

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year \$5 to 16 pages.....\$4.00
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IN LONDON:
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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

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ADVERTISING RATES
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LONDON, CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

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

—Browning.

London, Saturday, June 8.

THE WORLD NOT RUN BY LOGIC.

Hugh John Macdonald, of Winnipeg, son of the late Sir John Macdonald, was interviewed in Montreal by the "Witness" on the Manitoba school question. He expressed his preference for a public school, in which the studies would be entirely secular. But as a very large number of people would object to such a system, it is not likely that it will be established in Manitoba.

Would you, reader, have the Ontario school system entirely secularized if you could? Or do you think that our Ontario system, as a whole, as it stands today, affords, as it does, some outlet for differences of belief, and is about as workable and frictionless as any in the world?

The logical theory that children should sink all their inherited embryo beliefs, or prejudices, if you will, as children of the same school, is all right as a logical theory; but who told you that the world is run by logic?

Besides, why expect more charity and toleration from little Protestants and little Catholics than from their elders? Whenever even all Protestant clergymen can be got to co-operate in a common ministerial association, it will be time enough to expect the breadths of charity among juniors so much talked about. Would you, reader, expect a Catholic parent to feel comfortable in even the most secularized school in the world with say Margaret L. Shepard as the teacher?

Oliver Wendell Holmes' "One Hoss Shay" illustrates the impossibility of running the world on logic alone. Love will effect greater wonders than logic ever dreamt of.

THE LONDON CENSUS RETURNS.

Yesterday, the "Advertiser" printed the full census returns of the city of London—an extraordinary exhibit. Many curious illustrations of the way in which the census was filled up will be observed by those conversant with London's manufacturing industries. Here is one: Three young ladies, for convenience of themselves and their lady friends, hired a central room in which to give and take painting lessons. The three are returned as manufacturers. Manufacturers of ambition, or manufacturers of sketches? If either, every pupil in the public schools is a manufacturer!

Preserve the complete return for future reference.

CROPS AND THE WEATHER.

Interviews with farmers from a wide district around this city develop the view that they are generally hopeful as to the wheat crop. There is one exception—that of Caradoc township—which has not recovered from the recent frost. It is stated that the acreage sown will be about the same as last year. The hay crop this year will be light. Everywhere there have been complaints of lack of rain. Very rarely has the weather at this season of the year been so very dry and hot. The effect of the drought is shown on the River Thames, which is unusually low. Already fears of lack of water, through the drying up of wells and streams, are being expressed, but the cheering fall of rain which took place this week should reassure our friends in the country. It has done a great deal of good.

Of the outlook in the United States, Henry Clews, the well-known authority, says that though the wheat crop has been unusually backward, "the extent of the injury must greatly depend upon the future course of the weather. It is not at all impossible, nor even unlikely, that with plenty of moisture the crop may yet turn out a fair or average one. The plant has not yet absorbed the soil elements of nutrition, and should the atmospheric elements of growth prove propitious the recovery of the plant may surpass what is now anticipated. Moreover, the complaints are confined almost exclusively to the wheat crop. The corn crop is vastly more important, its bulk being four-fold, and its value more than double that of wheat. This year, owing to the high price of corn and the low price of wheat, the acreage of Indian corn is likely to be unusually large, and at present there are no conditions unfavorable to the prospects of the crop. Taking the agricultural prospects as they exist today, there is nothing in them really incompatible with the hope of a good harvest. Very much, however, must depend upon the course of the weather for the next few weeks. There is no certainty in either direction, and the present situation therefore calls for reservation of judgment as to the harvest factor in investments."

"Suffrage," says Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, "needs women more than women need suffrage."

POINTS.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell emphasized the fact, at the unveiling of the Macdonald statue in Montreal, that he alone was left of all the prominent men in his party who set the policy of high taxation on foot in 1878. And he would not be in public life either if the ambitious small men who ignore him on every occasion could possibly crowd him out of the Conservative leadership. Disintegration proceeds apace.

