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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Managing Editor.

London, Friday, May, 7, 1897.

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

No Delusion About It.

In Great Britain the preferential trade feature of the new Canadian tariff is everywhere welcomed and praised as a practical scheme for increasing trade between Canada and the motherland.

There is no misgiving there as to the effect of the new tariff. Lord Salisbury, Sir Wm. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain and even Mr. Vincent (who is difficult to please on this score) all concede that the Liberal Government of Canada has taken an important step towards improving the trade relations of the two countries.

It is left for the Canadian Opposition to cleave to an opposite view. Again and again their leaders have asserted that the preferential tariff is "delusive," that it cannot be carried out, and so forth.

The best answer to puerile criticism of this kind is the fact that the preferential tariff is even now in force. Long before this time next year it will be shown that the preferential tariff has been a great stimulus to Anglo-Canadian trade. It is not statesmanlike to denounce it in advance, or, what is equally foolish, to carp and grumble about it, and try to make-believe that the departure is impossible, when a strong Ministry in Canada and a sympathetic Government in Great Britain are bound to make the new departure a success.

General Rout seems to be still after the retiring Greeks.

The Conservative organs in Canada now preach "blue ruin" every day. They may retard the prosperity of our people, in their endeavor to discredit the new rulers, but the Dominion is bound to progress.

A Lightning Change.

A Conservative contemporary the other day bewailed the fact that no British statesman of note on either side of politics would move in favor of the imposition of taxes on the food of the people. Now it professes to believe that if the late Government at Ottawa had not been driven from power, its members would have prevailed upon Great Britain to do what it asserted was, under present circumstances, impossible.

A kaleidoscope does not change its colors more quickly than our contemporary changes its views.

It really credits what it asserts, it has faith to remove mountains.

The young green things in the ground begin to smile.

President Kruger, Transvaal Republic, to Joseph Chamberlain, England: "Don't shoot; I'll come down."

A Specimen Job.

Twenty-three years ago, Mr. Witton ran for Parliament in the Conservative interest in Hamilton, and was defeated. To console him, when the Liberals went out in 1878, a new office was made for him by his victorious friends—he was appointed inspector of canal books—and he was drawing, until the other day, a salary of \$2,000 a year and traveling expenses.

The new Administration, however, have been investigating the condition of affairs, and they found that Mr. Witton's office was a superfluous one. He has, therefore, been superannuated, on an allowance of \$630 a year—the difference between that sum and his salary of \$2,000 a year and traveling expenses being saved to the ratepayers, without impairing the efficiency of the service.

The Opposition in Parliament, instead of congratulating the Minister of Railways and Canals, on his prudence, is trying to make the superannuated official a martyr, and it even goes the length of saying that his retiring allowance, which he will draw for life, is not large enough—that it should have been increased so as to enable

him to live better than \$630 a year will permit.

And, pray, what has the gentleman been drawing \$2,000 a year all these years for? In ordinary business life, when employees who have been well paid for their services, are retired because of needed economies, they are held to be generously dealt with if they get a donation of a few months' salary. But here we have a man who has been occupying a well-paid office, for which there seems to have been no need, for many years, at a good salary, and our late rulers demand that he shall be paid a good salary for the remainder of his life for doing nothing! Mr. Witton we know to be an estimable citizen, but the country owes him nothing. The Government has dealt generously with him.

The Opposition ought to get over the idea that public money is collected in order that it may be squandered.

When the powers begin to settle up the bills, and come to deal with Turkey's ever-growing demands, then will come the tug-of-war.

The twenty-four members of the Northwest Mounted Police, who will go with Premier Laurier to take part in the great jubilee procession in the British metropolis, will embrace natives of Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland and Denmark. It is not settled yet whether horses will be taken from Canada. The commissioner has a splendid group of horses picked out—all natives—and each as sound as a bell. To show these horses in England, as the Winnipeg Nor'Wester points out, would be a good advertisement for the Northwest ranges.

Sharks in Montreal!

A dispatch from Winnipeg says that a number of immigrants who have arrived there claim that they were made to pay from 25 cents to 50 cents per loaf for bread at Montreal, and they could ill afford it, being, as a rule, poor. Whether they could afford it or not, if the charge is true, it is a severe reflection on the authorities at Montreal, and it ought not to be tolerated. The newcomers should be protected from the avariciousness of the petty dealers. What kind of a first impression of the Dominion can an immigrant have if he is swindled even in the matter of procuring so necessary an article as bread?

