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LONDON - CANADA

JOHN CAMERON, President and

London, Thursday, May, 6, 1897.

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

## The Arbitration Treaty Dis-

posed Of.

At length, the United States Senate has disposed of the arbitration treaty which it was proposed to establish between the States and Great Britain.

This measure, making for the continuance of peace and goodwill between the two great sections of the English-speaking race, was defeated. But it was not thrown out because the majority of the senators were against it. On the contrary, while only 26 senators opposed its ratification, 43 voted in its favor. As, however, it required a two-thirds vote of the Senate to adopt the measure, it failed to pass.

In view of the elements turned to account to influence the legislators to prevent the passage of the treaty, the vote polled in its favor must be highly satisfactory to the advocates of arbitration of all international difficulties between the two countries.

It was demonstrated that what without cant may be termed the "better elements" in the United States were in favor of the treaty. The petitions for its passage from the leading merchants, manufacturers, generals, educationists, and clergy of all denominations showed what the feeling of the republic was better than any vote in a body so largely plutocratic as is the Senate.

Then it must not be overlooked that the treaty was a legacy to the new Republican Cabinet from the Cleveland Administration, and though President McKinley and his friends did not stand in the way of its ratification they hardly gave the measure as hearty support as would have been extended to it if the treaty had been a child of their own household.

The result, all things considered, is not calculated to be discouraging to that very large class in both countries who believe that the welfare of the people of each can be best advanced by friendly co-operation in all the arts that make for peaceful development and progress rather than for the cultivation of a spirit of isolation and unfriendliness.

It need surprise no one if the defeat of this treaty, emasculated as it was to meet the views of quasi-opponents, should by-and-by result in the passage of a new and better arbitration agreement, in which there shall be no lingering misgivings as to the benefits to be derived to both countries from the continuance of amity and goodwill.

Two influences are today fighting each other in the United States, as in every other civilized country, and there can be no doubt that in due time the right will triumph.

The London City Council got a move on last night, and did a good deal of business in a businesslike manner. It was time to quit fooling.

In Scotland, too, they have had a backward spring. The heavy rains have much retarded seeding.

## An Unusual Complaint.

Complaint is made in the Toronto Mail-Empire that too few men are employed by the Dominion Government in running the Cornwall Canal. It is said the men have been overworked. This is a novel complaint. Hitherto those in authority at Ottawa have generally overmanned the public service. If the complaint in our contemporary is well founded, it will no doubt be remedied by the Minister of Railways and Canals. It is neither humane nor permanently profitable to overwork men or beasts.

Lady Aberdeen and Hon. Geo. W. Ross will plant trees at the Normal School, Ottawa, tomorrow, in celebration of Arbor Day. A more auspicious season for adding to the tree wealth of the country could not be found.

## The Coal Duty.

Finance Minister Fielding's position in regard to the coal duty has been vindicated by the action of the Senate committee of the United States in dealing with the proposed increase of duty on coal entering that country from Canada. The vigorous action of the Canadian Minister has resulted in a decided change of front by the United States tariff makers. How it has been brought about is thus stated by the Cleveland, Ohio, Plaindealer:

"In announcing the new Dominion tariff the Canadian Finance Minister explained that there had been a purpose to reduce the Canadian duty on coal from 80 cents to 40 cents, to make it conform to the rate of the existing United States tariff. The passage in the House of the Dingley bill raising the duty from 40 to 75 cents, a blow aimed directly at Nova Scotia coal, compelled a change of front. The Canadian coal duty is therefore left at 80 cents, with anthracite on the free list, until the final action of the United States. If the Dingley proposition of 75 cents should be enacted into law, then the Canadian duty would be raised to the same figure, and anthracite would be taxed, as well as bituminous coal."

The threat evidently had effect upon the Senate committee on finance, for a proviso has been added to the coal item, to the effect that the duty shall be 60 cents instead of 75 cents on coal imported from any country, colony or dependency that does not impose a higher rate of duty on coal than 60 cents. With that proviso retained, Canadian coal will pay only 60 cents, and there will be no good reason for Canada increasing its rates on bituminous coal. It will still have an excuse for putting a duty of 60 cents on anthracite, hitherto admitted free for the Senate tariff also takes anthracite from the free list and puts it on the same basis as bituminous coal. That would be reciprocity, pure and simple."

The position of the two countries, however, is radically different. While Canada imported from the United States over a million tons of anthracite last year—nearly all of it being used in this province—our neighbors only imported 150,000 tons of anthracite, so that while imposition of a duty on that kind of coal would be a small matter to the United States dealers and consumers, a duty on anthracite imported into Canada would curtail the quantity used in this country, because opposed to the interest of the consumer.

