

## The Advertiser

founded by John Cameron in 1863.

## THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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## THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)  
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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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LONDON, CANADA.

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

Never bear more than one kind of  
trouble at a time. Some people bear  
three kinds—all they have had, all they  
have now, and all they expect to have.  
—[EDWARD EVERETT HALE.]

London, Thursday Feb. 22.

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.

—Shakespeare says that each man in his time plays only seven parts. But Shakespeare wrote that before the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature was born.

—The debts of Wm. McKinley, of McKinley Bill fame, have been paid by passing around the hat among his friends in the combines. It is natural they should return past favors.

—Last year the number of tavern and shop licenses in Ontario decreased 51. Drunkenness continues to decrease. In 1893 the number of convictions was 2,652; in 1897, when the population was considerably smaller, the number of commitments was 4,032.

—Rio de Janeiro is afflicted with the three plagues mentioned in Scripture—war, pestilence and famine. The rebels have bombarded the city for months, yellow fever is making sad havoc, and both armies are short of provisions. Surely the people will soon demand that the warriors cease their strife and let civilization resume its way.

—Typhoid fever continues to cause much suffering and death throughout the country. In Ontario last year, according to the Provincial Board of Health, this disease was reported from all the cities, from 62 per cent. of the towns, 32 per cent. of the townships and 26 per cent. of the villages. In the large majority of cases the disease arises from the use of water charged with excremental filth. In most cases the cause has been traced to the well. Local boards of health have been instructed to continue the energy and action inaugurated a year ago in the inspection of drains, cesspools and out-houses. The disease could be entirely driven out if the people insured themselves against unsanitary surroundings.

—In Spain this winter great distress is prevalent among the laboring classes. Many hundreds of unemployed men are walking the streets of Madrid, Cadiz and other cities in the vain search for work. One day recently 4,000 men went in a body to the Government offices in Madrid asking for relief in the shape of work for themselves and families. The Government was able to do but little for them. Brigandage has greatly increased, and its spread is attributed to the distress among the rural population. Spain has a "protective" tariff; but it does not appear to work there with any greater success than in other continental countries that have been sjoled by selfish men into adopting it.

## ELEPHONES FOR THE CLERGY

Every minister in the city should be supplied with a telephone by his congregation. No doctor can afford to be without telephonic connection, for he knows the value to his patients of his agency for speedy communication. And no clergyman should be left without a telephone, as his presence in the households of members of his flock is often sought for with as great urgency as is that of the medical adviser. It is humiliating to a preacher to be frequently called up by way of a neighbor's telephone, to his inconvenience and to the loss of the company, which does not provide for such farming out of his instruments. Church managers who have not already added this necessary instrument to the outfit of their pastor should no longer delay. Telephonic communication is an absolute necessity to all men occupying public or semi-public positions, and the clergyman who does not enjoy it is handicapped in the performance of his labors.

## CONSUMPTION COMBATTED.

Every recurring winter the ravages of consumption are brought forcibly to public attention by the various provincial and state boards of health. It is satisfactory to learn that though the number of deaths from consumption annually registered in Ontario is still very large, there is an improvement which may be regarded as an indication that the ravages of the destroyer may yet be effectually combatted by medical science and the education of the people.

In his interesting address on "Tuberculosis in Ontario," given before the Provincial Board of Health the other day, Dr. Bryce pointed out that during the year 1882 there had been 2,464 deaths from consumption in the Province, while in 1892, with a largely increased population, there had been but 2,592 deaths. The proportion of deaths from this cause has been much larger in both England and the United States than in Canada. Last year there were more cases than during any previous year. He advised that homes for consumptive people should be established, and that persons should be required to report to the authorities when they had consumptives living in their houses. He also advised that some steps should be taken to have hospitals, factories, theaters, churches, court houses, railway stations, lecture rooms, asylums and other public places subjected to sanitary inspection. The public should know on authority that these places were clean and free from infection.

There can be no doubt that the ravages of many infectious diseases have been stayed by the isolation of those afflicted. One hundred years ago leprosy was so prevalent in England that hospitals were established at various points for the isolation of patients. To-day, as a result of the precautions taken, the disease is practically unknown. Smallpox has been combatted in a similar manner.

While there are differences of opinion among physicians, as to the infectious character of consumption, there can be no doubt that, to a considerable degree, the disease is capable of being communicated from an afflicted person to a comparatively healthy one. This view was upheld by the Philadelphia College of Physicians at a recent meeting. That influential body passed a resolution deprecating the registration of consumptives and their treatment as subjects of contagious disease, on the ground that it would add to the hardship of the lives of the unfortunate, stamping them as outcasts of society, while not leading to any measure of real value not otherwise obtainable. This medical organization declares that strict attention on the part of physicians in charge of the individual cases, insisting on the disinfection of the sputum and of the rooms, on adequate ventilation, and on the separation of the sick from the well as far as possible, will meet the requirements of the situation so far as they practically can be met, and better than any rules that for diseases so chronic, can be carried out by a board of health.