The Greeks are having a great many May movings.

The Dingley bill imposes so many prohibitive duties that its amenders have been compelled to place a tax of 10c a pound on tea so as to increase the revenue. This is the system of which the Tupper-Foster combination at Ottawa are enamored imitators.

A Stupid Outcry.

Because a number of manufacturers have visited Ottawa, and made representations to the Government that it would be in their interest that the taxes on imported goods similar to that which they produce should be increased, a number of our Conservative contemporaries profess to believe that the country is on the eve of a terrible crisis.

Something dreadful, they say, will happen to us all if the visitors to the capital do not have their own way.

We have the assurance of the Minister of Finance that all legitimate grievances which can be removed, subject, of course, to the public interest, will be taken cognizance of. But surely our contemporaries are not so foolish as they pretend to be. If these men, enjoying an advantage over their foreign competitors of 30 and 35 per cent, with freight, insurance, etc., added, cannot make their business a success, is it not a question as to whether they may not have chosen the wrong vocation? The interests of the many, not those of the few, must be the first care of our representatives of the people. Yet we are assured that the Government will deal justly with every one. But that does not necessarily mean that every man who goes to Ottawa is to have his wish gratified, or that the country will go to smash if he fails.

A new Atlantic ocean steamship company has started. Its vessels will run between Montreal and Hull. Montreal is bound to be the great starting point for North American ocean shipping.

DON'TS FOR PUBLISHERS.

From the Printer's Journal.
1. Don't indulge in fake circulation. Its advantage is only temporary. It does not deceive experienced advertisers.
2. Don't claim too much. Intelligent people know that solid circulations do not grow up in a night.
3. Don't clip the small advertisements from your contemporaries, and insert them gratis, to take out an impression that your paid small advertisements are numerous, when they are bogus.

Went With the Tide.

The opinion of the Atlantic Weekly, a Conservative journal, published at Dartmouth, N. S., is worthy of note:

"The new tariff, over which so much talk has been expended, has been brought down and it goes without question as being the most brilliant budget for many years. The preferential duties in favor of Great Britain will bring thousands of votes to the Liberal party. If the Conservatives had adopted such a tariff policy and left the Manitoba school question alone, it would have been a power today. But there is a tide in the affairs of political parties which taken at the flood leads on to victory. The Conservatives did not realize there was a tide until it swamped them. Their opportunity is gone. The opportunity of the Liberals has come, and they have embraced it. The present tariff will suit all moderate men of both parties and its mainly independent tone will win friends who are lovers of liberty and imperial unity. Hon. Mr. Fielding has made a place for himself in the history of his country, and has done much to consolidate and strengthen the empire."

The rich people of New York whose extravagance Rev. Dr. Rainford recently condemned, have their revenge. He has been seized with an attack of the rich man's complaint—gout.

THE STARS IN MAY.

Venus, after its long and splendid reign as evening star, came into inferior conjunction with the sun on April 28, and is now morning star. Very rapidly will it sweep outward from the sun's blinding rays, and after the middle of May will be a glorious object in the eastern morning sky. Mercury is evening star during the early part of the month. Having passed its greatest elongation east on April 28, it may be picked up during the first week of May in the western sky, just as soon as it is dusk. On May 21 it comes into inferior conjunction with the sun, and on a line between the earth and the sun, and changes from evening to morning star. Jupiter is evening star, and in excellent position for observation in the early evening hours. Good telescopic work can be done on Jupiter in bright twilight the belts often showing with wonderful distinctness at such a time. Mars is evening star, well up in the western sky at dusk, but at such a great distance from the earth as to rob it of much of its interest as a telescopic object. It is well, however, to be able to identify it among the starry host. Mars is on the border line between Cancer and Gemini, and moving slowly into the first named constellation.

CRANK LEGISLATION.

Boston Herald.
"Whenever pa runs up against anything he doesn't like," says the daughter of a Kansas legislator, "he comes home and writes a bill against it. We drove to church one night, and a freight train blocked a crossing and kept us there twenty minutes. Next day pa introduced a bill to prevent trains from obstructing a crossing more than five minutes. That night somebody stole all our chickens. Then pa wrote a chicken bill. But it didn't protect ducks. It says 'except ducks.' Pa doesn't like ducks. Whenever he sits down to write a bill we know that something has happened to him. Hence a good deal of this crank legislation."

