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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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LONDON, - CANADA.

God is in his heaven,

All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

If you trust in God and yourself you can surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to restless anxiety. One must not always be asking what may happen to one in life, but one must advance fearlessly and bravely.

—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

London, Tuesday, April 24.

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.

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

—If Lord Rosebery's favorite song is "Come Into the Garden, Maud," whose business is it

—Almost all the postmasters of the Dominion are paid fees in proportion to the business done in their offices. So far no Conservative politician has taken the stand that the fee system in connection with Dominion offices is an inquiry.

—Toronto Trades and Labor Council has endorsed the bill for the registration of voters on the eve of an election introduced into the Ontario Legislature by the Mowat Government. The measure is a distinct improvement upon the old system, and the workers generally are satisfied with it.

—Supposing a Dominion election were to take place to-day, no young man under 24 years of age could vote. So antiquated are the voters' lists which have cost the country so far \$900,000, exclusive of the immense outlay necessitated by the political parties. The whole system is a gigantic farce and swindle.

—Why, the stealings of the Langevin-McGreavy-Connolly crowd in one month would pay for all the butter and eggs consumed in the asylums of Ontario in ten years, and yet we never heard of Mr. Marverson or Mr. Meredith raising his voice against those scandalous robberies. They prefer the smaller business of scanning butcher bills and grocery accounts in search of grievances. —[Sarnia Observer.]

Yes, and they are annoyed that they do not find them.

—There is a war in Atlantic steamship steamer rates. Continental line managers have cut down their rate from \$20 to \$15, and a great influx of immigrants into New York is expected in the near future. This rate-cutting is expected to cause many to cross the ocean who would be better off at home, but the temptation is great, and the utmost vigilance will have to be exerted or the old world poor law authorities will crowd on to this continent many decidedly undesirable immigrants.

AN ARTFUL DODGER.

Mr. Jos. Marshall, M. P. for East Middlesex, is not much of a success as a letter-writer, but as a politician he is sly. He tells the temperance people that he will "support prohibition when the proper time comes." Joseph does not say when "the proper time" will arrive, but it certainly will not come so long as the brewers and the distillers run the Dominion Government of which the present member for East Middlesex is a thick and thin supporter.

WALES LOOMS UP.

The bill for the disestablishment of the State Episcopal Church in Wales will be introduced into the British House of Commons this week. Very properly the measure will provide a life interest to the present incumbents, and at the termination of their incumbency by death the endowments will be devoted to national purposes. It is said that the Conservative leaders will strongly oppose the measure, even calling for a division on the first reading. Why, after the prosperity of the disestablished Episcopal Church in Ireland, any political friend of the Welsh Episcopal Church should go into hysterics over a similar breaking away of its shackles is hard to understand. The Welsh State Church is not the Church of the people, though directly and indirectly the workers of Wales have to pay for its support. At last election the question of Church disestablishment was the all-absorbing question in that portion of the United Kingdom, and the Liberals, who espoused the principle of equality of all religious bodies in the eyes of the law, almost swept the principality. A disestablishing bill is, therefore, the command of the electorate. Why, seeing it is a purely domestic affair, should not Wales settle this matter for itself, in equity? If it were allowed to do so, and if Scotland were permitted to settle the disestablishment question there, too, what a relief it would be to the Imperial Parliament!

MAKING THE BEST OF THINGS.