Put not your trust in the weather.

The Ottawa Journal recommends Ottawa as a cool summer resort. The sweltering legislators have yet to be heard from.

Seventeen British ships at Beirut already? Who says John Bull is slow?

The new steamer St. Louis is the first transatlantic liner built in America within twenty years. Free trade has enabled Britain to almost monopolize the ocean.

Some of the western counties under water are actually rejoicing at their deluge. It was the salvation of the crops, they say, and they are now in the swim.

The "Republic of Formosa" has collapsed. It was doomed to discomfiture from the start. No uncivilized country can successfully stand up against a nation equipped as Japan now is with nearly all the agencies of power known to western science and art. The best thing that could happen to Formosa, under all the circumstances, is her close alliance with Japan.

The Toronto Globe says the sacred number of protection philosophy is 400. Why not? It is "the upper 400" that get all the benefit of protection.

American visitors spend \$25,000,000 among the tradesmen of London, England, every year. English shop-keepers hope the Prince of Wales will not visit Newport, R. I., this summer, as is reported. If he does they fear the American "society" will stay at home.

His critics should not laugh at Dr. Montague for citing the fourteenth century in support of protection. The doctor wisely looks to the past because the future holds out little hope for the exploded idea.

The people over the border are amused because ex-President Harrison sat on and crushed Gov. McKinley's silk hat the other day. The Governor should keep his hat, as in its reduced state it may still fit after the Presidential swelling in his head has subsided.

Every other year the Dominion militia is placed in charge of a new Minister. He comes along, makes great promises of reform and economy, keeps it up for a little while, then permits things to get into an expensive muddle. His retirement from the post follows. His successor disclaims responsibility for past foolishness, and starts out with a string of promises, only to be followed up by a lot of foolishness of his own. In militia affairs, as in every other department, the country needs a change that will bring a strong, steady, progressive, economical administration of affairs.

A protectionist journal gleefully remarks that 1 person in every 38 in Britain is a pauper. Is that so? Well, just before they got rid of protection one person in every eleven was a pauper.

Who are the modest London manufacturers, discovered by the census enumerators of London, who do business without even letting their names be known?

Speaking of the failure of the Congregationalists to take their opportunity a year or two ago of a union with the Presbyterians, one well-informed from the inner circle writes: "The Congregational friends made a huge blunder in not entering upon the Union movement. Of the eleven who signed the document, eight were in the active pastorate. Of that eight, one has crossed the silent river, two are in the Presbyterian Church, one in the Methodist, one in the United States, and the other three are yet there. They who opposed are whistling hard to keep courage up, only waiting for a chance elsewhere."

The development of the balloon recalls Henry George's query. How will smuggling be prevented when aerial navigation is a fact? Will it be necessary to build a roof over the land and collect taxes at trap doors?

To compel a more rapid flow of its sewage, the City of Mexico has built windmills in various parts of the municipality. These will rotate paddles in the sewers, and accomplish the desired end. Perhaps it is windmills that the sewers of this city require more than anything else.

House and Lobby

How the Money Goes—The "Soo" Canal Job Will Cost \$2,270,000 More Than the Estimates—A Hoary-Headed Township Claim from Haldimand, With an Interesting History—The Copyright Question Debated by Senators—Miss Welter and Miss Mary Hendershott Have an Interview With the Justice Department Authorities.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)
Ottawa, June 7.—When the public accounts committee met this morning, Mr. Mills, of Annapolis, made an explanation of his connection with the military grounds at Annapolis, for which he is said to be in arrears of rent for nearly \$1,000. He disclaimed all liability by saying he was acting for another party merely.

