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LONDON - CANADA.JOHN CAMERON, President and
Managing Editor.

London, Wednesday, May, 5, 1897.

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

We and Our Neighbors.

The Dingley Bill, it is now said, will be taken up for final disposal by the United States Senate on the 17th inst. For many weeks the measure has been before the country, but no one seems to know what its provisions will finally be, and though the date for putting it in force is now fixed for July 1 next, instead of May 1, as provided by the House of Representatives, no one can today say that this arrangement will be final.

When introduced in the House, the bill was in many respects the highest "protective" measure ever promoted in Congress, but it is now said that when it reaches the Senate many of the proposed taxes will be much reduced.

While nothing definite is decided, the business of the Republic is retarded. Manufacturers and importers, suffering from the dulness of the past, are anxious to go ahead, but they do not care to buy or to sell freely at the present time, with so much uncertainty as to the future.

The system of our neighbors is not nearly so satisfactory as that prevalent in Canada. Our new tariff was not kept out of operation after its announcement. As soon as it was made known in the House of Commons it immediately went into force, and everywhere it is recognized as the Government policy on the question. Manufacturers and importers in this country know that unless where it can be clearly shown that a wrong has been done any interest, or that the public will suffer by the rate fixed, the tariff is a stability—it is as much the law of the land as any statute. Parliament will, of course, pronounce upon it; but there will be no radical change from the original schedule.

If the United States people could devise some means whereby their executive could become Ministers, having seats on the floor of Congress, and national measures could be promoted, in the first instance, as the policy of the party having the confidence of the country, it would have much time and worry, to the legislators, and be of infinite value in promoting the legitimate business of the Republic.

Belgium has resolved to get rid of "a.m." and "p.m." in the counting of time. The country has adopted the 24 o'clock idea. King Leopold's subjects who travel this way will find their methods already in force on the western half of the C. P. R.

Blue Ruin for Britain.

Our city contemporary, the Free Press, is very doleful because it discovers that even Lord Salisbury refuses to curtail the trade freedom which has made Great Britain the center of commerce, of manufacturing industry, of money accumulation in the civilized world. It bewails Great Britain's dreadful position, apparently not having seen the recent budget speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he showed that the country was highly prosperous; that it had a huge surplus, and had cut off \$37,000,000 from the national debt. How many rival countries would delight to be in a similar plight!

Yet our high tax contemporary sees no advantage in all this, and it liveth as if without hope. Its one slender trust is that some mugwump politician, belonging to neither of the two great historic parties, will rise up and formulate a policy whereby the Britishers may tax themselves to a much greater extent than is now deemed wise, thereby becoming rich. Let us send over young Charley Tupper to them. He is the chief apostle of the Gospel of Despair for the great empire of which we form a part, and our city contemporary is his most ardent apostle.

For ourselves, we have faith in the future of the motherland. She gives no

sign of decay or of collapse, but, on the contrary, never held her own in the civilized world with greater tenacity.

The population of Cornwall town increased from 4,150 to 6,324 during last year.

A Dear-Bought Lesson.

The lesson of the terrible holocaust in the French capital is that no place where large numbers of people congregate should be constructed of inflammable material.

The Paris bazar was burned down in a few minutes. It was a veritable death-trap, with few doors, and yet it was permitted to be erected in one of the most progressive centers in the civilized world, and thousands of intelligent people trusted their lives in it. A shocking example of the carelessness of humanity.

The Dingley Bill made a big increase in the tax on glass, and the makers immediately advanced the price to the consumers. The Window Glass Workers' Association promptly asked that they might share in the advance in the shape of a small increase of wages, but the workers have been told that no increase will be granted them.

Revolution in Letter Carrying.

The Universal Postal Congress, which began its sessions at Washington today, is the most widespread organization that has ever been formed. The work which it has accomplished since 1874, when the General Postal Union was established at Bern, Switzerland, demonstrates what can be done towards improving the conditions of the human race in every portion of the world when cordial co-operation is insured.

When the Union was first formed it was composed of the United States, of the countries of Europe, with the exception of France, of Asiatic Turkey, and of Cuba. Its purpose was to form a single postal territory of all these; and the growing possibilities of postal communication, due to the development of steam intercommunication on land and sea, made the work encouraging. Almost all of the nations of the world had entered the union by the time of the third quinquennial meeting at Lisbon in 1884.

