

## London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

FOUNDER AND  
MANAGER, John Cameron.

London, Wednesday, April 20, 1898.

So it seems that baldness is also the work of the all-embracing microbe.

Is the inference that Nicholas Flood Davis's speech drove some of the members to drink?

Where are those hard-hitting gentlemen, Messrs. Corbett and Fitzsimmons, in these warlike times?

The Detroit News thinks the resolution of the United States not to annex Cuba a rather self-denying ordinance.

Mr. Whitney rushes in to say that the Conservatives will "saw-off" no election protests. Nobody has asked him to.

Lyman Abbott lectures in Toronto on the 27th on "Evolution and Religion." But the missing link has not been discovered.

It was at her own request that the remains of Frances Willard were cremated. Cremation has grown considerably in favor within a generation.

One thing must be admitted—that in all correspondence from the Klondike region, and the Canadian North and Far West generally, the Globe takes the lead.

The Hamilton Spectator makes merry over the formation in its city of a "Social Reform Union," in which both the Cigar-makers' Union and the W. C. T. U. are members.

On the merits of the Beattie-Davin-Talbot controversy, we pass no judgment. Mr. Talbot denies that he drank ale in the House. On the contrary, Mr. Beattie and Mr. Davin say they should rather fancy they know a Carling's ale bottle when they see it.

The special officers of the province are making a determined effort to rid Ontario of the San Jose scale. Dominion legislation will powerfully aid them to keep the country free from the pest after it has once been put down. It is noteworthy that every diseased tree or animal from which Canada has suffered has at first been imported from another country.

In Ottawa, an unfeeling police magistrate has been fining young wheelmen for scorching. The capital is a city of so many ups and downs that it is next to impossible for anyone but an expert to avoid scorching if he would keep moving at all. It is probably a fibel on the civil service of Ottawa that the only kind of scorching that any of its members ever undertake is on a wheel.

When the San Jose scale is got rid of by the provincial agents the municipal authorities throughout Ontario will probably get a move on and root out the Canada thistle, and the black knot which annually destroys so many plum trees. These pests, with wild mustard, we seem to have always with us, and yet cordial co-operation on the part of their victims might soon abolish them.

"The Gin Mill Primer" is the title of Bengough's latest. It is termed, "A book of easy reading lessons for children of all ages, especially for boys who have votes." It contains 52 short temperance lessons, written in a simple but pungent style and illustrated with Bengough's inimitable pencil. Wm. Briggs, Toronto, is the publisher. As a prohibition manual it is unique.

Some men never profit by experience. Here is Hon. George Foster, ex-Finance Minister of Canada, professing about what the revenue the country will be during the ensuing financial year. Just as the official returns are proving his prognostications of last year to be most dismal failures.

The British warship Indefatigable has arrived at Halifax. The weather she met was as indefatigable as the vessel, her decks being repeatedly swept, while one of her boats was nearly lost. But, like the British navy generally, she got there.

The Woman's Journal says that if the women of the United States were voters, there would be no war, and Cuba freed without bloodshed. Exactly how is not explained.

"No more foreign hirelings in the United States navy," says the Port Huron Times. It is possible the foreign hirelings will come in handy in a few days.

The indignant all-night hungry and thirsty legislators to T. Beattie, M.P.: "Because thou art virtuous, shall there be no more cakes and ginger ale?"

As the apostles of civilization Great Britain and the United States are having a lot of hard missionary work to do just now.

Montreal and Toronto are quarreling about the G. T. R. head offices. London is better off—she has the car shops.

General Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur," has gone to the front. Will his sword be as mighty as his pen?

Truly the romance of the naval war is gone. It's now a question of soft coal and hard cash.

## Why The Advertiser Believes in a Second Parliamentary Chamber.

We have not interposed authority against reason, as our contemporary, the Toronto Globe, suggests, in the matter of the Dominion Senate. We pointed out that the Liberal party committed itself to the reform, not abolition, of the Senate, at the great convention in 1893.

The objection to the Senate, as now constituted, was not at that time, a new question. It had been discussed frequently in the House of Commons. It was also considered by the members of the convention, and the expression of the convention was not the expression of an opinion, but a conclusion from previous discussions—a declaration of what the convictions of the Liberal party were as to the character of the change called for.

Now that the Liberal party have been elected upon the platform then submitted to the country, our contemporary proposes in one important particular that the platform shall be departed from—that the policy which the Liberal party were elected to support shall not be carried out, but that a wholly different one shall be adopted with regard to the second chamber. In our opinion that proposal is mischievous, and mischievous, because in effect it will divide the Liberal party upon a question on which they should be united. It will weaken them in a matter upon which they should be strong.

