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ADVERTISING PRINTING CO.,

LONDON, CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON,

Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world.

—Browning.

London, Monday, April 29.

THE NICARAGUAN TROUBLE.

The news from the South is somewhat sensational. Nicaragua has disregarded Lord Kimberley's ultimatum, and British marines have occupied the leading port of the country, Corinto. The trouble arose out of the forcible expulsion by Nicaragua of the British Vice Consul Hatch and a number of British subjects in the little Republic, who were suspected of working against Nicaraguan interests in the disputed Mosquito territory. Britain demanded a revocation of the decree of banishment and the payment of \$75,000 indemnity for the treatment accorded Mr. Hatch. In reply, Nicaragua pleaded that the objectionable decree had already been canceled, but the question of damages she wished arbitrated by a commission. To the latter proposition Britain declined to consent. The sum asked seemed a small penalty for this grave international offense, and could easily have been paid by Nicaragua, but it was claimed by the latter that if it were unconditionally granted, the Republic might be called upon to make similar compensation for the other British subjects expelled, some twenty in all. The experience of Great Britain with South American countries had not been very satisfactory in the past, and the Downing street authorities on this occasion determined to have no equivocation. A reasonable time being allowed for settlement, and Nicaragua still refusing to make reparation, the Foreign Office presented its three days' ultimatum, which expired at midnight on April 26, with the results recorded. President Zelaya and his Cabinet were inclined to yield to Britain, but were overruled by the hostile feeling of the populace.

Corinto is the most important port in Nicaragua. The imports there for 1891-92 were \$6,006,805, while all imports at other ports did not exceed \$500,000. It is evident why the British selected it for their coup. Almost one-half the imports at Corinto are from Great Britain, so that her officers could easily collect the indemnity in customs duties from British merchants alone. Nicaragua imports in 1891 yielded a tariff revenue of \$1,053,913, nearly all of which was paid at Corinto. At this rate Britain would raise the required \$75,000 within 30 days unless commerce was diverted to other ports. So far as British merchants are concerned it is probable that they will not object to paying the import taxes to their own countrymen in place of foreigners.

Nicaragua looked vainly for support from the United States, where a small section have been endeavoring to drag the Monroe doctrine into the quarrel. But the United States Government and the influential public men and journals of the country properly take the position that there has been no infringement of this doctrine on Britain's part. It would be considered a violation if Britain were endeavoring to take possession of and claim sovereignty over Nicaraguan territory; but she has merely effected a temporary occupation of Corinto as the only practicable method of collecting the indemnity for the insult to her representative and of upholding her national honor and rights. Whatever may be said of the Monroe doctrine, it is not in question now.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS.

The results of most important experiments have just been reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Deherain. A statement of them ought to prove of value to Canadian agriculturists at this time. M. Deherain's observations were begun in 1892, and were continued for three seasons. They were made on a large scale with fallow land, and embraced crops of barley, wheat, oats, beet root and the vine. Comparing the French crops of 1893 and 1894 as regards nitrogen, the experiments show that after the abundant crops of 1894 were harvested the soil was no more exhausted than after the medium harvest of 1893. It was discovered that the nitrates produced in the soil or added to it in fertilizers were better utilized in 1894. With a poorer crop in 1893, a proportion of the nitrates were lost in drainage water.

The experiments in France confirm those conducted at Rothamstead, Eng., which show that the loss of nitrogen from fallow lands by drainage water is much greater than the loss from lands covered by vegetation. Though experiments of Schloesing led him to infer that this loss is insignificant, the opinion of M. Deherain seems to be better sustained and more in accord with reason. M. Deherain concludes that "the loss from naked soils is infinitely greater than that from land sown in

wheat," and hence that it is good policy for farmers to follow up crops such as wheat with some kind of autumn crop. This French scientist calculates that the French wheat harvest of 1894 contained about 200 pounds of nitrogen to each hectare, while the wheat harvest of 1893 had only about 97 pounds in the same area, and it seems that at the beginning of 1894 the soil was richer than at the beginning of 1893. He concludes: "After the first harvest of 1894 the soil lost 91 kilogrammes of nitrogen; it lost 52.9 kilogrammes after the bad harvest of 1893."

These experiments strongly support the view that the best results must flow from keeping the land covered with vegetation as long as possible.

It would be interesting to discover how many of our farmers really conduct their business on scientific principles, and how great are their advantages over those agriculturists who manage their acres in a haphazard way that might always result in a greater or less loss.

NEIGHBORLY ADVICE.