And today, when the Universal Postal Union meets for the first time on this continent in the capital of the Republic, every organized Government except three—China, Corea and the Orange Free State—has had its delegates assembled. This, the fifth centennial convention, promises to see both China and Corea admitted into the union, and it is possible that the Orange Free State, which also deserves to be regarded as a progressive power, has sent on a request to share in the common benefits of worldwide postoffice co-operation. More than 60 countries and provinces will be represented by about 120 delegates, each country having but a single vote. The gathering will be in Washington from a month to six weeks, but the congress itself will meet not more than a half dozen times. The real work, save that of ratification of proceedings when the committees will have reported, which belongs to the full congress, devolves upon the four committees, at least one of which will be in session practically every day except Saturday and Sunday. One committee will have charge of the general treaty, which is adopted at every congress, and also will settle accounts between individual countries. A second committee will take up arrangements for exchange of letters of declared value, the parcel post system and the postal books of identity used by some countries. A third will consider money orders, bills collectable by post and subscriptions through post-offices to newspapers and periodicals, while the fourth will put the new general treaty into definite shape for ratification. (The language spoken will be French.)

At the last Postal Union Congress every country was permitted to supply a reply-paid postal card; it was authorized that the postal card of one country, posted in another, should be sent to its destination like an unpaid letter; the allowable size of packages was made a foot in length, eight inches in width, and four inches in thickness.

At the present gathering, a number of important proposals will be up for consideration. Probably the most important suggestion will involve what is known as the intermediate transit system. This provides for compensation by the sending country to all countries over whose domains its mails are transported. An agreement to carry the mails of all the countries in the union mutually free will be sought, but probably voted down. Such countries as Belgium, which sends out

little mail, but over whose lands much American mail is transported at a big profit to the kingdom, will probably object to cutting off this revenue. This would practically defeat the scheme, as one well-founded dissent kills a proposition. The United States and a few others, however, have declared in favor of the free transportation. The ultimate action, it is said, will probably be the acceptance of the average weight statistics of the last six years as a basis of all intermediate transit accounts up to the assembly of the next congress, that is, up to 1903, when the issue will be revived.

Switzerland will propose, through Dr. Edmond Hohn, director of the International Bureau of Bern, a reduction of rates for international money orders. Sweden threatens to propose that the color of all stamps be made uniform, partly, no doubt, as a concession to the stamp fiends, or philatelists, as they are called in postal union and literary circles, who find it too difficult under present conditions to describe their discoveries and prizes.

The much-agitated proposition to adopt a universal postage stamp (not good for domestic postage, but for convenient communication between countries), and the universal return stamped envelope proposition, having a similar scope also, will be brought up, but the probabilities of adoption are said to be against both, with the latter having the better chance of the two.

The universal stamp proposition was discussed in the last convention and rejected because of the difficulty of obviating the differences of currency, the variations of exchange, and the incidents of the money market; but the reply postal card was adopted, which was a partial concession. It was developed that if Great Britain and her colonies and the United States were to follow up this departure there was nothing in the new convention to prevent these two powers from adopting, among themselves, the reply-paid postage stamp. It would be a good idea for Great Britain, Canada and the United States to set the ball rolling without waiting for other countries to join.

It is not expected that the union will make any reduction in the rate of postage, deficits in postal returns being common, owing to the constant extension of the service, but an increase of the allowable weight for letters is probable, thus making an ounce or three-quarters of an ounce the unit instead of the present half ounce, for which the charge is now 5 cents. What a revolution in this regard has been accomplished since the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria! When her Majesty came to the throne it cost ten times as much to carry a letter from Montreal to this city as it now does to convey a missive to Africa. The change illustrates how very near to another modern facility for travel and freightage and co-operation have brought the countries of the earth.

The May number of Scribner's Magazine appears in most attractive dress, an elaborate cover design in color by Gorguet. The leading article for the month is on undergraduate life at Harvard, and is the work of E. S. Martin. It is illustrated by W. H. Hyde and Howard Pyle, and is supplemented by a good natured review of Harvard life in the seventies by Robert Grant. The American amateur golf champion contributes a practical paper on the game. The fourth paper on the "Conduct of Great Businessmen" concerns itself with the work of E. S. Martin. In fiction there are an installment of Davis' "Soldiers of Fortune," two chapters of Howell's "Story of a Play," and a short story of the adventures of a railroad telegrapher, entitled "Betwixt Cup and Lip," by Grace Howard Pierce. C. D. Gibson shows and tells the impressions made on him by London.