A QUESTION OF SEX.

Ti Bits.
"Now that," said the American visitor, as he was being shown about the fine old English mansion and passed into the gallery where the family portraits were, "is, I presume, a very valuable painting. An old master, is it?"
"No, sir, begging your pardon, sir," replied the butler, "it's the old missis."

CANADA GOES AWAY UP.

Toronto Sentinel.
Canada has risen more in the estimation of Britain in the six days since Mr. Fielding introduced his budget with preferential trade in it than she did in six years of unfriendly British tariff.

THE COMPLETE ANGLER.

Chicago Record.
"What's a fishing-rod?" "It's a handsome arrangement your father holds out over the water." "What's a fishing-pole?" "It's a long wooden stick your Uncle Bill catches fish with."

GREAT RELIEF IN MEXICO.

Mexican Herald.
The Hon. Gotch Bustenif is an applicant for a fourth-class postmaster's office in Arkansas. We had feared he might want to come to Mexico as consul-general or something.

EASY PROOF.

Chicago Record.
Prospective Purchaser—You say he's a savage watchdog?
Owner—Yes, indeed.
"But how am I to know that?"
"Try 'im; jes' go outside with me."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Montreal Star.
At last we have had a budget debate that was a debate on the budget. May it become a governing precedent.

The Canadian Magazine begins its ninth volume with a most attractive number. For a frontispiece there is a beautiful picture, "In the Month of May." Attorney-General Longley writes entertainingly of "The Premiers of Nova Scotia since 1867." Dr. Webster tells of a visit to the birthplace of Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec. Both articles are suitably illustrated. There are the usual number of stories by well-known Canadian authors—one, "Dreams of Genius," is handsomely illustrated—and a number of poems, grave and humorous. Current topics are entertainingly touched on by Editor Cooper, and "Newfoundland's School System" is explained by the editor of the Evening Herald of St. John's.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed, and the dangerous inflammation prevented? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing, and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

Brooklyn became a city in 1834, when its inhabitants numbered 4,864. It is now a municipality with a population of 1,140,000.

The Rejected Treaty.

Public Opinion, as Voiced in Britain and the States.

Outspoken Condemnation of the Action of the Minority.

Did European Statesmen Show the Republican Managers a Good Example?

INVITED, YET REJECTED.
The rejection of the convention is to be deplored on general grounds. The United States Senate invited such an arbitration treaty by resolution a short time before the negotiations for one were begun. The rejection has, therefore, the appearance of a repudiation by this country of the policy which it had claimed especially to represent in international law. The Senators who opposed the treaty excused themselves on the ground that while favorable to the principle of arbitration in general, they were opposed to the particular provisions of this convention. The real ground, however, was a foolish prejudice against Great Britain. If the treaty had been negotiated with France or Germany, undoubtedly it would have been confirmed almost without opposition.—Buffalo Express.

CANADA'S POSITION COMMENDED.
The much-abused diplomats were advised that the treaty would be accepted, but the politicians preferred to listen to the counsel of an ex-convict, and sworn enemy of England, who, have taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen, spends his vacation in Washington, advising the Senators to hope and work patiently for twelvemonth. We rejoice at the new Canadian preferential tariff for many reasons, not the least of which is that it restores us a weapon with which to fight our rivals in the future. Free imports at any price work can be done on Jupiter in bright twilight the belts often showing with wonderful distinctness at such a time. Mars is evening star, well up in the western sky at dusk, but at such a great distance from the earth as to rob it of much of its interest as a telescopic object. It is well, however, to be able to identify it among the starry host. Mars is on the border line between Cancer and Gemini, and moving slowly into the first named constellation.

WILL REMAIN FRIENDS.
The heaven-born measure was too advanced even for the most go-ahead nation of the world. The Boring Sea arbitration ought to have taught our statesmen that the American Government cannot be trusted to carry out its obligations in a matter of this sort. It has been a hopelessly one-sided arrangement for this country. However, we do not fear that the ignominious and will have no effect on the present friendly relations between the two countries.—Globe, London.

A TIMELY HOME THRUST.
The rejection is sufficiently deplorable, but instead of venting wrath upon the Senators, it would seem more profitable to ask whether the European statesmen have not for several months been furnishing the best grounds for belief that arbitration is useless or premature.—Westminster Gazette, London.