So far as the smaller provinces are concerned, they have never favored the abolition of the Senate. They are not willing that their fortunes shall be subject to a single majority of which they will form but a small fraction. What we have in Canada is parliamentary government, and not pure democracy. The Canadian people are devoted to British institutions, and not such institutions as had their origin in the French revolution in 1789. Our people have never admitted that truth is ever a product of the majority. It is something that necessitates inquiry, and which is discovered by reason and experience. All experience has shown that a national single chamber, without any check or control, becomes an arbitrary body, and is the parent of frequent abuses. We have quoted the opinion of John Stuart Mill on this subject, and to that opinion we cordially subscribe. Surely upon a question of this moment John Stuart Mill is a higher authority than our Toronto contemporary.

The British system of government, as a system, had its origin in the manners and customs of the people. It has changed with the change of the national customs. It has been modeled to meet the increasing complexity of society, and our contemporary would make the Canadian constitution. It is a part of the organic growth of life and of the nation itself. The safety of reform in Britain has been that no one has undertaken to make a constitution for the people as did the political philosophers of France. They have been contented to reform the law with the view of correcting abuses. They have gone no further than the correction of these abuses called for, and so every change of the constitution is the outgrowth of experience of evils politically felt and of obstacles which experience showed that it was necessary to remove.

The Globe says that the American system is one of checks and balances. Every system of constitutional government is such. And there is no system upon which these characteristics are so deeply impressed as upon the English constitutional system. What is called for in Canada is a change of the Senate as will bring it in touch with popular opinion—not the evanescent opinion which, in a larger degree, is represented in the House of Commons, but that permanent public opinion which marks substantial permanence and distinguishes those conclusions arrived at, based upon reason and experience, which are likely to find a permanent place in the minds of those who reflect upon the problems of government.

Our Toronto contemporary asserts that the tendency of British constitutional development has been to centralize power and responsibility in the House of Commons. This is in a great measure true, but it is not wholly true. There has been more than one measure which has found favor in the House of Commons, but which perished without going to maturity. The House of Lords has again and again restrained hasty impulses, and even on measures which have proved of the greatest value to the nation it has secured a widespread knowledge of subjects of this kind, which the wishes of the leaders of reform have been molded into law, passed that law upon well-informed public opinion, ready to sustain it. This opinion never would have been formed had it not been necessary to bring the public opinion of the nation to bear upon the opposing tendencies of the House of Lords.

We admit that the Canadian Senate is not properly performing the functions of a second chamber. It is now a standing committee of the Conservative party. It owes its character to the fact that the electors returned for many years a Conservative majority to the House of Commons, and made it possible for a Conservative Administration to strengthen itself in a second chamber. Now that public opinion has undergone a change, the Senate stands prominently out as a representative of what the political sentiment of Canada was as expressed in the House of Commons during the period from 1878 to 1896. Thus the

Senate remains the expression of what was, not of what is.

The Globe quotes the views of the late Hon. George Brown upon the subject, and so opposes the reform of the Senate. But Mr. Brown was satisfied with the Senate as it is, and the Globe vigorously opposed those Liberals who 25 years ago proposed a change in the constitution of the Senate.

We do not admit the infallibility of the House of Commons. If we did, we could not very well dissent from the action of the Senate, for by their recent conduct they expressed the sentiments which from 1878 to 1896 were in the ascendancy in the House of Commons. What we desire to see maintained here is the British parliamentary system, and we have far more confidence in the accumulated wisdom of 800 years of the English parliamentary system than in the theories of those who desire to once more try an experiment which has already been frequently tried, and always proved a signal failure.

## Time for a Time Limit.

As a professional time killer Nicholas Flood Davin rivals even his political leader. Fancy a member of parliament under pretense of discussing the budget, cleansing his bosom of such stuff as this:

"The Hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce is a reading man, and I know he is a great student of Shakespeare. He will have some reminiscences of his trip to Aeschylus. I suppose he used to dip into Aeschylus. Well, the scene in 'Macbeth,' when Duncan is being murdered and Lady Macbeth feels the horror of the crime is supposed by many critics to be the greatest scene in all dramatic literature to inspire horror. But there is a scene that dwarfs the scene in 'Macbeth,' and that is the scene in 'Agamemnon.' Just after Agamemnon has come back to Mycenae and has gone into the palace, Cassandra appears at the gate and cries out 'Blood, blood!' and she smells the blood and says the cow is striking the bull."