MINING IN CANADA.

Big Sales of Mining Property in the Rocky Mountains.

Seattle, May 4.—In Trout Lake district the Silver Cup has made a strike that places it among the producers. It is a solid body of galena about eight feet wide.

The mine sales in East Kootenai this spring foot up about \$900,000, the largest being the Shylcock and Hamlet for \$300,000 for a three-fourth interest, the Little and Big Horn for \$200,000, and the Great Northern for \$25,000.

The owners of the Le Roi have been investing in East Kootenai, having purchased the Sullivan group. This property shows from 15 to 20 feet of solid galena worth from \$20 to \$50 a ton.

At Salmo placer mines have been discovered. The largest strike shows three small nuggets and over 300 colors from one pan of dirt. There is a rush for claims.

The Silver Star Company has a good galena and gold property within 12 miles of Vernon that returns \$60 per ton.

On Okanogan Lake the Camp Hewitt Mining Company has ten claims. The ore is gold, copper and silver. It will begin shipping soon.

As it is a well established fact that catarrh is a blood disease, medical men are quite generally prescribing Ayer's Sarsaparilla for this most loathsome and dangerous complaint. Where this treatment is perseveringly followed, a thorough cure is invariably the result.

Had Faith While
Starving to Death.A Pathetic Story Told on the Fly
Leaves of a Bible.A Diary of Suffering, Borne With True
Christian Fortitude—An Incident
of a Great City.

New York, May 5.—The torn and time-worn leaves of a Bible told the story of misfortune. It was the record of a life tragedy and the policeman who found the gaunt, starved body of the man beside it learned a new lesson of the suffering that can come to stricken humanity in this great city.

Along the East River front, near Sixth street, a pile of lumber which afford free open-air lodging for tramps when the weather is fine. Policemen along this beat are always watching for these.

A policeman saw a man on one of the big lumber piles yesterday morning. A shout brought no answer, and the policeman climbed to the top. Then he found the man was dead.

It was a gruesome picture, that face. Starvation had left a heavy imprint. The clothing was wretched, the shoes barely hanging by strings, and the garments patched and torn.

Other men have died of starvation in this hurrying city, but here was one who had thought enough of his condition to make a record of it. It was on the margin and fly leaves of a little leather-covered pocket Bible. First it appeared the man was William Schutte, though no address was given. Between the leaves were cards of the Florence Mission, a card of admission to a Moody meeting at Carnegie Hall and another to a religious meeting at Cooper Union.

A DIARY OF FAITH.

The diary shows the struggle for life and the hope always sustained by faith in religion. It dates back for a year. One entry reads:

"May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10: I have had nothing to eat except three cents' worth in eleven days."

"May 18, 1896. I have eaten my first five-cent meal in eighteen days, for during the first eleven days I had but a few cents' worth of cake. God has given me 15 cents today. I have this day walked 25 miles."

For Nov. 17, 1896, the following entry appears: "Bless the Lord, oh, my soul, and all that is within me, bless His Holy Name. This poor man cried, and the Lord heard him and saved him out of all his troubles. The Lord has blessed God Almighty answered my prayer and given me \$20. Blessed be his sweet and holy name, now and forever."

April 9, 1896. I feel very bad and am hardly able to move. The Lord is my strength. I am so glad that I can praise my God even now from the bottom of my heart, after eating but little for ten days."

"May 18, 1896. The Lord has answered my prayer, blessed be His Holy Name, and has given me 50 cents."

The past winter was a hard one for Schutte, for these entries appear:

"Jan. 10 and 11, some bread; Jan. 14, 15, no bread; Jan. 17, 18, a little bread; March 7, 1897, God gave me 10 cents."

Intense faith in religion is shown in the comments on the margins. Many verses are underlined. The only address suggested was Bowery, corner of Grand, but Schutte's name was not there.