The New York Board of Health is somewhat more progressive in this matter than is the Philadelphia College of Physicians. It has in its services a distinguished scientist who acts as bacteriologist, and his verdict, founded on extended investigation, is that consumption is a contagious disease. As a consequence, somewhat similar precautions to those recommended for adoption in this Province by Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, will be adopted in New York city, and at the same time steps will be taken to establish an hospital exclusively for the treatment of consumptives. Every case of consumption occurring in New York will in future be reported by the physician in attendance to the Board of Health, which will enforce regulations to prevent an extension of the disease.

As the Ontario Board of Health has adopted the report made by Dr. Bryce, we will soon have some effective measures in force for the further reduction of the ravages of this most deadly of afflictions. Meanwhile, the superintendents of general hospitals are expected to take all necessary means to secure the isolation of consumptive patients. The annual death-rate from the disease, we feel assured, can be vastly reduced if proper steps are taken to educate the people how to save themselves.

## BADLY OFF FOR POWDER.

The St. John, N. B., Globe, referring to the proposition of Mr. Meredith that the Legislature should in future only meet once every two years, says:

"This is an absurd idea, for under our system of responsible government every administration ought to face the representatives of the people at least once a year. Mr. Meredith must be very short of available ammunition to use against the Government when he has to fall back on such a proposal."

Mr. Meredith is indeed short of ammunition, and what is nearly as bad, some of the guns he used in former campaigns are now hopelessly spiked.

—When Geo. E. Drummond returned to Montreal from the meeting of the Manufacturers' Association he remarked to a Gazette reporter: "The feeling throughout was in favor of protection, the belief being that the Government must stand by that policy. 'Must' is the word, and Hon. Mr. Bowell, who attended the meeting, heard it and promised obedience. Canada needs a government that will rule, not for the benefit of the few, with their 'musts,' but to secure the welfare of the masses."

## GOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

It is very pleasing to know that the Western Fair Board is now entirely out of debt, as was shown in the very satisfactory financial statement presented at the meeting yesterday. The accruing resources of the association will in future be devoted to rendering the annual exhibitions even more attractive than they have been in the past. The Western Fair is managed admirably, and the directors deserve the undivided support of the citizens of London.

## NATIONAL PARK FOR THE WEST.

The resolution of the Ontario Government to make the necessary provision for forming Rondeau Point into a park will have the warm approval of the people of the western peninsula. In its present semi-wild condition the Point is not a credit to the Province, and it is certain that if steps were not now taken to preserve its shady timbers, it would not be long before it would be entirely denuded of them. This fact has repeatedly been brought under the notice of the authorities by Hon. David Mills and Mr. Ferguson, M.P.P., whose advice has now been taken, much to the satisfaction of the thousands in the west who know what a magnificent picnicking ground the Rondeau Point is. There are some 8,000 acres in the proposed park. At one time they were leased for a period of twenty years to the late Col. Prince, and some have advised that they should be sold or again let on long lease, but wiser counsels have prevailed. Under the new arrangement the great natural beauty of the lakeside resort will be preserved, and doubtless Rondeau will become an increasingly favorite spot for holiday-makers.

## ADVANCES IN ELECTRICITY.

People around Niagara Falls object to the phrase "harnessing Niagara," used by some newspaper correspondents to describe the application of its power to machinery. They say that Niagara's strength is not appreciably lessened by the fact that a little water is made to flow through a tunnel. That is so. There is enough water passing over the rocks at Niagara to drive all the machinery for many miles around, and to generate electricity to propel all the railway trains that now run between New York and Chicago, and what is more, one of these days, when the product is cheapened, we will see that wonderful revolution accomplished. Few people note how quickly the experiment of the present becomes the accomplished reform of the future. On June 5, 1880, the Scientific American published an illustration of Edison's sample electric railway, as operated at Menlo Park, N. J., where the wizard then carried on his work. A representative of the Scientific American went over Mr. Edison's little bit of road, the construction and nature of which and its electrical force he describes, and then says: "This grand experiment is destined to test the applicability of the electric current to this purpose and to develop a railway system suitable for plantations, large farms and mining districts, and perhaps it is not entirely visionary to expect that our street and elevated railways may at no very distant day be successfully operated by electricity."