A letter from Mr. Hamel, late assistant chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, was read, dated at Ottawa, saying that he did not wish to appear before the committee. It was ordered that his case be handed over to the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Scribner was examined in the Soo Canal contract investigation. The contractors were Messrs. Regan & Haney. Their tender for the lower entrance was \$299,000. Murphy & McGreevey tendered for \$322,000. The lowest tender for the upper entrance was John Nicholson, \$231,000, but this was considered too low. The next lowest was Allan & Fleming, \$225,000, and Hugh Ryan came next with \$248,000. Allan & Fleming received the contract. The department rejected Nicholson's tender, because it was regarded as too low. This was in 1889. Mr. Ryan was then in command of the lock out of six tenders. He got it at \$1,282,000, but Goodwin tendered for \$1,163,000, and Conmee & Co. at \$1,225,000, so that two tenders were passed over in favor of Ryan. The department reported that these two tenders were too cheap. Nicholson's tenders for both the upper and lower entrances together amounted to \$608,000, and Ryan's and Allan & Fleming's put together amounted to \$448,000, and Nicholson wrote that as he was the lowest for the two he would refuse to accept one only. Mr. Lister, who is conducting the examination of witnesses, tried to get at a reason why the department concluded that the two tenders of Conmee and Goodwin were too low. He pointed out that Conmee and Co.'s tender, which was declared below the estimated cost, was only \$7,000 in excess of Ryan's on a total contract of \$1,282,000. Letters were read from Sir Frank Smith advising the enlargement of the lock and deepening to 20 feet, but the chief engineer reported against it. Nevertheless, the lock was enlarged to 100 feet wide, 650 feet long and 19 feet deep, instead of 600 feet long, 85 wide and 16 deep. Finally, another change was made to 900 feet long, 60 feet wide and 20 feet deep. This was in April, 1892, \$100,000 to the contract. Then there were culverts, \$121,000 additional, and \$107,000 added in 1892 for deepening the prism to conform to 20 feet in depth in the lock, and for a pier in the channel. The total expenditure to date was \$2,171,000, and the total cost completed, including residence for superintendent, \$3,520,000. Mr. Lister said that the original estimate of the cost, as stated in Parliament by the Minister, was \$750,000, which was subsequently increased to \$1,250,000. Mr. Scribner asserted that the estimated cost was \$4,000,000, but when called on to produce the proof failed to do so. The inquiry will be resumed on Tuesday.

In the House today Mr. Mulock introduced a bill to better secure the independence of Parliament, which was seriously threatened by the fact that 20 per cent of the supporters of the Government were either promised or had applied for public positions. The bill was read the first time, as was also one by Dr. Sproule respecting restraints of trade.

A bill to relieve the harbor commissioners of Three Rivers with respect to their debtors powers was, on motion of Mr. Foster, read the first time.

The House went into committee of supply on the supplementary estimates. The Opposition dwelt on one item of \$567 to pay a claim of North Cayuga township for damage to roads by floods. This proved to be a very curious and interesting item. Dr. Montague, in whose county this township lies, attempted to explain, but finally said that the claim was over 30 years old. The question then arose why this venerable claim should have been resurrected on the eve of the recent bye-election in Haldimand, and the Opposition found no difficulty in attributing it to unblushing bribery, as Mr. Edgar expressed.

"The heavenly twins," Messrs. Haggart and Montague, joined hands in explaining that the Minister of Canada had promised to pay the item last year before an election was thought of. They wondered greatly that they should for one moment be thought capable of doing anything to influence the result in a bye-election.

Mr. Boyle of Monck, came to their rescue and announced that this claim arose under the Mackenzie Administration, and was only 15 years ago. He was a little confused by a reminder that it was seventeen years since Mackenzie held office, and he amended his statement by saying that the claim was twenty years old.

Mr. Davin then testified that he heard of the claim when he ran for Parliament in Haldimand in 1878, and Mr. Mills said that the Mackenzie Government found this claim when they took office. The item finally passed.

Mr. Davies tonight drew attention to Mr. Outimet's speech down in Guyanora, where he said that in expending public money he would favor his friends. Mr. Davies denounced as immoral the doctrine laid down by Mr. Outimet. Mr. Outimet, in reply, denied that this was a fair construction of his remarks, and then proceeded to make the following extraordinary statement: "I voted for public works every year was insufficient to do justice to every part of the country, and I said blandly that, all things being equal, they should not be surprised if our friends were served first."