BACKED BY THE PRESIDENT.
In its amended form, the treaty was not worth preserving, but the principle, like the soul of John Brown, goes marching on. President McKinley backs it, and his advocacy is worth having.—Fall Mail Gazette, London.

THE OUTLOOK BRIGHT.
It is greatly to be regretted that, with people and press of the country practically a unit for the treaty, and nearly two to one in a constitutional Senate in favor of its ratification, it should be rejected by the minority who had at least the merit of courage to stand up and be counted against it, with the conviction of a small body of dogmatists. The progress of civilization and enlightened statesmanship has been checked by this action of the Senate, but it will in the main move on again and peace and sense take the place of force and bloodshed in the settlement of international controversies.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

THE MOTIVE ADMIRABLE.
The senators have had their way on it already to an extent that deprives it of all practical value. There is some consolation in reflecting that they do not represent the feeling of the nation. That goes out in admiration of the Christian statesmanship that procured its original negotiation.—Boston Herald.

SATISFIED AS IT IS.
As the good sense of good American people can always be depended upon, there is no reason to doubt that that amicable relations will be continued on the basis of common sense and natural good will. There is a good deal of confidence and reason in the remark saying: "Let well enough alone."—Buffalo News.

SENSELESS OPPOSITION.
And why all this senseless opposition to Great Britain? Is she not the greatest civilizing power in the world? Is she not the leading nation of Europe, and are we not allied to her by blood, language, commerce and tradition? It is not possible to avoid some friction between nations any more than it is between the best of neighbors, but every one must know that we are more closely allied with Great Britain than we ever can be with

any other people, and the talk of this treaty making a dangerous alliance is all balderdash. It is the language of the gutters and not that becoming the Senate of a great people.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE TIME WILL COME.
In time the profound desire of the American people for unbroken friendly relations with England will find expression in some such Anglo-American treaty as that which the Senate amended to death and then cast out; but it will have to be when the Senate is made up of men of greater statesmanship and wider view than those who have undone the splendid achievement of the State Departments of the two nations.—Detroit Free Press.

HOBBS
Challenges the Citizens of London.

A Public Test Agreed Upon and the Result to be Published in This Paper.

CAN HOBBS SUBSTANTIATE HIS CLAIMS?



JULIUS HOBBS, M.D.
In view of the great importance of this challenge, not only to the citizens of London, but to the entire civilized world, the public will be interested in the outcome of what may be properly termed a public investigation of a discovery that will become famous and prove of incalculable importance to the great mass of people who are suffering in one way and another from kidney ailments and other attending ills. The offer made by Dr. Hobbs in his challenge above alluded to, is a simple and plainly worded one. In a nutshell he asserts that he has discovered a remedy that will positively cure that most insidious and common of all complaints, disease of the kidneys, which is wrecking men and women by the score daily.

The good that can be accomplished by a positive specific, one that can be administered in a simple and plain way—in short words, a grand, universal medicine for all kidney troubles—will be hailed as a Godsend everywhere. The claims made for the remedy in question are, speaking in general sense, that the Hobbs Remedy Company, of Chicago and San Francisco, are the owners of an ASPARAGUS KIDNEY REMEDY which they positively assert will cure all kidney diseases, with the exception of those cases where tumors and ulcers have formed and a surgical operation is necessary. It is not our purpose in this article to enter into a general discussion of the vast number of different forms of kidney troubles, but to treat them as a whole, as space in this paper does not permit us to do otherwise. It is thought that the only possible way to fully determine the value of Dr. Hobbs' discovery is to

GIVE FREE TO ALL
those who are interested in this matter a sample box of this medicine, and to have it done in such an open manner that none can question the honesty of the test.

For the purpose of making this test, a large number of samples have been sent to

STRONG'S DRUG STORE.
which will be given to any and all persons who will call at that store on Monday, May 10, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. To each applicant for a free sample of these pills we will also give a little book on kidney diseases, which sets out in a plain and simple manner, just such information as would be wanted by anyone with weak kidneys.

For free samples of pills, write or call at

STRONG'S DRUG STORE.
184 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

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The Montreal Art and Premium Company, 1627 Notre Dame street, Montreal, will give FREE to all persons sending them a photograph accompanied by One Hundred non-winning tickets of the Promotive of Arts Association (Limited), a splendid crayon portrait three-quarter life size, made by first-class artist, value \$3.