The prophecy of sixteen years ago was long since a reality, and except where city councils and street railway companies are fighting about terms, there is not a city of any importance on the continent that does not have its electric railway. Surely, then, the displacement of the steam locomotive on long routes is within measurable distance. Already we have chronicled the fact that it is proposed to have an electric railway between New York city and Philadelphia, and to-day a dispatch from Kingston, N. Y., states that a company has been formed to construct a line between that city and Ellenville, 28 miles away. In addition to this those who saw the practical work which the electric steam launches were doing at the Chicago Exposition know that the sea is just as likely as the land to witness great electrical triumphs. The Scientific American truthfully says that "if the next ten years witness as great progress in electric railroads as the last decade has sufficed for, the face of the country will be revolutionized."

## OTTAWA EXTRAVAGANCE.

(Toronto News.)  
The population of Canada is but one-twelfth that of the United States, while the annual charge on the national debt carried by our neighbors is only a little more than double that of our own. We must economize if we are to hold our own in the race with our great rival.

## Physicians,

the world over, endorse it; babies and children like the taste of it. Weak mothers respond readily to its nourishing powers.

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, is the life of the blood, the maker of sound flesh, solid bones and lung tissue, and the very essence of nourishment.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!  
Scott & Bowne, Belleville, All Druggists, etc., &c.

## RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable.

Purely Vegetable.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic.

PERFECTLY TASTELESS.

Over Forty Years in Use and Never Known to Fail.

Possess properties the most extraordinary in restoring health. They stimulate to healthy action the various organs, the natural conditions of which are so necessary for health, grapple with and neutralize the impurities, driving them completely out of the system.

## RADWAY'S IS A COMPOUND PILL.

One of their ingredients will attack the lazy LIVER, another will rouse up the BOWELS, another will attack the SKIN, and still another hurry up the KIDNEYS. This is the beauty of their effective operation; whilst they have a specific action on the Liver, they have a reflex or reflective action on this same organ by their other specific effects on the other organs of the system; whilst they force with the one hand, they persuade with the other, till all the organs are brought to harmonious action, and perform their required functions.

## RADWAY'S PILLS

Drive out all diseases, from whatever cause they may be making inroads on your system; delay no longer, the remedy is at hand; a dozen or two will convince you of the truth.

To thousands now suffering, we say, you have the remedy in your own hands. Radway's is a well-known pill, containing the choicest of extracts taken from the VEGETABLE KINGDOM ONLY, compounded in the most scientific proportions, which were found by Dr. Radway to be the best adapted to stimulate and restore to healthy action the disordered organs. They contain no minerals or metals or their salts—nothing poisonous enters into their composition, and they are perfectly safe to take.

To those who are looking for a Health Restorer

We cannot too strongly recommend a well-tried, safe and efficient remedy such as is presented in Radway's Pills



Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all Disorders of the Liver.

Full printed directions in each box 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price.

DR. RADWAY &amp; CO.

419 St. James Street, Montreal.

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Issued for three years and upwards. Interest payable half yearly.

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## A GOOD TRICK,

and one that will always please, is to buy a bottle of KRELL Cod Liver Oil and astonish your friends by becoming plump and rosy checked. Almost tasteless, it always

## TAKES WELL.

MADE ONLY BY K. CAMPBELL &amp; CO., MONTREAL.

## G.F. MORRIS

—BUTCHER—

## MARKET HOUSE

Having added two more stalls to my shop, I will make a specialty of SAUSAGE. We use the finest steep casings only.

HAMS, BACON AND LARD.

Wholesale and retail orders from a distance promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE 67.

LONDON, ONT.

Going rapidly!

The West City Art Portfolios are having an immense run. Everybody is pleased. Save your coupons and procure Portfolio No. 7 this week.

## FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY.

February 23, 1894.