Mr. Mills—That is the rule you follow. Mr. Outimet—What would be the use of our being generous to the extent of serving our opponents first? I say, if I cannot provide for every harbor in the Lower Provinces I shall take first the most important harbors. I shall be glad to serve my friends first. I shall not feel under any special obligation to my opponents. After our friends are served I shall have no objection to serve them.

This shameful declaration that the

public money was at the disposal of one of the political parties roused the ire of Hon. David Mills, who denounced it as expressing a dangerous and pernicious doctrine, utterly opposed to the resolution accepted by Sir John Macdonald in Parliament, and voted for by the whole House a few years ago, declaring that in the expenditure of public money the public interest and not party favoritism should control. Against that the Minister now said that he would serve his friends first. The Ministers imagined they were masters, and forgot that they were trustees of the public money. They created a post-office in a village of 1,000 population, and refused one to Woodstock, Ont., with a population of 10,000.

Mr. Mills added in impressive tones: "The money is not the Government's or the Tory party's, and the Government are bound by their oaths of office to spend the money in the public interest only."

The items were finally carried.

On an item for fishery bounty

proceedings some lively passages occurred between Messrs. Tupper and Davies. The latter charged that the fishery officers did not discharge their duties, and that there were frauds perpetrated in connection with these bounties. Messrs. Fraser, Bowers, Kaubach participated. Mr. Fraser declared that many of these fishery officers were politicians first, and if a Conservative violated the law he did so with impunity.

The House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Boulton, in continuing the debate on his motion for a revision of a correspondence on the question of international copyright, said he spoke in the interests of 500 Canadian authors. Under the present law he contended the authors in Canada had all the privileges in foreign countries with regard to copyright that British authors had under the Berne convention. If the Canadian act of 1889 had been passed by the Imperial Government and became law, they would lose these privileges and a state of literary piracy would ensue, by which the Canadian market would be flooded with cheap unauthorized editions of the works of popular British and American authors, published under license of the Canadian Government, with practically no royalty to the author. Canadian authors would then have to compete in a home market with these cheap editions, for which a demand had been created by extensive advertising in the United States and Great Britain. This would mean that our authors would have to seek a more remunerative field for their literary labors. He added that the Canadian publisher had the same opportunity of securing the copyright of British authors' works for North America as American publishers under the present law. The law in the United States makes the type-setting of a book the necessary requirement for copyright, while in Canada the requirement is printing and publishing in the country. There was nothing, he said, to prevent a Canadian publisher from buying an English author's copyright for North America, have the work set up in the United States, and plates made from which the two copies required in that country by the law could be printed and then bring the plates to Canada and print the entire edition for both countries in the Dominion. He suggested the Premier should appoint a committee of the Senate to inquire into the whole question.

Senator Kaubach wanted to know what mandate Senator Boulton had to speak for Canadian authors. The act of 1889 had been asked for by both authors and publishers in Canada for twenty years, passed both Houses of Parliament without opposition, and an address to the Queen in 1892 asking assent to the act was also unanimously adopted. That, he contended, was the time for Senator Boulton to have protested. He pointed out that in the act of 1889 foreign authors had a perfect right to obtain copyright in Canada, and it was only when they refused to do so that the Canadian Government could issue a license to local publishers to print the work and pay the author a royalty of 10 per cent.

Senator Power thought Senator Boulton had a perfect right to speak for Canadian authors, but held that the real question at issue was whether Canada had a right to pass the legislation of 1889, apart altogether from the fact that the Canadian Government could issue a license to local publishers to print the work and pay the author a royalty of 10 per cent.

(Continued on Page Five.)

I cured a horse of the mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

I cured a horse badly torn by a pitchfork with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Bathurst, N. B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

London Electric Motor Co., 90 York St. Phone 1103. W. BARTON, Manager.