The Government of the British colony of Natal and the President and members of the Congress of the Transvaal Republic in South Africa have signed a convention which practically establishes a railway and customs union between the colony and the republic. The Government of the Transvaal Republic undertakes to construct as quickly as possible a railway from the boundary terminus of the Natal line to Johannesburg and Pretoria. Each government will fix its own rates subject to certain specified limitations, and the through rate from Port Natal to Pretoria will of course be the sum of the two, but the governments bind themselves to work together in the matter and so regulate the through rate that it shall not interfere with the traffic of the Netherlands Company's line from Delagoa Bay. The two governments bind themselves also to work together in the event of any circumstances arising which may render a readjustment of the rates desirable. In other words, their railway alliance is offensive and defensive. With regard to customs, the Government of Natal binds itself not to charge higher dues on Transvaal goods from foreign ports than those now in force at Port Natal, nor lower dues than those in force at Delagoa Bay, and in return the Transvaal government gives to Natal all trade facilities which have been or may be given to any other government. Between the Transvaal and Free State there is a treaty which gives free trade in many articles of natural produce. If in the case of Natal this is to extend to the fruit and sugar trade it is evident that the advantage will be substantial. Even without so liberal an interpretation of the article the admission of Natal to a trade on terms hitherto reserved to the two republics is a concession of considerable importance. The Cape and the Free State have already entered into a railway and customs union with one another. The new railway convention creates a similar bond between Natal and the Transvaal.

We desire to call the attention of Canadians to this wholesale co-operation in trade and railway matters between the two South African British colonies and their neighbor republics. These South African Britishers are apparently blissfully ignorant of the terrible blow they are aiming at all "loyalty" to the motherland by this unrestricted reciprocity of theirs! They have deliberately broken the leading strings in which a certain class of politicians argue that all British colonists should remain, and they have done so with the indorsement of her Majesty's representative in the respective colonies. Their first interest has been, not the prosperity of Manchester or Liverpool, or the welfare of other portions of the Empire, but of Cape Colony and of Natal. This has been their motive for agreeing to the freest possible trade between them and their republican neighbors. Who can doubt that the co-operation thus entered on will be beneficial to all the contracting parties? It will promote trade and friendly intercourse and tend to cement the friendship of the respective communities—albeit they differ in their respective views regarding forms of government—with that greatest of peace-making agencies, profitable international trade. There is a lesson for Canadians in this South African development. We, too, should have the freest possible commercial relations with our brethren to the south of us, as well as with the mother nation of the English-speaking race.

INQUIRY UNDER OATH.

In 1891, "in a moment of weakness," the Dominion Government permitted witnesses to be examined under oath in the public accounts committee at Ottawa. The revelations then made shocked the country from one end to the other. A gigantic system of corruption was revealed, which resulted in the disgrace of more than one member of the Government and the humiliation of the whole Canadian people. Where it would have ended if the Government had not most determinedly suppressed all investigation into the Haggart and Caron scandals, no one knows. Apparently on the eve of another exposure, the Administration suddenly becomes suspiciously cautious. It refuses to authorize the examination of all witnesses under oath, and insists that so wholesome a method would bring the oath into disrepute if applied to Ministers and civil servants! Why so? Men who go into a court of justice, however humble, are sworn to tell the truth. No distinction is made in court between the knights, the K. C. M. G.'s, and those of us who are simply citizens of a goodly country. Men are known to give evidence regarding the disposal of a 25-cent larceny. Why should a different standard be set up in investigating the disposal of \$40,000,000 of the taxes of the people of Canada? If a civil servant has done right, he cannot be humiliated when sworn to tell the truth. No, Mr. Foster, it is not the humiliation of the civil servant, but the humiliation of your Government that you fear when you call upon the Conservative members to vote down the proposal to examine witnesses on oath, as has long been the practice in the Legislature of Ontario. The country must reach the conclusion that a knowledge of guilt prompts the policy of concealment in this case, just as it moved Sir John Thompson to emasculate the indictment laid against Sir Adolphe Caron. Assuredly the country needs a change. That the electors may know who are afraid to order a full and

fair inquiry into the expenditure of their taxes, we append the names of the Ontario M.P.s. who voted that witnesses should not be examined under oath:

Messrs. Bennett, Bergin, Boyle, Cargill, Carling (Sir John), Carpenter, Carleton, Coatsworth, Cochrane, Corby, Craig, Denison, Fairbairn, Ferguson (Renfrew), Grant (Sir James), Ingram, Macdonell (Algoma), Maclean (York), McKay, McLennan, McNeill, Madill, Marshall, Metcalfe, Patterson (Huron), Pridham, Roome, Rossmore, Ross (Dundas), Ryckman, Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Tisdale, Tyrwhitt, Wallace, White (Cardwell), Wilmot, Wilson, Wood (Brookville).