- 1st—5 pieces 42-inch navy blue Diagonal Serge, worth 40c for 27c.
- 2nd—3 pieces Heavy Diagonal Serge, colored, worth 75c per yard, for 38c.
- 3rd—4 pieces 6-4 Heavy Diagonal Serge, worth \$1 per yard, on Friday 50c.
- 4th—11 pieces Fancy Brocade Dress Goods, regular price 15c for 10c.
- 5th—17 pieces all-wool French Serge, worth 25c for 15c.
- 6th—3 pieces 27-inch Amazon Cloth, worth 25c, on Bargain Day 15c.
- 7th—3 pieces Tweed Dress Goods were 20c yard, on Friday at 5c.
- 8th—7 pieces Tweed Dress Goods for 10c a yard, original price 20c.
- 9th—5 pieces Shot Velveteens, navy with garnet, myrtle with tan, black with garnet, nile with old rose, garnet with nile; worth 75c yard, Bargain Day price 25c.
- 10th—47 dozen bunches Braid, colored, regular price 5c bunch, Friday 2 for 5c.
- 11th—The balance of our Chenille Curtains, 1-4 off.
- 12th—6 ends only left of those beautiful German Wrapper Flannels for 25c, worth 50c.
- 13th—Remnants of Art and Swiss Muslins, at cost price.
- 14th—72 only, White Quilts, good size, worth 75c for 50c.
- 15th—4 dozen 8x4 White Quilts for single beds, worth \$1 25 for 98c.
- 16th—An assortment of remnants consisting of Prints, Cottons, Canton Flannels, etc., etc., at 1-4 off wholesale price.
- 17th—10 pieces wide Apron Gingham, fast color, worth 10c for 8 1/2c.
- 18th—2 pieces Bleached Twill Sheetting, 72 inches wide, worth 35c yard, for 29c.
- 19th—1 piece double fold Flannel Sheetting for 45c, worth 60c.
- 20th—12 pairs all-wool Blankets (8 pounds) and worth \$4 75, Bargain Day \$3 50.
- 21st—6 pieces Halifax Tweed for 28c, worth 35c.
- 22nd—5 pieces Wool Tweed worth 45c yard, for 35c.
- 23rd—2 pieces Factory Sheetting, 2 yards wide, worth 22c yard, Bargain Day 17c.
- 24th—6 pieces Gray Flannel, worth 18c for 12 1/2c.
- 25th—6 pieces unbleached Table Damask, worth 30c for 24c.
- 26th—3 pieces unbleached Table Linen, worth 60c for 45c.
- 27th—2 bales Factory Cotton, fine, 33 inches wide, worth 6 1/2c yard, Friday 5c, 20 yards for \$1.
- 28th—10 pieces heavy white Cotton for 8 1/2c, worth 10c.
- 29th—3 pieces best quality Feather Ticking, worth 25c for 18c.
- 30th—50 pieces Print, fast color, for 6 1/4c yard, worth 8c.
- 31st—Ladies' Knitted Wool Gloves, black and colored, worth 50c for 25c.
- 32nd—Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves worth 75c pair, for 25c.
- 33rd—All-wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 15c pair, for 10c.
- 34th—Children's Kid Tipped Cashmere Gloves, worth 30c for 15c.
- 35th—Ladies' and Children's Wool Hose at cost price.
- 36th—Linen Thread, 4c spool.
- 37th—Pearl Buttons, all sizes, 5c dozen.
- 38th—Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c, worth 15c each.
- 39th—Children's white Wool Boas, 15c each worth 25c.
- 40th—Children's Wool Hose, seamless, all sizes, worth 18c for 10c.
- 41st—Ladies' and Children's Wool Mitts, worth 25c for 16c.
- 42nd—Whisks, worth 15c for 10c, worth 18c for 12 1/2c.
- 43rd—Great bargains in odd Chinaware.
- 44th—Colored Garter Elastic, worth 10c and 12 1/2c for 6c.
- 45th—Ladies' Fur Capes, worth \$7 for \$4.
- 46th—Fur Muffs, worth \$2 for \$1.
- 47th—1 only, Fur Cape, Persian Lamb, worth \$60 for \$35.
- 48th—Gents' white Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5c worth 10c.
- 49th—Men's Cardigan jackets, 1/4 off.
- 50th—Men's home made Socks and Mitts for 25c, worth 40c.
- 51st—Men's Linen Collars, a little soiled, 5c each worth 15c.
- 52nd—Men's black Cashmere Socks for 25c, worth 35c.
- 53rd—Men's Knit Gloves 25c pair, worth 40c.
- 54th—Boys' Top Shirts, navy blue, for 50c worth 60c.
- 55th—Men's Astrachan black Kid Gloves for 65c, worth 98c.
- 56th—Men's Astrachan Caps, worth \$2, Bargain Day 99c.
- 57th—Men's heavy Braces for 15c pair, worth 20c.
- 58th—Men's fleece lined Gloves, black cashmere Gloves, for 25c, worth 35c.
- 59th—27 youths' 3-piece Suits worth \$3 75, your choice for \$2 75.
- 60th—25 youths' Pea Jackets worth \$3 50 and \$4, your choice for \$2 95.
- 61st—Odd lot Men's Suits for \$5 50, worth \$8.
- 62nd—Your choice of 144 Men's Overcoats worth from \$9, \$13 and \$14, for \$6 50. Get one before it is too late.
- 63rd—Ladies' Coats, worth \$5 for \$3, worth \$6 50 for \$4.
- 64th—1 Table Ladies' Coats, worth from \$7 50 to \$10 for \$5.
- 65th—1 piece Seatelet for \$3 yard, worth \$5.
- 66th—Felt Hats for 10c, worth 50c and 75c.
- 67th—Silk Ribbons for 25c, worth 50c and 75c.

We will be glad to serve many of our customers as can make it convenient after noon. Always a big rush in the afternoon.

TERMS - CASH

PHONE 791.

CHAPMAN

and 128 Dundas street