The man was apparently about 40 years old. He had a heavy brown mustache, bright blue eyes, and a purple with a five-cent piece was all that was found in his clothes. The police surgeon said that he had died of starvation and exposure. The body was taken to the morgue.

EIGHT YEARS AGO.

A London Lady Speaks Strongly in
Regard to the New Medicine for
Heart Trouble Which is Caus-
ing So Much Favorable
Comment in This
City.

Miss Lizzie Jones, when interviewed by our reporter, spoke as follows: "Eight years ago I had rheumatism, which left me with weak nerves and serious heart trouble. Just at that time when I was convalescing, my dear mother died, and this threw me into a complete state of nervous prostration, thus aggravating my heart difficulties, which have since been growing serious."

"My blood was so impoverished that I had no color in my face. I lost flesh and became very weak. The condition of my heart frightened me, as I suffered from sharp pains and palpitations. It was impossible for me to get restful sleep at night, and on this account I was unable to walk even a short distance, as the slightest exertion made me so short of breath that I could scarcely move."

"I was easily startled and mentally became very despondent, thinking that I was going to die shortly. I had to give up my painting, which was my chief pleasure. Last November I gave up treatment with the doctors because their medicines seemed of no effect. I then commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at Strong's drug store. From the time I commenced their use a radical improvement took place. My nervous system was completely restored to its usual strength and vigor. I have now taken four boxes, and am strong and well. They have restored healthy blood."

"My color in my face has returned, and I sleep as well as ever. I did in the past. I do not suffer now from heart or nerve trouble. I can walk any distance today without inconvenience or weariness. All my friends remark the wonderful change for the better in my case."

**DOAN'S
KIDNEY
PILLS**

Price 50 cents per Box, or 6 for \$2.50. At
Druggists, or Mailed on Receipt of Price by
T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto.

SALT
RHEUM

Most torturing and disgusting of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, when all else fails.

Cuticura

Break through the world. Forces Dandruff and Grease. Cures, Proves, Restores. "How to Cure Salt Rheum," free. FALLING HAIR. Pimples, Face, Hair Blemishes. Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

RAILWAY
Time Tables

CORRECTED FEB. 10, 1897.

It is requested that local railway officials keep the ADVERTISER posted as to changes whenever made.

L. E. & D. R. R.

Leave London..... 6:25 a.m. 10:35 p.m. 7:00 p.m.

Arrive London..... 8:45 a.m. 2:05 p.m. 10:35 p.m.

Note—Trains leaving London at 10:35 and 7:00 run to St. Thomas only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Going East.

DEPART—

London..... 4:15 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 4:35 p.m.

Woodstock..... 5:00 a.m. 8:34 a.m. 5:29 p.m.

Galt..... 5:00 a.m. 8:34 a.m. 5:29 p.m.

Guelph..... 5:00 a.m. 8:34 a.m. 5:29 p.m.

Toronto..... 5:00 a.m. 8:34 a.m. 5:29 p.m.

Peterborough..... 5:00 a.m. 8:34 a.m. 5:29 p.m.

Kingston..... 5:00 a.m. 8:34 a.m. 5:29 p.m.

Ottawa..... 5:00 a.m. 8:34 a.m. 5:29 p.m.

Montreal..... 5:00 a.m. 8:34 a.m. 5:29 p.m.

Quebec..... 5:00 a.m. 8:34 a.m. 5:29 p.m.

Portland, Me..... 5:00 a.m. 8:34 a.m. 5:29 p.m.

Boston..... 5:00 a.m. 8:34 a.m. 5:29 p.m.

Halifax..... 5:00 a.m. 8:34 a.m. 5:29 p.m.

Trains arrive from the east at 11:15 a.m. 8:00 p.m. 11:20 p.m.

Going West.

DEPART—

London..... 8:15 a.m. 11:25 a.m. 8:10 p.m.

ARRIVE—

Chatham..... 12:30 p.m. 1:02 p.m. 10:15 p.m.

Detroit..... 1:00 p.m. 1:10 p.m. 11:15 p.m.

Chicago..... 1:00 p.m. 1:10 p.m. 11:15 p.m.

St. Louis..... 1:00 p.m. 1:10 p.m. 11:15 p.m.

Kansas City..... 1:00 p.m. 1:10 p.m. 11:15 p.m.

Trains arrive from the west at 4:10 a.m. 2:40 p.m. 4:25 p.m.

