

London Advertiser.

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The Daily Advertiser.

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ADVERTISING PRINTING CO

LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and

Managing Dir.

God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world.

—Browning.

London, Wednesday, June 2, 1897.

No Fees in London

The London school trustees last night voted down the motion of Trustee Macpherson to charge a moderate fee for pupils attending the higher classes in the Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Macpherson's motion was moved to test the views of the representatives on the question of the cost of higher education. After this, unless the people instruct their representatives differently, there need be no grumbling on this score.

Mr. Murphy made an able argument against imposing any fee on city pupils attending the Collegiate Institute, on the broad ground that it was inadvisable to put any financial discouragement in the way of those who desired to obtain the higher education provided. Of course, the same argument might be applied to the charging of fees at the Medical School, Art School, the University, or any other educational institution, yet fees are charged at all these centers of instruction, or it would be impossible to maintain them.

It is somewhat remarkable that out of a total of 35 collegiate institutes in Ontario, only 7 do not collect fees from residents, as well as from non-residents. In Toronto, for example, the fees imposed on resident and non-resident alike range from \$30 to \$32; in Hamilton, from \$2.50 for the junior form (which Mr. Macpherson's resolution kept free), to \$16; in Ottawa, \$15 to \$27, and so on.

In Toronto alone has there been any agitation against payment of fees in the collegiate institutes, and there it is not the principle which is opposed, but the amount.

We direct attention to the important special interview on the plebiscite question contained in another column. Senator David Mills, one of the best-informed statesmen in Canada, has therein communicated to The Advertiser representative a valuable contribution to the discussion of a problem that the taxpayers of Canada will soon be asked to face. Hon. Mr. Mills, it will be observed, does not believe in the ostrich policy advocated by some.

Oil Importations.

Mr. Charles Jenkins, of Petrolia, makes a strong plea in favor of permitting the regulations affecting the importation of oil to remain unchanged for another year. The duty on oil is now 2½ cents a gallon less than it was several years ago, and this is held to be a very material cut. To enable the Standard Oil Company to carry out its plan of bringing oil into Canada by tank ships, Mr. Jenkins contends, would be to add that gigantic corporation to overthrow the Canadian oil industry, while conferring no benefit on the Canadian consumer. Mr. Jenkins claims that the question of a change in the regulations affecting transport has not been fully heard before the Ministers, as it was not believed that any change would be made in them, and therefore it seems only fair that the request he makes should be acceded to.

Canadian statesmen may well note the doings of the Standard Oil octopus in the United States, and take no step that may have the effect of placing Canada at its tender mercies. Better act with caution in regard to the change of oil importation regulations.

From the 350 square miles of oil territory in Pennsylvania up till now there has been yielded 516,000,000 barrels of petroleum. There are other great fields in Lambton and adjoining counties in this province, and in Gaspe and the Northwest Territories, as yet undeveloped. In California there are promising oil interests which have just been taken possession of by the Standard Oil Company, and in Russia, Mexico, India, Australia, Burma, the Argentine Republic and Peru there are rich oil fields. It will be many centuries before the people of the world will have to look for a new and cheap illuminant.

The Children's Charity.

The Chicago Daily News is getting ready to carry out the seventh season of its fresh air fund benevolence. This newspaper, through its enterprise, has established a sanitarium at Lincoln Park, on the shores of Lake Michigan, for the benefit of sick babies and their mothers. Last year it cared for 14,773 babies, 15,893 mothers, and 26,969 children during the summer season. There is no test of color, religion, or social status. Little ones suffering from contagious diseases are not admitted, but a quarantine hospital is provided for them, and their mothers are given care there that they may come and see them frequently. Everything in the sanitarium is free, even baby bottles. The most skilled medical men are engaged to help the little ones to convalesce. The Daily News pays the cost of administering the fund, its share last year being \$3,094, and the collections made by boxes placed in 500 business houses and by direct subscriptions defray the remainder of the cost. It is impressed on the public that 10 cents pays for the keep of a baby for one day, and thus almost every one—old and young—can and do lend a hand. This benevolent work has brought health and happiness to many thousands of homes during the six years that it has been carried on, and its usefulness in the ensuing summer promises to be more widely extended than ever. When such a work is carried on as a labor of love in Chicago, it is proof that the great city of the west is less sordid and selfish than has been reported.

The June number of the North American Review contains a remarkably clever article on "Popular Errors in Living," by Dr. Charles W. Purdy, who maintains it is high time more widespread and efficient measures were carried on, and its usefulness in the ensuing summer promises to be more widely extended than ever. When such a work is carried on as a labor of love in Chicago, it is proof that the great city of the west is less sordid and selfish than has been reported.