It is a pitiable sight to see in the quiet of the night everything that a working-man possesses go up in flame and smoke without any means on hand of fighting the fire. London West has had a scorching this week which ought to be taken as a lesson and a warning by the councilors of that burg. Residents of London would rise up in open rebellion if deprived of the protection of the fire brigade and water. How, then, can the ratepayers of London West rest securely with the knowledge which they have that the burg has not even the primitive fire appliances of a country village? If the wind had risen an hour sooner early on Saturday morning had the village might have been burned. There are two courses open to London West: They might buy a fire engine and use the river water, or they might contract with the city of London for water service for the village and maintain an equipment adequate to their needs and financial capacity. They should do something. Even an alarm bell would be the means of organizing a bucket brigade!

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

An interesting American census report recently issued shows that, if the wealth of the United States could be realized and equally divided, there would be a sum of \$200 for each inhabitant while the wealth of the United Kingdom would yield about \$350 per inhabitant. The actual valuation of all real and personal property in the United States is \$65,037,000,000, or \$13,000,000,000. The total has multiplied ninefold in 40 years. Consequently the enormous additions to population resulting from immigration have had no injurious effect upon the wealth of the country. Indeed, the increase in the wealth is at a faster rate than the addition to the population. Thus, in 1850, the wealth was equal to only \$60 per inhabitant, and it has since been steadily growing, for at the end of the succeeding decades the portion of each inhabitant has been severally \$103, \$156, \$174 and \$208. Of the total wealth of the United States \$39,544,000,000, or 60.8 per cent, is real estate, of which, again, all but \$3,333,000,000 is assessed. Next to real estate, railroads account for most of the wealth, \$612,000,000, or about 12 per cent of the total wealth, being attributable to means of transportation, and this is fairly well distributed throughout the States. It appears that machinery and mill equipment come after railroads, with a total value of \$510,000,000, or 4.6 per cent. This is confined largely to the Atlantic States and to those bordering on the Great Lakes. The value of agricultural stock, etc., is given as \$540,000,000, or 4.1 per cent. Mining is credited with \$280,000,000, or about 2 per cent.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

The Woodstock-Sentinel Review wants to know of what use is the high-salaried "High Commissioner to England," if a Canadian Minister has to journey to the old country when it is necessary to discuss a matter of importance with the Imperial authorities. In the House the other day Mr. Foster announced that nothing had been done with the Canadian copyright question since the death of Sir John Thompson, and that it was necessary that the Government send over a man to endeavor to settle the matter. One Canadian commissioner should be enough in London at any one time.

"Tear down that tariff wall, and Canada would quickly groan under the surpluses of British and American manufactures."—London Free Press. If this be so, will the Free Press please explain why Canada under the high tariff of the N. P., from 1839 to 1894, groaned under the weight of \$70,371,273 worth of imports from the United States, while from 1873 to 1878 under a low tariff she groaned under the weight of only \$251,103,333 worth from the same country?

In Mr. Norman's opinion, Great Britain and Japan allied in the Far East would be irresistible. The one would command the sea, the other would dominate the land. The British fleet would keep communication open; and scarcely any force which Russia could maintain thousands of miles from her base, could withstand the Mikado's soldiers. With such a union the Korean Channel might become a second Dardanelles, and the Sea of Japan might become the Black Sea of the East.—New York Sun.

Hon. David Mills made a good point when, alluding to the hope of the Government to obtain preferential trade with a number of colonies, he said that "two months' preferential trade with the United States would amount to as much as 24 with all of the colonies."

The German Emperor has hardly scotched the savage breasts of some of his subjects by his musical compositions. It is reported that 58 persons, most of them teachers and journalists,

have been held for trial for criticising his war hymn!

Toronto's net general debt is \$16,674,811. Giving the city 180,000 population, that is nearly \$30 head for every man, woman and child in it. More than many of them are worth. When will people recognize the need of paying as they go, and thus avoiding such stunting obligations?—Hamilton Times.

THE STATE OF CANADA.

Why We Have Had So Hard Times in This Good Country.

What Is Needed to Bring the Dominion Genuine Prosperity.

(Hon. David Mills, in the House of Commons.)

Now, I think the statements made by the honorable gentleman (Mr. Foster) go to show that the condition of the country is very grave, that its financial condition is imperilled. You have great public works and enterprises existing in the country, none of which are remunerative at this moment, and the largest of which are not paying current expenses. This is a serious condition of things, which requires to be carefully considered by this House during this session, or the House will be derelict in its duty. The time has come when it will no longer serve the purpose of the Government to give charters for railway lines to penniless adventurers in order that they may sell the land grants attached and make private fortunes at the public expense. There was a period in the history of the mother country when the Crown domain was given away to favorites of the Crown, and the Crown domain in Canada has for some years been in the same way bestowed on the favorites of the Crown, but of the Administration. During last session we had a railway charter given to a company composed of men without means or capital, for the construction of a road through a section where the settlers had yet gone and where none are required—where none ought to be for the next twenty years. And for what purpose? To promote the public interest. Not at all. For the purpose of enabling some men to make a fortune by offering the charter to capitalists in New York, England, or the continent of Europe. But the time has come when that system can no longer be practiced, and it is in the interests of the people of this country to see that that system is no longer continued.