These men have forfeited the confidence of the electorate.

HAPPENINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

Trial of the Government Suit Against Larkin, Connolly & Co.—A Question of Church and State.
(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, April 23.—The trial of the civil suit of the Government against Larkin, Connolly & Co. began in the Exchequer Court this morning before Mr. Justice Burdidge. The claim is for about \$500,000 said to have been fraudulently obtained from her Majesty by reason of a conspiracy entered into between Thomas McGreevy and Larkin, Connolly & Co. and overpaid on account of contracts at Quebec and Esquimaux, already made so notorious in the public mind.

Messrs. B. B. Osler, Q.C., W. H. Hogg, Q.C., and Dr. O'Connor, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and S. H. Blake, Q.C., and A. R. Aylesworth, Q.C., for the defense.

Robert McGreevy and all the old family faces, including ex-Chief Engineer Perley were in attendance as witnesses. Robert McGreevy was examined this afternoon. The trial may finish Saturday night, but will likely go over next week.

It was announced that owing to the insolvency of Robert McGreevy and the death of Owen E. Murphy the case would not be pressed against them. This left Michael Connolly, Capt. Larkin and Nicholas K. Connolly sole defendants.

Mr. Osler applied to put in the evidence and verdict in the criminal suit against N. K. Connolly, but the defense objected.

Mr. Osler rested his application on the ground that the crown was in a different position from any ordinary plaintiff, but Judge Burdidge dissented, and held that in this case the crown was simply trying to get a debt and had none of the prerogatives claimed. He admitted the record, however, subject to his objection in order that it might be decided on appeal if the decision was appealed.

A case that will likely be made the subject of inquiry in Parliament, as it involves the relation between Church and State and the principle of one denomination claiming the support of members of another denomination. During the last session of the Quebec Legislature a bill was passed authorizing the municipality of the town of Nicolet to borrow \$16,000 for the purpose of giving it to the bishop to help build a cathedral. There are a number of Protestants in Nicolet who were thus taxed for the bishop's cathedral. The mayor of the town, in fact, was a Protestant. Mr. Ball and a portion of the council protested against the municipality borrowing money for this purpose, but the bishop by threatening to move his see to another part of the diocese, got his way.

Hon. Mr. Mercier, who is here, in an interview to-day said that he remembers the bill and that he protested against it as wrong in principle.

SAVED HIS MASTER.

Practical illustration of a Dog's Intelligence.

NEWARK, N. J., April 23.—An 8-year-old boy was on the towpath near the bridge at New Brunswick, playing with his dog, when he fell into the water, which is about six or eight feet deep. The lad was in a fair way to drown, when his dog, a big Newfoundland, jumped in and swam to his side. The boy grasped the dog tightly by the hair on his back. The animal then swam to the shore, so that the lad could grasp the dock log and haul himself out. People who saw the incident declared that the dog showed almost human intelligence.

A MARKED CONTRAST.

(Toronto News.)

Hon. C. F. Fraser appears to have charged the Province but \$3 50 for his entire traveling expenses last year. This may be extravagant, but if it is what then shall we say of the action of Hon. John Costigan in charging the country \$120 for cash hire of a horse and carriage for the drawing upon the public treasury to the extent of \$273 for the same purpose? This is one case wherein it seems as if the Provincial Ministry would be justified in defending themselves by comparison with Ottawa.

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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 unfailing every time.

D. W. RAYMOND,
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Jan. 15, 1894.

ASTEVILLE, 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. Respectfully, E. L. BROWN.
J. W. BREWER, Ashburn, Pike 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. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF aided by RADWAY'S PILLS is the quickest and most effectual cure for

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The public have placed the fact beyond all doubt that our efforts to lead the trade in these goods have been successful. Bale after bale and case after case have disappeared into the homes of the people with wonderful rapidity. This week we aim at beating all previous records. The purchasing power of a dollar is very great here.

IRISH LINENS.

We confidently rely on the magnetism of quality and reasonableness of price to effect large sales here.

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