It would be better for the people of both countries if the duty on coal were entirely eliminated from their tariffs, absolute reciprocity existing. But if that is not to be, the tax rate should be kept as low as possible.

So far, this year, the number of immigrants who have arrived in Canada has been double that recorded in the same period of 1896. This is reassuring. It is evident that the new conditions will be decidedly beneficial to our unsettled districts.

In Toronto, Collegiate Institute fees run from \$23 to \$33 a year per pupil.

## How the City Changes.

The city assessors, who start out on their rounds in a few days, will find, as in past years, great changes in the population. From many causes the people of these newer countries are less settled in their dispositions than those of the old world. There is an inclination to frequently resort to new fields, to new occupations. It comes, we suppose, in large measure, from the increased opportunities that a new country opens up to the progressive. But no matter what the predisposing influences, both the assessors and the directory men assert that in the course of a year or two, in a city like London, there is a perfect revolution in the residents. Hundreds of families and hundreds of young men and women leave London in the course of twelve months, and hundreds of households are moved into the city, with hundreds of young men and women from almost every section of the country.

We are not a fixed, staid old community, where everybody knows everybody else, and all belong to the old families. The same remarks hold good, to a greater or less extent, in the case of neighboring towns, villages and townships. Live business men recognize these facts, and keep what they wish to sell and what they desire to buy constantly before the community in an up-to-date advertisement in an up-to-date newspaper. They know that while the backbone of their trade undoubtedly is the custom of old residents, only by appealing for and obtaining the trade of the constantly-increasing newcomers can they keep up with the procession.

No man, be he ever so long in business, or prosperous today, can afford to minimize the importance of having his wares constantly brought under the attention of those who read an old-established, progressive family journal.

Everywhere business is brightening. The smelting works at Hamilton, it is announced, will resume operations in a few days with 150 employees.

Great Britain alone has colonies possessing self-government. Canada means to keep in the front rank.

## Killed the Treaty.

The Anglo-American Agreement Smothered by the U. S. Senate.

Four More Votes Would Have Given It the Necessary Two-Thirds Majority.

Washington, May 6.—The Senate, by the vote of 43 to 26, refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The rules of the Senate require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification of treaties, hence four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result. A total of 69 votes was cast, leaving nineteen senators who did not respond. Senator Mills, of Texas, made a strong appeal to the Senate against ratifying the agreement. He asserted that as amended the document was most objectionable and contradictory. He pointed especially to the provision for the settlement of controversies in regard to territorial claims, and asserted that as long as these articles remained unchanged England could justly claim that questions of territorial rights were included within the scope of the treaty. Under such circumstances, he asked, what was to prevent England from purchasing the island of Cuba or any other American territory, and in case of objection on the part of the United States, insisting upon the reference of the dispute to arbitration? He spoke of the conduct of England in connection with the Greco-Turkish war, and trembled the Senate to protect the United States against the proposed alliance.

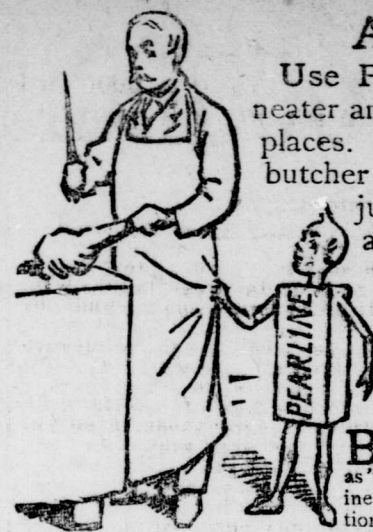
Senator Carter made a very pungent speech in opposition. Senator Hoare replied briefly, contending especially that the objection of inconsistency in regard to territorial claims was not well founded.

Among those who waited in the Senate corridor to receive the news was Michael Davitt, who appeared much pleased at the result. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, attributed the defeat to the feeling of dissatisfaction at England's course. In the struggle of the Greeks to liberate the island of Crete from Ottoman dominion, and in the Armenian massacres, and with the "evident" designs of Great Britain upon the Transvaal.

## CANADA AND UNCLE SAM.

Lord Aberdeen on the Relation Between the Two Countries.

Lord Aberdeen, in his recent address at Kingston, after Queen's College had given Lady Aberdeen the honorary degree of LL.D., took occasion to comment on the spirit of peace and patriotism which should be found about universities and have its effect upon the outer world. He noted the spirit which some showed in the United States against Great Britain, and the recalling of utterances of thirty years ago, during the civil war, as evidence of Britain's antagonism. For many



## A Tip to Butchers.

Use Pearlina. Have your place a little neater and cleaner and sweeter than other places. Did you ever see a Parisian butcher shop? Well, you can make yours just as dainty and attractive by taking a little trouble with Pearlina. Isn't this worth something in these days of competition? But the foundation of all this cleanliness, and the only thing that makes it possible, is Pearlina.