HOW THE TAXATION HAS BEEN INCREASED.

This is the first time we have had a statement from honorable gentlemen opposite of the relative condition of this country. For the last fifteen years the honorable gentlemen have carefully ignored the fact that there was a general depression throughout the world from 1873 to 1894. They have carefully ignored the fact that Canada suffered less than almost any other country in Christendom. They have carefully ignored the fact that real property did not shrink in value at all, and that personal property and manufactured goods, such as textile fabrics, shrank in value less in Canada than in the United Kingdom, the United States or Germany. But the honorable gentleman says: "Oh, but you had a deficit then, and your deficit happened notwithstanding the fact that you did not reduce the taxes." Well, Mr. Speaker, our rate of taxation was a little more than half the present rate of taxation. If we had been disposed, in a period of distress, to increase taxation on the people of Canada we might very easily have made up the amount of the deficit that then existed. The honorable gentleman said: "But I reduced the rate of taxation." How did the honorable gentleman reduce it? He took the taxes off sugar. He says he made a large concession to the people in the tariff. Well, Sir Leonard Tilley argued in this House for three sessions that the tax on sugar did not increase the price, and he compared the prices of sugar in the New York market with the prices of sugar in Montreal and Halifax to show that no increase took place as the result of the tariff. The honorable gentleman, no doubt, has obtained light since that period, and so, no doubt, have his colleagues and his friends who sit behind him, and we are glad that he is now ready to make this concession; but the reduction of the duty on sugar is indeed a very small matter when compared with the actual rates of taxation on almost everything else throughout the country.

A NEEDED WARNING.

This country has been for the past ten years traveling over precisely the same road taken by the Argentine Republic. We know where the expenditures of that republic have landed it. We know what its financial position is at present, and we know that the Government is prepared vigorously to take hold of the subject of public expenditures, unless it is prepared to inquire into our management of public works and undertakings and to see that no appropriation is made for any work that is not meritorious in its character and deserving of public aid, this country will, in an incredibly short period, be in precisely the same position as that to which the South American Republic has been reduced.

ONLY ONE ESCAPED.

Four People Killed by the Falling of a Lodge of Rock.

Cochetown, N. Y., April 28.—John Rich, Sydney Burns, Annie Mitchell, Irene Tempel and Laura Long were standing on a ledge of rock 300 feet high which overhung the park a little to the eastward of here Friday night. Four feet from the outer edge of the rock was a horizontal crack which the oldest inhabitants say had always been there, and which no one thought rendered the ledge insecure. The five young people felt the ledge giving way under their feet and tried to get off, but were too late. Irene Tempel managed to grasp the edge of the solid remnant of the rock and hung on there for 30 minutes until help could reach her. The others were dead when the inhabitants reached the spot. Rich was impaled on the branch of a tree 75 feet above the ground. One huge fragment of rock rolled upon the tracks of the Erie Railway just after the Buffalo express had passed.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

Use Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned South American appetizer and invigorator of exquisite

NOTICE.—Just received, the finest lines of Bedroom Sets ever offered in London for the money. They will surprise you. See them at WM. TRAF-FORD'S, 95 and 97 King street.

Gallery Gossip.

Government in the Role of a Delinquent Debtor.

Status of the Lady Thompson Fund.—The Press Gallery Chooses Officers.

[Specially Telegraphed by Our Own Representative.]

Ottawa, April 28.—So far \$36,000 have been collected for the Lady Thompson fund. Very little of this was sent from London.

By the way, the Government is keeping back the pay of many accounts incurred by it at the funeral of the late Premier. A gentleman from Halifax tells me that tradesmen there are clamoring for their pay and cannot get it.

The press gallery elected the following as officers on Saturday: President, Wm. McLeod, Ottawa Citizen; vice-president, Wm. Mackenzie, Ottawa Journal; secretary, George Simpson, Toronto Globe; executive committee, A. Olivier (La Minerve, Montreal), John D. Clarke (London Advertiser), J. A. Phillips (Montreal Gazette), A. J. Magurn (Montreal Witness), R. A. Payne (St. John, N. B.). There are 34 press men, editors, shorthand writers and correspondents.

WESTERN ONTARIO

St. Thomas bicycle track will be built by May 22.

A Woodstock citizen has been fined \$21 and costs for illegal fishing.

The St. Thomas Turf Club will hang up big purses for their meet on June 25, 26 and 27.

The St. Thomas Journal will publish a handsome special bicycling edition on May 24.