Tnos. R. PARKER City Ticket and Passenger Agent 101 Dundas Street, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Southern Division.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

LEIGH EXPRESS (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Atlantic Express (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Accommodation (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Atlantic Express (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Day Express (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Mixed (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Detroit Express (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

LEIGH EXPRESS (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Atlantic Express (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Accommodation (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Atlantic Express (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Day Express (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Mixed (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Detroit Express (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Sarnia Branch.

LEIGH EXPRESS (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Atlantic Express (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Accommodation (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Atlantic Express (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Day Express (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Mixed (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

Detroit Express (S)..... 3:30 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 3:35 a.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

Express..... 10:00 a.m. 8:15 a.m. 6:30 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

Mail..... 6:30 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

Express..... 9:45 a.m. 7:15 a.m.

(S) Passenger..... 1:00 p.m.

Express..... 1:00 p.m.

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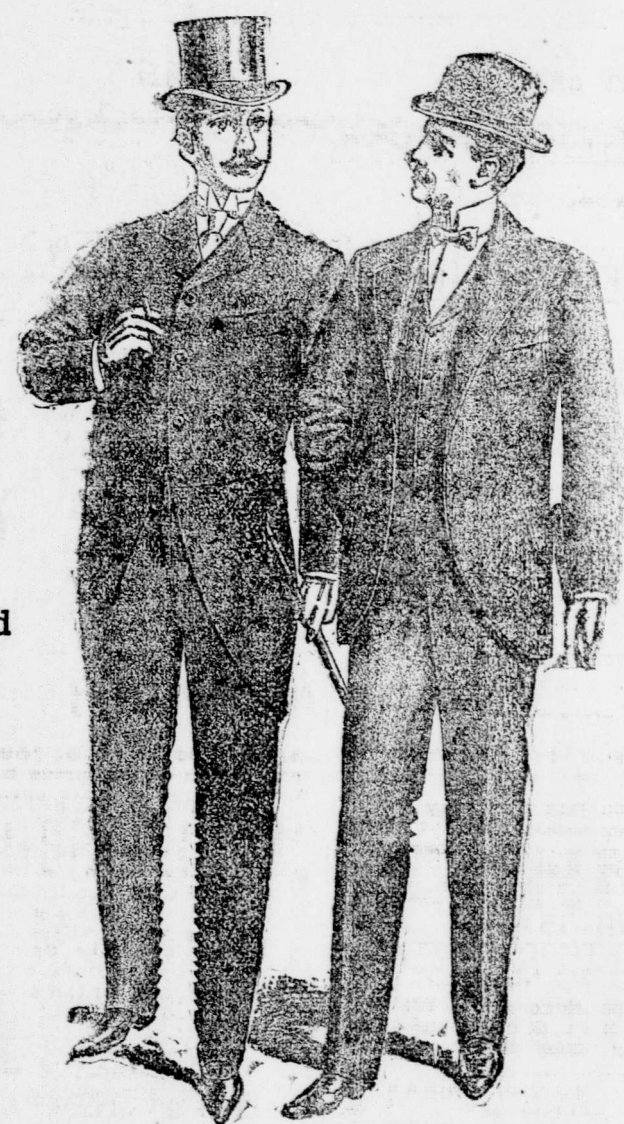
CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas St.

Does Quality
Count With You ?This Suit
\$3 50CLOTHING
FOR
LITTLE
FOLKS !This Suit
\$2 48Boys' 2-Piece
Plain and
Braided,
—FOR—
\$1 95,
\$2 25,
\$2 75.The Suits
You Won't
Regret
Buying.Boys' 3-Piece
Single and
Double Braided
—FOR—
\$2 95,
\$3 75,
\$4 75.

MEN'S SUITS

8 Great Big Leaders. Read On:

Men's
Out-
Suits,
Aways,
In
Tweed,
Black
and
Colored
Clay
Worsted
For
\$8 50
For
\$9 50
For
\$10 50
And
\$12 00THIS SUIT
\$8 50THIS SUIT
\$7 00

Men's Special Spring Overcoats,

Fawn and Blue, Silk Lining;
Snap..... \$8.75This Suit
\$2 95BIG BOYS'
SUITSFOR
\$3.00FOR
\$4.00