Beware. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

years, he said, the British press had uniformly adopted a tone of respectful goodwill toward the United States. His Excellency asked: "Is it not time we should let bygones be bygones?" This hostile spirit, he held, was not that of the American universities. He felt that the principles of Harvard, Chicago, Yale and Princeton would not, from his acquaintance with them, endorse or approve of utterances of unfriendliness toward Great Britain. He concluded by calling on all to do their part in promoting the only rational, the only tolerable condition between the different branches of the English-speaking race, to believe in the fatherhood of the Almighty and to be disciples of the Prince of Peace.

## INTO SCALDING WATER.

A New Yorker Hurts His Antagonist During a Fight.

New York, May 6.—In a fit of passion Richard Garrity, an iron molder, threw Bernard McDonald, a fellow-workman, aged 19, into a cauldron of scalding water at the Manhattan rolling mill.

As the men stood waiting for a batch of hot bars to come up, McDonald began to boast of the work he had done in Chicago. Garrity took it with ill-grace, and then the men began to quarrel. They finally clinched, and Garrity forced McDonald towards the vat and threw him in. McDonald was horribly scalded before he could be rescued. He will probably die.

## FACE HUMORS

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura SOAP is sold throughout the world. PUTTER DENCO AND COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Treat Face Humors," mailed free. EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

## J. &amp; D. Ross' REMOVAL SALE!

REMOVAL SALE is now going on, and, notwithstanding unfavorable weather, is quite successful, which is another gratifying proof that we hold the confidence of the public. What we say is true, and the public have handsomely responded. We say we sell at cost, and the reason is given. The goods MUST go, for we intend to commence business at 196 Dundas Street with an entirely new and select stock, which makes it imperative that all our spring and summer purchases of goods, however saleable, will be subjected to the same reductions. This is a rare chance of getting first-class goods at wholesale prices and under. Come along. All are welcome. Our values will do the rest.

## Gents' Furnishings. Ready-Made Clothing

Latest Spring Hats just to hand at wholesale prices.

Several lines of Neckwear at half price; Linen Collars, 3 for 25c.

Driving Gloves reduced from \$1 to 75c. Black Kid Gloves, \$1 25 to 85c.

Regular \$1 White Dress Shirts for 75c. Regular 50c Braces for 35c.

Regular 25c Braces 2 for 35c. Regular \$1 Umbrellas for 75c.

Boys' Suits, worth \$2 50, for \$1 50.

Youths' Tweed Suits, worth \$5, for \$2 50.

Men's Tweed Suits reduced from \$6 to \$4.

Men's Serge Suits reduced from \$4 50 to \$3.

All goods in our Merchant Tailoring Department subjected to equal reductions. Every garment guaranteed.

386 = Richmond = Street.