## A Leader of Labor.

[P. M. Arthur, Chief Locomotive Engineers.]

I differ with many labor leaders as to methods to be pursued in bringing about the best results. I say that organized labor is the hope and salvation of the workman. The great stumbling block that has injured us in many ways is the so-called labor organization which attempts to dictate. It cannot see two sides to any question. We should give and take. The interests of capital and labor, I say, are identical, and the only way these matters can be settled is by a fair, honest method—Christianity. I might say. We must do unto others as we would have them do unto us. We must recognize the fact that we are all entitled to certain considerations. What is capital? You work, accumulate money and get into business. That? I say no. That is capital. It is only when it becomes tyrannical that we resist it.

## Electric Cabs and Consequences.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

The establishment of a regular line of electric cabs and carriages in connection with a railway station is the first installation of public, individual, horseless vehicles in Chicago. This is a long step forward in the urban horseless transportation of the near future. Its rapid progress can be foreseen in the accomplished speed of change from horse cars to cable and electric systems. It is needless to dwell upon the manifold advantages of mechanical carriages in ordinary street traffic.

Undoubtedly various changes for the better will follow the acceptance of the bicycle and other horseless vehicles as the usual means of conveyance. Further than this, the adoption of such conveyances will materially modify the architecture of future homes. The passing of the horse will insure the banishment of the stable. There will be a natural demand that the cab or carriage be kept close at hand and immediately available. The basement of a house, easily accessible from the street can be utilized for cabs, bicycles and other vehicles, especially since it is no longer required for coal supplies. The home of the twentieth century, heated by gas and lighted by electricity, will assuredly have snug quarters in the basement for bicycles and electric cabs, and possibly shelter on the roof for the family air gondola.

## Don't Want to Tie Up.

[Detroit News.]

In this view, the folly and absurdity of embodying in our war declaration a pledge or disclaimer of "any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island," etc., become apparent. Of course, it is not necessary to declare in these resolutions our real intentions, but it is the height of folly to bind our own hands by a ridiculous pledge of this sort. How are we going to annex Cuba, according to the predestination of the case, and also pledge ourselves now not to do it? Even nations in their public acts ought not to lie except when they are absolutely compelled to.

## A Notable Group of Poems.

The Atlantic for May contains a group of four poems, two of American and two of English authorship. These poems exhibit great variety of subject and character; any one of them would give distinction to the issue of a magazine containing it, and the four taken together constitute a remarkable and noteworthy poetic conjunction.

## Lots of Gold In Klondike.

The Straightforward Testimony of a Detroit.

Prospectors Are Restless—Thermometer Marked 72 Degrees Below in Dawson.

Detroit, April 20.—Stanley W. Turner, of the United States Alaskan relief expedition, has returned to Detroit, filled up with the wonders of the Alaskan gold country, than which none are greater than the prices charged for the Klondike. Little courtesies, which in more enlightened communities have a fixed price in the Klondike, and no one, says Mr. Turner, should think for a moment of going out there without a long purse.

"Gold," he remarked, drawing a handful of little nuggets from his vest pocket, "abounds everywhere. It is from the Klondike this spring ago, aggregated anywhere from \$6,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Every gulch yet explored has yielded gold. The prospectors, however, are a restless lot. They may be working a fair claim, and going out say 20 cents a short distance away from the diggings, the diggers all rush to the new field. They follow each other like a flock of sheep. In this way few of the claims are thoroughly worked, and no one really knows the possibilities of the country. There are lots of abandoned claims containing gold in plenty. 'It's useless, however, for men to go there without means. Everything is sold for spot cash, and of course at prices far in excess of the same amount. The Canadian Government requires each prospector crossing the border to be possessed of at least 1,000 pounds of gold. I found in the Detroit men I found or heard of there are doing well, although few of them are really down to business yet. Many will undoubtedly make big fortunes."

Winnipeg, April 20.—A letter received from F. C. Wade, dated Dawson City, March 22, says they reached their destination on April 15, and are getting down to work. They are already having some hardships with the cold, the thermometer at one time going down to 72 below. He says: "The judge and I had two trials. Edward Lord and John James O'Brien were each sentenced to five years at hard labor at the day before yesterday for stealing \$200 and the other for robbing a cache of provisions on the Eldorado. Other cases will be proceeded with at once. McDougall and I have a cabin secured and ready for occupation as government office, and also a cabin high ground in the town and of the town, near the hospital. At present the judge and I are living with Capt. Capt. P. H. Ray. Eighth United States Infantry, who spent the winter in Alaska, and who does not believe the spring clean-up of gold will show more than \$3,000,000."