ELECTRICITY

MOTORS

DYNAMOS

1 to 25 horse power.

10 light to 200 light.

We are now placing a 5 horse power motor with Messrs. Burns & Lewis to run sewing machines and elevator, making a total of 28 in the city.

Specialties—Electrical and general repairs.

London Electric Motor Co., 90 York St. Phone 1103. W. BARTON, Manager.

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Itch in Mouth, Hair, Nails? Write COOK'S REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. It cures all blood poisons. Guaranteed. Worst cases cured in 15 to 25 days. 100-page book free.

Saturday Night Fair.

From 7 to 10 p.m.

CHAPMAN'S

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c.

Tonight 20c
HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 20c.

Tonight 15c
HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, spliced heel and toe, worth 18c.

Tonight 11c
HOSE—Boys' Extra Strong Ribbed Cotton Hose; fast black, 4-fold knees, 6-fold heels and toes, worth 38c.

Tonight 27c
HOSE—Children's Cardinal Cotton Hose, fast colors, spliced, all sizes, worth 20c.

Tonight 15c
GLOVES—Colored Taffeta Gloves, worth 25c.

Tonight 13c
PARASOLS—Children's Fancy Parasols, worth 35c.

Tonight 25c
PARASOLS—Ladies' Fancy Cream Frill Parasols, worth \$1.25.

Tonight \$1
PARASOLS—Fancy Shot Silk Parasols, steel frames, worth \$2.50.

Tonight \$1.90
PINAFORES—Children's White Muslin Pinafores, lace trimmed, worth 35c.

Tonight 25c
LACES—Cream and White Laces, worth 5c yard.

Tonight 1c
CORSET COVERS—Ladies' White Muslin Corset Covers, embroidery trimmed, worth 40c.

Tonight 30c
RIBBONS—Colored Double-Faced Satin Ribbons, 1-2 to 2-1-2 inches wide, worth 15c and 20c a yard.

Tonight 10c
COLLARS—Heavy 4-ply Linen Collars, worth 15c.

Tonight 4 for 25c
SHIRTS—Men's Fancy Top Shirts, starched Collars and Cuffs, worth \$1.

Tonight 62½c
TOP SHIRTS—Men's Gray Flannel Top Shirts, worth 85c.

Tonight 65c
SHIRTS—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, with 2 collars, worth \$1.

Tonight 50c
TIES—Men's Fine Wash Ties, assorted patterns, worth 15c.

Tonight 7c
SOCKS—Men's Fine Merino Socks, worth 20c.

Tonight 13c
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Men's Fine Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c.

Tonight 37½c
SUSPENDERS—Men's Fine Suspenders, Mohair ends, worth 25c.

Tonight 18c
NIGHTSHIRTS—Men's Fancy Embroidered Twilled Cotton Nightshirts, worth \$1.

Tonight 69c
OVERALLS—Men's Heavy Overall, Tweed Patterns, worth \$1.

Tonight 75c
SUITS—Men's Fine Tweed Summer Suits, worth \$7.50.

Tonight \$5
SUITS—Men's Fine All Wool Worsted and Tweed Suits, worth \$12.

Tonight \$9.50
SUITS—Men's Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$9.

Tonight \$7
COATS AND VESTS—Men's Unlined Tweed Coats and Vests, worth \$4.

Tonight \$3
COATS AND VESTS—Men's Fine Russel Cord Coats and Vests, worth \$3.50.

Tonight \$2.50
PANTS—Men's Summer Tweed Pants, worth \$2.

Tonight \$1.50
SUITS—Boys' Fine Serge Blouse Suits, worth \$2.75.

Tonight \$1.95
SUITS—Boys' Double-Breasted Serge Suits, all sizes, worth \$1.75.

Tonight 99c
Ladies, examine our west window—Dressed with Spotted Muslins, Crinkled Goods and Chambrays, worth 20c and 25c. Your choice of any dress in the window tonight at 12½c a yard. You make your selection from the window.

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