was exempted from every treaty entered into by any other British treaty. Canada was bound as a part of the empire to recognize these treaties. Because Mr. Laurier had voted for the French treaty, he had voted for the direction of a being as it was an extension of trade, and therefore consonant with the Liberal policy. Mr. Foster contended that he could not now object to this bill which destroys the reciprocal character of the treaty.

Mr. Davies pointed out that we were now asked by statutory declaration to extend the privileges granted to France under this treaty. Every other country with which Great Britain had a treaty with which Canada had a treaty, he reminded the House that in the reciprocity treaty of 1854 with the United States no such concession was ever made. He urged Parliament to consider the importance of what they were doing.

After considerable further discussion the motion for the third reading was carried on division.

On the motion to go into supply Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to the long-standing vacancies in the Senate. He quoted Sir Mackenzie Bowell's published letter to Mr. McNeill, member for East Bruce, that all the ten vacancies had long been promised, and argued from it that the Minister did not consider whether or not the consequence whether or not one of the Senate remained vacant for several years. He attributed to Premier Bowell an opinion that the Senate was a kind of dock-yard engine to the Government—a means of political bribery and a weapon to thwart his political opponents. It was evident that

Mrs. Oliphant's latest charming work, "Two Strangers," is published by T. Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Row, and the Copp Clark Company, Toronto. The volume comes in the new holiday pocket style, in the "Autonym Library," is 6d. per copy. It will have an extensive circulation in Canada.

"Fair Adornment, or The Young Woman's Guide," is the title of a volume by John Angell James which is highly commended by Rev. Newman Hall, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes and other leaders of thought in England. It is an excellent work, and has already gone through one big edition. Price, 25 cents. London, Eng.: Edward Knight, publisher, Middle street, Aldersgate, E. C.

The newest novel by Sir H. S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., is entitled "Sibylla." The knightly novelist is no stranger to Canadian readers, and his latest novel will likely be as popular as "Wheat and Tares," which had a big run. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., publishers.

In "Longman's Colonial Library," wherein is embraced all the latest novels of first-class writers, has just been issued "The Jewel of Yuys Galon," by Owen Rhoscomyl. It is a well-told story of adventure and practical doings of a bygone age, and the scene is laid in and around Wales. Longmans, Green & Co., publishers, London and New York.

A new book on Canada, by Dr. Bourinot, will shortly be issued. It is entitled "How Canada is Governed," and gives in plain, simple language a short account of the executive, legislative, judicial and municipal institutions of the country, together with a sketch of their origin and development. The book will be illustrated with numerous engravings and autographs. The Copp Clark Company (Limited) are the publishers.

Friday
Bargain
Day.
July 5th.

CHAPMAN'S

PRICES FOR FRIDAY.

Dress Goods Department.

- 1st—One Table of Novelties in Dress Goods. Beautiful assortment of goods ranging in value from 35c to 75c. One cut only of each piece on Friday for 25c.
2nd—5 pieces All-wool Mottled Tweed, regular price 50c, Bargain Day, 25c.
3rd—5 pieces Fancy Broche Lustre, lovely goods, worth 50c, for 35c.
4th—3 pieces Fine Twill Dress Goods, double width, regular price 25c, for 15c.
5th—7 pieces 42-inch Union Cashmere, colored, worth 25c, for 12 1-2c.
6th—3 pieces Black Broche Lustre, worth 25c, for 15c.
7th—9 pieces Pongee Silk, a snap for Friday only, 15c.
8th—4 pieces Double Width Art Drapery, worth 25c, for 15c.
9th—10 pieces Black Lace Dress Goods, worth 15c, for 5c.
10th—20 pieces Dark Challie, worth 20c, for 12 1-2c.
11th—5 pieces White Spot Muslin for curtains, worth 25c, for 15c.
12th—6 pieces Light Colored Lining, double width, worth 10c yard, for 5c.

Staple Department.

- 13th—4 pieces Cream Ceylon Flannel with pink and blue dot, worth 25c, for 12 1-2c.
14th—Wide Width Scotch Chambray in gray, pink and blue, worth 10c, for 6 1-2c.
15th—Bleached Sheeting, Plain or Twill, 2 yards wide, worth 45c for 20c.
16th—Bleached Table Damask, wide and very fine quality, worth 75c, for 57c.
17th—India Flannel Shirting, silk and wool, worth 50c, for 29c.
18th—Unbleached Sheeting, full yard wide, worth 6 1-2c, for 5c.
19th—White Quilts, very large, with or without fringe, worth \$2, for \$1 69.
20th—Cotton Delaines, wide width, fast colors, worth 22 1-2c, for 8 1-2c.
21st—Best Quality Feather Ticking, worth 25c, for 18c.
22nd—Fine Flannelette Shirting, in checks and stripes, worth 20c, for 12 1-2c.
23rd—Strong Wool Tweed for Boys' Suits and Pants, light and dark colors, worth 38c, for 29c.
24th—Damask Linen Towels, large size, red border, worth 22 1-2c, for 10c.
25th—Pink and White Striped Chambray, worth 8c, for 5c.
26th—Bleached Twill Cotton, 36 inches wide, worth 13c, for 10c.
27th—Art Table Covers, 2 1-2 yards long, worth \$1 25, for 98c.