NO MORE "RED PARLOR." PLEASE

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.] Our advice to the manufacturers is to consider the tariff practically out of politics for the future. Let them spend their time and energy in improving their methods and in specializing to meet the competition of the day, rather than in contributing to the funds of a political party from which they expect so-called favors. Brains, energy and enterprise are more likely to achieve success than a reliance on legislative aid. Let the car of progress now move on.

ELECTION ON NEW LISTS.

[Toronto Star.] There need be no assertion of the principle that unless some vital issue requires the judgment of the people, a legislature should live out its life without putting the country to the worry and inconvenience of an election. In following this sound practice, the Hardy Government has also refused to order an election on the old lists. The new lists are, of course, not prepared, and cannot be for months to come. The province does not care to hold an election on the old lists, and Mr. Hardy is to be given credit for his adherence to the right of the people to vote on up-to-date rolls.

SHALL THE CHURCH ADVERTISE ITSELF.

New York Observer. This is an age of advertising. Almost everything is seeking mention, demanding notice. Assertion is the rule.

Whether or not the church should go into this advertising business, is, however, an open question. There are some who boldly assert that it should. It is certainly perfectly proper for the church to assert itself as a religious and social force in the community. It is its duty so to do. The church must attract attention to itself if it is to fulfill its regenerative mission in human society. Its radiance cannot be hid under a bushel. If men are to be led to the light, there must be some light.

It should be borne in mind, however, that there are various ways of advertising. The methods of this social assertion on the part of the church are different for different ages and different churches. The form of advertising which suits a literary mission may repel rather than attract a cultured community. The lengths to which that great advertising society, the Salvation Army, may be all very well for its particular sium work or efforts at arousing of special classes. But more sensationalism for its own sake defeats all truly Gospel ends. The church, then, must adapt its methods to its men.

And it should be remembered that a cardinal principle of action that the church always has its own dignity to maintain, and must not cheapen itself by excessive straining after sensational effects. There is such a thing as casting pearls before swine. The church is not in the "Want Ad." business. The impression it should give to men is that they need it more than it needs them, and that none can safely neglect its Gospel messages. But judicious advertising, using that term in the broadest sense, may usefully be employed by the church to a far greater extent than is now the case. Pastors should use a sacred ingenuity in this line. Let the public feel that there is something going on in the churches. Utilize the press as a co-operative religious agency! Talk the churches up! Assert the latent power that is in them!

JOHN BULL'S LOT.

Kansas City Times. With only one-ninth of the population Great Britain owns one-fourth of the wealth of Europe.

A MISNOMER.

Joliet News. George Wallon is secretary of the British Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. There's something striking about his name.

RIGHT YOU ARE.

West Union Gazette. "Two hours of sleep before midnight are better than four after that hour," the "Fiddler." Two hours of sleep after one is called in the morning are better than all of the others.

SECONDS THE MOTION.

Kingston Whig. The London Advertiser is persuaded that a law is needed that will put returning officers and their deputies, who do not do their duty, in jail. The Whig's idea, exactly.

The Vote on Prohibition.

Plebiscite Should Be on the Proposed Measure.

And Not on the Abstract Questions "Yes" or "No."

Weighty Reasons for Facing the Whole Issue.

Why Should Honest Temperance Men Fear to Do So?

Hon. David Mills on the Right and Wrong Way to Carry Out a Promise.

Ottawa, June 2.—There is a good deal of interest among Parliamentarians as to the proper method of placing the prohibition question before the electors. I met Hon. David Mills in the Senate corridor today, and embraced the opportunity to get his views, which are those of a statesman of mature experience.

"What are your views in regard to the plebiscite on prohibition?" I asked. "I think," replied the Senator, "looking at the pledge given by the Liberal party in the convention of 1893, that a vote should be taken as soon as the Dominion franchise reform is settled, and a proper list provided. Those called upon to vote on the question of prohibition should be those who will be qualified to vote for representatives in the House of Commons, and no others."

"Are you in favor of a vote upon the abstract question?" "I am not. I am very much opposed to it. The honest thing is to put the whole matter before the people. Of course, I do not know what line of action the Government and Parliament will adopt, but in my opinion the measure that is required to give effect to the decision of the public, in case prohibition is carried, ought to be the matter upon which the vote is taken. The Ministers must decide upon how they will meet the loss of revenue that will be caused by the adoption of prohibition, and the creditors of Canada are entitled to know how the \$7,500,000 of revenue that will be wiped out by prohibition is to be made up. It is possible that some portion of the loss can be made up by taxes upon tea and upon coffee, but the greater portion, in my opinion, can be made up only by a direct tax. There should be a well-considered bill prepared, and the vote should be taken upon it. The question is not whether the public favor prohibition in the abstract. It is whether they are ready honestly to carry it out in the concrete. The abstract proposition does not mean anything, and it will be wholly delusive to submit it, because it will be no indication of the real conviction of the public.