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282 Dundas Street

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"Malted Rusk"
"Lactescent Barley"
"Cream of Corn"
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Naturally sweet without sugar.
BABIES THRIVE ON THEM.

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BOCK & FYSH,
Formerly of E. H. Korde's Bindery, now open for all kinds of work.
436, RICHMOND STREET

Saturday Night Fair.

From 7 to 10 O'Clock.

CHAPMAN'S

ON GROUND FLOOR.

HOSE—Ladies' and Children's Ribbed and Plain Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, worth a shilling.
Saturday Night 3 for 25c
HOSE—Ladies' Plain Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, worth 20c.
Saturday Night 14c
HOSE—Ladies' Ribbed All-Wool Cashmere Hose, double soles, heels and toes, seamless, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 20c
HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 12½c.
Saturday Night 3 for 25c
GLOVES—Ladies' Black Lacing Kid Gloves, worth 75c.
Saturday Night 63c
CORSETS—H. and S. Corsets, sold regularly at \$1, only large sizes, 24 to 30.
Saturday Night 69c
CORSETS—E. T. Corsets, sold in the regular way for 75c, sizes 24 to 30.
Saturday Night 56c
VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Summer Vests, manufacturers' samples, worth 18c to 20c.
Saturday Night 1 shilling
PARASOLS—Ladies' Black Silk Gloria Parasols, fancy handle, worth \$1 50.
Saturday Night \$1 25
VEILING—Black and Colored Silk Net Veiling, worth 18c.
Saturday Night 1 shilling
DRAPERIES—Fancy Tinsel Draperies, worth 1 shilling, and 15c.
Saturday Night 10c
HATS—Men's Fine Felt Hats, in all shades, worth \$1.
Saturday Night 69c
SOCKS—Men's Black Cotton Socks, fast colors, worth 15c.
Saturday Night 3 for 25c
UNDERWEAR—Men's Balbriggan Underwear, worth 50c.
Saturday Night 65c
SHIRTS—Men's Fine Black Sateen Shirts, fast colors, worth \$1.
Saturday Night 69c
SHIRTS—Men's Flannellette Top Shirts, good value at 40c.
Saturday Night 33c
HOSE—Men's All-Wool Bicycle Hose, worth 65c.
Saturday Night 45c
BELTS—Men's Bicycle Belts, worth 30c.
Saturday Night 15c
UNDERWEAR—Men's Fine Cotton Underwear, worth 30c.
Saturday Night 25c
SOCKS—Men's Seamless Cotton Socks, ribbed tops, worth 10c.
Saturday Night 4 for 25c

ON FIRST FLOOR.

OVERCOATS—Men's Fawn and Blue Spring Overcoats, silk lined, worth \$10.
Saturday Night \$7 50
SUITS—Men's odd lines in good Tweed Suits, worth \$7.
Saturday Night \$4 95
SUITS—Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$9 50.
Saturday Night \$7 50
COATS AND VESTS—Men's Black Coats and Vests, fine worsted, worth \$7 50.
Saturday Night \$4 50
SUITS TO ORDER—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, made to order, all the new shades, worth \$18 50.
Saturday Night \$14 90
SUITS—Men's Blue All-Wool Bisset Suits, to order, worth \$18 50.
Saturday Night \$14 90
SUITS—Boys' 3 Piece Fine Serge Knicker Suits, worth \$3.
Saturday Night \$2 25
SUITS—Boys' Two Piece Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$3.
Saturday Night \$2 25
SUITS—Boys' Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$3.
Saturday Night \$1 98
SUITS—Boys' Fancy Tweed Jersey Suits, worth \$2.
Saturday Night \$1 25
PANTS—Boys' Serge Knicker Pants worth 40 cents.
Saturday Night 30c
WRAPPERS—Your choice of 40 Cambric Wrappers, worth \$1 75.
Saturday Night 60c
CAPEES—Ladies' Capes in tweed and plain cloth, worth \$1 25 to \$3 50.
Saturday Night 55c
DRESSES—24 only, Children's Dresses, sizes 4 to 12 years, worth \$1 50 to \$3 50.
Saturday Night \$1
SKIRTS—Ladies' Tweed Skirts, our own make, worth \$3 50.
Saturday Night \$2 25
CLOTHS—Two pieces Mantle Cloth, reversible, 64 inches wide, regular price \$1 33, and cut free.
Saturday Night 98c

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas St.

Phone 791 - London.