Smallware Department.

- 28th—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c, for 18c.
29th—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, very durable, worth 20c, for 15c.
30th—Boys' Extra Strong Ribbed Cotton Hose, double-heel and toe, worth 25c, for 13c.
31st—Ladies' Black and Colored Lisle Gloves, worth 20c pair, Friday for 10c.
32nd—Cream and White Dress Laces, worth 8c yard, Friday for 3c.
33rd—Fancy Colored Shot Silk Parasols, steel frames, worth \$2 50, for \$1 75.
34th—Ladies' Colored and White Chemisettes, worth 45c, for 19c.
35th—Ladies' White Muslin Blouses, embroidery trimmed, worth \$1 25, for 85c.
36th—Colored Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c, Friday for 15c.
37th—Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs worth 8c, on Friday for 5c.
38th—White Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, Friday for 5c.
39th—Colored Garter Elastic, worth 8c yard, Friday for 5c.
40th—Children's Fancy Colored Parasols, worth 25c and 30c, for 20c.
41st—Fancy Folding Fans, worth 40c and 50c, for 25c on Our Bargain Day.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

- 42nd—Men's Fancy Colored Shirts, grand goods, worth \$1, for 50c; snap.
43rd—Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, seamless and ribbed top, worth 12 1-2c, for 4 for 25c.
44th—Men's Elastic Suspenders, good goods, worth 40c, for 25c.
45th—Men's Fine Black Cashmere Socks, worth 35c, for 25c.
46th—Men's Fine Natural Wool Socks, regular price 40c, for 25c.
47th—Men's Reversible Wash Silk Ties, four-in-hand, worth 25c, for 15c.
48th—Men's Fine French Balbriggan Underwear, worth 50c, for 37 1-2c.
49th—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, all sizes, worth 75c, for 60c.
50th—Men's All Wool White Sweaters, worth \$1 25, for 75c.
51st—Men's Extra Quality Unlaundered Shirts, worth 75c, for 48c.

Ready-Made Clothing Department.

- 52nd—Men's Light Weight Summer Suits, worth \$7, for \$5.
53rd—Men's Fine All Wool Suits, worth \$9, for \$6 75.
54th—Men's Fine Colored Worsteds Suits, worth \$12, for \$10.
55th—Men's Unlined Tweed Coats and Vests, worth \$4, for \$2 75.
56th—Men's Black Lustre Coats and Vests, worth \$4, for \$2.
57th—Men's All Wool Pants, worth \$2 50, for \$1 50.
58th—Men's Fine All Wool Pants, worth \$2 75, for \$2.
59th—Men's Fawn Serge Blouse Suits, worth \$2 50, for \$1 50.
60th—Boys' Blue Serge Suits, worth \$1 75, for \$1.
61st—Boys' Three Piece Tweed Suits, worth \$4 25, for \$3 12 1-2.
62nd—Boys' Summer Tweed Suits, worth \$4, for \$3.
63rd—Boys' English Worsteds Suits, worth \$3 50, for \$2 85.

Ladies' Suit and Wrapper Department.

- 64th—Ladies' Delaine Wrappers, worth \$2 50, for \$1 75.
65th—50 only Ladies' Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75, for \$1 40.
66th—Ladies' Duck Suits, Silk Vests to match, worth \$5, for \$3 75.
67th—Ladies' Cambric Suits, worth \$4, for \$3 25.

Millinery Department.

- 68th—Fancy Bonnets, mixed jet and straw, worth \$1 25, for 75c.
69th—Millinery Ribbons, fine assortment, worth from 35c to 75c, for 25c.
70th—Leghorn Hats, a few slightly damaged, worth \$1 for 25c.
71st—One table of Black and Fancy Straw Hats today 5c.
72nd—White Muslin Embroidery Bonnets, worth from 50c to \$1, for 40c.
73rd—Straw Bonnets, worth \$1, for 50c.
74th—100 Ladies' Tweed Mantles (upstairs) worth \$5, on Friday only \$1 each.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

(Continued on Page Five.)