"Let me suppose that by indirect taxation \$2,500,000 of the loss of revenue is made up, and that \$5,000,000 are required by direct taxes. That will be \$1 per head of the population. Is the city of London, for instance, agreeable to pay \$36,000 a year, in addition to its present rate of taxation, to carry into effect the measure of prohibition? What those who honestly desire a prohibitory measure wish is to have the public, when prohibition is carried, give effect honestly to the policy which, by their votes, they declare they favor. They ought not either to deceive themselves or those who respect them, and so they are entitled to have the whole question before them whensoever a vote is taken.

"There is one very important feature of this subject that has been brought under my notice by a very prominent financial authority on the other side of the Atlantic, and that is the extent to which an abstract declaration of the polls would affect the credit of the Dominion in the British money market. And so it becomes of the very highest consequence to this country that the measure upon which the people are asked to vote should show how the revenue that will be wiped out should prohibition carry is to be made up, so that those who have advanced money to the Dominion of Canada will have no doubt as to the honest intention upon this country to meet the interest upon its obligations.

"Those who insist upon a vote on the abstract question alone are those who show want of faith in public conviction on the subject of prohibition. It is not honest to insist on a vote being taken simply because after it is taken there is a strong belief that the public will not sustain any scheme of taxation to give effect to it, and when the only result that could certainly come would be the political destruction of those who would seek subsequently to give effect to the decision arrived at by the electors without full knowledge of the outcome."

"Might it not be that the people would not favor direct taxation and at the same time be strongly in favor of prohibition?" "The Liberal party have for a good many years been endeavoring to lessen the burdens and the waste that arise from indirect taxation. We have been opposing the increase of provincial subsidies, and we have been looking forward to the time when the provinces might, by direct taxation, raise revenues that are now by indirect taxation raised by the Federal Government. To propose to add enormous

to the indirect taxation now collected would be in contravention of the course that the Liberal party has long pursued. Nor do I see how the rate of these taxes can be largely increased. We have, in many instances, reached the point where increase of taxes would decrease revenue rather than add to it; except an import tax on tea and coffee, it is not easy to discover any indirect tax that could be substituted for the revenues which it is proposed to abolish. I notice that Mr. Spence, of Toronto, has proposed an additional tax on tobacco. In my opinion the tax on tobacco is already above the point at which the largest revenue can be obtained. A further tax on tobacco, if imposed, would not fall upon the wealthiest class of the population, but rather upon those who have been excessively burdened by the taxes associated with drink."

OUR VAST EMPIRE.

The following array of facts illustrates the vastness of the British Empire.

Half the ships in the world are British.

The best of them can be converted into ships of war in 48 hours.

As the sun rises the British drum-beat follows it around the world.

We can travel entirely around the world without leaving the British Empire.

The British navy is as large as those of France, Germany and Russia combined.

There are 400,000,000 of people in the British Empire.

It is said that our Queen would have to live another 70 years to enable her to see them all pass before her night and day for all that time.

Queen Victoria is the greatest Mohammedan ruler in the world.

"God Save the Queen" is sung in twenty languages throughout the world.

The total value of the United Kingdom is now said to be \$50,000,000,000.

Added to this several thousand millions are invested outside of the country.

Croesus, of ancient times, possessed about four millions of our money.

HOW BALMORAL WAS CHOSEN.

Balmoral was not the Queen's first choice. Her Majesty fell in love at first sight with Arderikie, on Loch Logan, and would have purchased it from Lord Henry Bentinck, who then held the lease, had it not been for the Prince Consort, who wished to wait until they had seen something more of Scotch scenery.

The Balmoral district was visited, and the Queen was much struck with the beauty of it, and the Prince Consort, who was then in the country, was settled at the time of her Majesty's first visit, and the deeds drawn up for the purchase of the estate were, however, largely instrumental in determining the Queen's choice; hence her attachment to Balmoral, which seems to have descended since his death.

BREATH FOR HIS WHEEL.

Mamma—Where's papa? Flora—He's downstairs. Mamma—What's he doing? Flora—He's out of his head of breath, and he giving it some more.