## FRIDAY

May  
7,  
1897.Bargain  
Day

## ON GROUND FLOOR.

- 1st—One table Dress Goods, assorted colors and kinds, worth 35c to 50c, all one price Friday 25c.
- 2nd—6 pieces Changeable Dress Goods, all wool, worth 50c, Friday for 25c.
- 3rd—5 pieces Colored Luster, gray, brown, green and fawn shades, worth 40c, Bargain Day 25c.
- 4th—7 pieces Fancy Silk for Waists, worth 35c, Friday for 25c.
- 5th—5 pieces Art Muslins, regular price 10c, Bargain Day for 6c.
- 6th—6 pieces Black Figured Dress Goods, regular 75c goods, for 50c Friday.
- 7th—7 pieces Colored Dress Goods, double width, worth 25c, for 12½c.
- 8th—10 pairs Chenille Curtains, 1½ yards wide, 3¼ yards long, heavy dado and fringe, worth \$5 50, Friday \$3 95.
- 9th—One table Remnants Dress Goods, all kinds, all prices, Friday Bargain Day your choice for 25c.
- 10th—White Quilts, full size, toilet make, worth \$2, Bargain Day \$1 49.
- 11th—White Shirting Cotton, 32 inches wide, worth 10c for 7½c, 14 yards for \$1.
- 12th—Bleached Twill Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 25c, Friday for 19½c.
- 13th—Circular Pillow Cotton, 40 inches wide, worth 13c, Friday for 10c.
- 14th—Feather Ticking, worth 25c, best make, Friday 18c.
- 15th—Canton Flannel, heavy nap, worth 7c, Friday for 5½c.
- 16th—Colored Quilts, full size, fancy patterns with fringe, worth \$1 75 for \$1.
- 17th—Scotch Chambrays, best shades, pink and blue, 32 inches wide, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 18th—Art Sateen black and white figured, new patterns, worth 20c, Bargain Day 15c.
- 19th—Quilts, white, large size, worth 75c, Bargain Day 39c.
- 20th—Tapestry Table Covers, fancy patterns, 1¾ yards square, worth \$1 35, for \$1.
- 21st—Plush Table Covers, fancy Chenille border, worth \$5, for \$3 50.
- 22nd—Victoria Lawn, wide and fine, worth 12½c, for 10c Friday.
- 23rd—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, double soles, heels and toes, worth 35c, Friday 27c.
- 24th—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, double heels and toes, seamless, worth 25c, Friday for 21c.
- 25th—Ladies' Maco Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, fast black, worth 25c, for 17c.
- 26th—Children's All-Wool Cashmere Hose, ribbed, double heels and toes worth 25c, Friday 18c.
- 27th—Ladies' Taffeta and Lisle Gloves, worth 15c, Friday 10c.
- 28th—Ladies' Fine Cambric Shirt Waists, all sizes, worth \$1 25, Friday for 99c.
- 29th—P. N. Corsets, regular price \$1, large sizes only, from 24 to 30, Friday for 69c.
- 30th—Ladies' White Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, Friday for 25c.
- 31st—Ladies' White Cambric Drawers, trimmed with guipure embroidery, Friday 25c.
- 32nd—Men's White Cotton Night Shirts, grand value at 75c, Friday 50c.
- 33rd—Men's Fine Wool Sweaters, all shades, worth \$1 25, Friday for 95c.
- 34th—Boys' Sweaters, all colors, worth 75c, Friday for 50c.
- 35th—Men's Bicycle Hose, fancy tops, worth 65c, for 45c.
- 36th—Men's Navy Blue Top Shirts, worth \$1 25, Bargain Day 75c.
- 37th—Men's and Boys' Blue Peak Caps, worth 25c, Bargain Day 15c.
- 38th—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, a snap for 50c, Friday for 39c.
- 39th—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, collars detached, fast colors, worth \$1, Bargain Day 69c.
- 40th—Men's Seamless Ribbed Top Cotton Socks, worth 10c, Friday 5 for 25c.
- 41st—Men's and Boys' Bicycle Belts, worth 25c, Friday for 15c.

## ON FIRST FLOOR.

- 42nd—One lot of Tweeds and Box Cloth Capes, worth \$1 25 to \$2 50, Friday for 50c.
- 43rd—500 yards of Doublefold Cape and Costume Tweeds, all wool, assorted shades, seasonable goods, worth 50c to 60c, Friday 35c.
- 44th—14 only Children's Reefers, in Cardinal Box Cloths, 6 to 12 years in size, worth \$3 to \$4, Bargain Day \$1 50.
- 45th—Ladies' Spring Weight Coats, black and colored, worth \$3 50 to \$7 50, Friday for \$1.
- 46th—Gray and Red Striped Tweed Underskirts, worth \$2, Friday 70c.
- 47th—Men's Blue and Fawn Light Weight Spring Overcoats, silk lined, worth \$10 50, Friday \$7 75.
- 48th—Men's Black Worsted Suits, striped pants, worth \$10 50, for \$7 50 Friday.
- 49th—Men's good All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10, Friday for \$7.
- 50th—Men's Fine Colored Stripe Worsted, good-fitting Pants, worth \$4 50, Friday \$2 50.
- 51st—Men's odd lines in Waterproof Coats, blue, black, brown and checks, worth \$3 50, for \$3 Friday.
- 52nd—Men's good All-Wool Tweed Suits, made to order, all the new shades, plain and checks, worth \$18, Friday for \$15.
- 53rd—Men's Best quality Scotch Tweed Suits, to order, worth \$22, for \$17 50.
- 54th—Boys' 2-piece Tweed Suits, worth \$3 50, Friday for \$2 75.
- 55th—Boys' 2-piece fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, sizes 27, 28 and 29, worth \$5, for \$2 95.
- 56th—Boys' 2-piece fancy trimmed Sailor Suits, worth \$4, Friday \$3 19.
- 57th—Boys' Tweed Knicker Pants, worth 40c, Friday 30c.
- 58th—Youths' Fine Tweed and Worsted Suits, worth \$7 50, half-price Friday, \$3 75.
- SPECIAL—Men's Blue, All-Wool Imported Bissel Serge Suits, made to order, worth \$18 50, Friday \$14 90.

## TERMS CASH.

## CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas St.

Phone 791 - London