## WESTERN ONTARIO

Jenkins' stove and heading factory at Springfield has opened for the summer business.

The St. Marys Creamery Company shipped 2,280 pounds of butter to Great Britain the other day.

The death took place on Saturday night at Chatham of Mrs. Matilda, wife of John Terry, aged 70 years.

Mrs. John D. Cronin has sold her farm, on the London road, Sarnia township, to Henry Broughton, fifty acres, for \$2,750.

Ridgeway Lodge has received an invitation to attend anniversary services of the united Oddfellow lodges on April 25. They will in all likelihood accept in large numbers.

Bert Davis, of the Bank of Montreal, Sarnia, has been transferred to the Stratford branch of the same bank. His place will be filled by Mr. Geddes, from Walkerville.

Miss Alice Anderson, who has been staying in Aylmer for over a year with her brother, Rev. Mr. Anderson, left for Philadelphia, where she intends staying with her brother.

Mr. Parker, manager of the Sandwich fish hatchery, will place about three million white fish fry in Lake Huron. Edward, on the Canadian shore.

The contractors say that the building trade in Aylmer is picking up considerably. There are already a number of new houses that are about starting, and a large number will be overhauled.

Three 15-year-old lads, Harry Precious, George Turnbull and Henry Johnston, left their homes in St. Thomas Sunday night, and have not yet been got trace of. They left for the west.

J. S. Tunfield, a special customs officer from Toronto, has been sent to Windsor to put a stop to smuggling by people crossing the ferry. Lunch baskets had to be opened for his inspection yesterday.

William Alexander, public school inspector for the county of Perth for the past 27 years, died Tuesday morning in his 55th year, of typhoid fever. He came originally from Haldimand, but taught school in Perth county for some years prior to assuming the inspectorship.

A meeting of the directors of the West Kent Farmers' Institute was held in Harrison hall, Chatham, on Saturday. President John Longmore occupied the chair. The president

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How many places you see, where the whole shop and fixtures in it seems to be fairly crying out for Pearline!

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stated the object of the meeting to be the election of a secretary-treasurer in place of John Clarkson, resigned. Chas. Kiel, of Raleigh, was chosen.

David Hescott, of Chatham East, had been taking a ride on a Wabash freight, west bound, and was in a box car. As the train was nearing Chatham the man jumped and fell, cutting his head and face severely and breaking his left thumb. He is laid up in the hospital at Chatham.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review: Frank Harris, the well known fruiterer, says that the outlook for a good crop of plums and peaches is exceedingly bright. The buds have swelled out nicely during the last few days, and the small fruit has all wintered well. Unless frost intervenes, Mr. Harris says there will be an excellent crop of all kinds of fruit this season.

Miss Lampan, residing in the east end, Woodstock, rode up to R. T. Crawford's jewelry store on Saturday afternoon, and left her wheel standing against the window while she went in for a parcel. She also went up to Dr. Bartlett's dentistry office, her messages taking up about three minutes. When she returned to the street her wheel was gone. A wheel which tallied with the description of the missing one was found in the possession of a girl named Gussie Morgan, who said she got it from another girl who was going to Montreal.

A very pretty event took place on Wednesday evening at the residence of Edwin Owen, 15th c.p., Dover, when his youngest daughter, Miss Orphan Wamp, also of Dover, Rev. J. J. Haylock, Methodist minister, of Baldon, officiated. The bridegroom was Miss Edna Ritchie, of Charing Cross, who with the bride the attention of the guests, while J. A. Smith, of Chatham, supported the groom. Little Miss Edna, shoe-maker, niece of the bride, acted as maid of honor.

Died, Sunday evening, at her late residence, con. 16, Howard, Mrs. Isabel Campbell, relict of the late Duncan Campbell, aged 76 years. Deceased came to this country when eight miles years of age from Lochgoilhead, Argyshire, Scotland, and settled with her parents in Ontario. Mrs. Campbell was one of the pioneers of this section of Canada, and a very wide circle of friends and relatives will deeply regret her death. The survivors of this section are four sons, Duncan, who is in Ontario; Donald, John and Angus, all of whom reside in Howard, and four daughters, Mrs. James Ferguson, Mrs. Martin Lutz, Miss Isabel and Mrs. S. Potts, of Detroit.

## FIGHTING FEVER.

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