No man will go to heaven when he dies who has not sent his soul to heaven while he lives. Our greatest security is to be derived from duty and pure only confidence from the mercy of God through Jesus Christ.—Bishop Wilson.

BOVRIL

Is the Product of Prime Ox Beef

BOVRIL

Forms a complete food for Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle, and supercedes all ordinary Meat Extracts, for flavoring and enriching Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes. Sold by all first class Grocers and Drug-gists.

WHOLESALE DEPOT

BOVRIL, LIMITED

27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

Brass and Iron . . .

BEDSTEADS.

TILES, GRATES, HEARTHS AND MANTELS. . . .

GAS RANGES, HEATERS, FIRES.

Rice Lewis & Son, LIMITED,

Cor. King and Victoria Sts., Toronto

WESTERN SCHOOL OF ART

Spencer Block, Dundas Street.

The next term will begin March 29. Evening classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fees for 26 sessions, \$1. Afternoon classes, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Freehand model drawing, oil, water color and china painting. The examinations take place at the end of April. The education department offers gold, silver and bronze medals with certificates for completion. For further particulars apply to JOHN H. GRIFFITHS, Principal.

Baseball

Bats, Gloves, Masks, Balls, Guides, etc.

John Mills,

Richmond Street.

PROSTRATION PREVALENT

MODERN WORK AND WORRY CAUSE SERIOUS HEART AND NERVE TROUBLES.

Here is what Mrs. C. B. Jones, of 428½ Wellington street, London, Ont., has to say about the remedy that conquers heart and nerve troubles. Says Mrs. Jones: "I have long been troubled with extreme weakness of the nerves and general debility. Had frequent severe pains in my head, and was so nervous that I would almost scream if anyone came near me suddenly."

"My nerves were so shattered and unstrung that it was almost impossible for me to sleep at night. Rest I could not obtain."

"I was in a state of nervous and physical prostration when I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got from W. T. Strong, our well known druggist, on the 25th day of November last."

"I began to gain strength of body and physical force from the first of my renewed use. They have restored my nerves to a healthy condition. They enable me to sleep well, and get rest, building up my entire system."

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a splendid restorative for weakness and physical exhaustion, and as such I heartily recommend them."

Laxa-Liver Pills cure constipation, and sick headache. 25 cents. All druggists.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Price 50 cents per box, or 6 for \$2.50. At Druggists, or Mailed on Receipt of Price by

THE D. & L. top rung of the ladder of excellence and are considered by all who have given them a trial, to be just what was necessary for regulating the bowels, curing constipation, dispelling biliousness, or remedying irregularities resulting from torpid liver; they are the best.

40 Pills in screw-capped vial for 50c. Don't buy something claimed to be "just as good," but be sure and see that they are the "D. & L." is the name of the brand.

DAVID LAWRENCE CO., Ltd., Montreal.

Positively Cures Constipation.

Have gained the top rung of the ladder of excellence and are considered by all who have given them a trial, to be just what was necessary for regulating the bowels, curing constipation, dispelling biliousness, or remedying irregularities resulting from torpid liver; they are the best.

40 Pills in screw-capped vial for 50c. Don't buy something claimed to be "just as good," but be sure and see that they are the "D. & L." is the name of the brand.

DAVID LAWRENCE CO., Ltd., Montreal.

Positively Cures Constipation.

BOVRIL, LIMITED

27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

Brass and Iron . . .

BEDSTEADS.

TILES, GRATES, HEARTHS AND MANTELS. . . .

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Baseball

Bats, Gloves, Masks, Balls, Guides, etc.

John Mills,

Richmond Street.

Match Us if You Can. CHAPMAN'S

Boys' and Children's Spring Suits

We have made a supreme effort to attain perfection in every garment, and are awaiting the judgment of the shrewd mothers of London.

This Suit \$2.95.

This Suit \$4.98.

For Fit, Style and Price See Chapman's

Children's Clothing

Nobby Brownie Suits for little chaps. Sailor Suits, Blue Serge Kilt Suits, Blue and Brown Jersey Suits all here and NO FANCY PRICES.

FOR—

\$1.25 \$2.25

\$1.45 \$2.65

\$1.95 \$2.95

This Suit \$2.48

This Suit \$3.50

CHAPMAN'S

Big Sales, Good Goods, Low Prices.

Boys' 3-Piece Single and Double Breasted, —FOR—

\$2.95, \$3.75, \$4.75.

Boys' 2-Piece Plain and Braided, —FOR—

\$1.95, \$2.25, \$2.75.

Big Boys' Suits

FOR—

\$3.00

FOR—

\$4.00

FOR—

\$5.00

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas St.