The Fenian raid veterans of Chatham held a banquet Friday night. Of the 63 valiant men who marched to the front only fifteen are now in Chatham.

Peter Idington, one of the pioneers of Puslinch, and father of John Idington, Q.C., Stratford, died at his home in Galt last week, aged 89 years. He was a life-long Liberal.

In addition to the Toronto Highlanders, the Fourth Regiment of the Michigan National Guard and the Twenty-fifth Battalion, of St. Thomas, may visit Windsor on May 24.

Prohibitionists met at St. Thomas Friday and appointed a committee to draft a constitution for a permanent prohibition organization for the city, and report to a subsequent meeting.

John Barrie, of the G. T. R. car shops at Brantford, was struck by a spent bullet on Friday. It penetrated his hat and he decided itself in his head. The wound was painful, but not serious.

John A. Powell, who for the past 19 years has been in connection with the Paris Star-Transcript, has left for Michigan, where he intends to branch out for himself in the newspaper line. Thomas Porhan, of Wallaceburg, has received \$258 of back pension, and will get \$12 a month hereafter from the United States Government. He was cut off the list some years ago and has been restored.

A little daughter of T. C. LeRoy, of Wallaceburg, died Friday, aged about 2 years. Death was caused by carbolic acid. A bottle had been left on a table and the child had taken it.

The township of Aldborough has entered an action against Henry Yauch, late collector of the township, for 2,600, alleged to be due the township. The case will probably be settled by Mr. Yauch making good the amount.

Guelph Hunt Club has elected the following officers: President, J. H. Finlay; first vice-president, Frank Dowler; second vice-president, Dr. Robinson; secretary, George J. Thorpe; master of hounds, Dr. Reed.

Mr. William Bassett was on Friday elected councillor for ward three, Yarmouth township, Elgin county, by a majority of 24 over Mr. D. D. Ferguson in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wm. Blewett.

Mrs. Hartley's lawyer has taken out a writ against Canadian Home Circle to get \$2,000 insurance on the life of her late husband, Caleb Hartley, who was accused and acquitted of murdering. A similar claim will be made on the A. O. U. W.

E. Green, of Frome, met with a serious misfortune on Friday in the total loss by fire of his barn, sheds, team of horses, three hogs and all his poultry. His loss amounts to \$1,400; insured in the Southwell Mutual for \$400. It is not known how the fire originated.

Wm. Shrouder, the 15-year-old son of St. Clair, Mich., minister, who stole clothing and jewelry from the residence of Mr. A. Ferguson, Southwold, and a watch and chain from the residence of Mr. John A. Graham, Union, was sentenced at St. Thomas to six months in the Central Prison for the former, and sentence was suspended in the latter.

A little child belonging to Mrs. Breckow, who was in Goderich visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Cantelon, was quickly choked to death the other afternoon by a piece of meat. The little one had picked up the piece from some being prepared on the table, and before her mother could realize anything it had lodged in the windpipe, and death ensued in a few moments. Mrs. Breckow's home is in Mount Clemens, Mich.

The Forbes drainage scheme, one of the greatest engineering feats that has ever been performed in Western Ontario, has been completed, and 2,600 acres of land in Tilbury East that two years ago was nothing but a marsh, is today as fine land as could be wished for. There are eight miles of main drains, each 27 feet wide, and the job cost nearly \$55,000. The water is pumped into Janette's creek, the capacity of the pumps being 32,000 gallons a minute. The job was accepted by the township Friday, there being a very large crowd present.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earaches, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Dr. Joseph Zemp the newly-elected president of the Swiss republic, is 60 years old, a graduate of Heidelberg, an experienced lawyer, and a member of the conservative Catholic party.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Having put in the latest improvement to our steam leather renovator, we are prepared to clean beds and mattresses from \$1 upwards. Work done as good as new.—JAMES F. HUNT, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

Such Delightful Weather!

It is enough to cheer up the gloomiest soul, and put new life and vigor into every human being.

Print Wrappers.

Who can afford to be without one of these neat, stylish gowns, which for perfect fitting, good washing and durability, are not to be equaled outside of

John H. Chapman's

We pride ourselves in this particular line of ready-made garments, which was largely introduced to the trade of the west by ourselves.

Our Own Make.

We hardly need state that the imported wrappers are not to be compared to those of our own manufacture, and hundreds of customers now wearing them can bear us out in our statement.

Best Washing Materials.

Nothing but the best washing prints are used in our wrappers, pinks, blues, cardinals, garnets, fawns, grays and blacks are some of the colors we are showing;

\$1 50 and \$1 75

We confine ourselves to these two special lines, and as none other than the very best materials are used in making these garments, we feel safe in saying they have no equal.

We have a few odd lines we are clearing out at \$1 25. Come early if you wish to secure one of these wrappers at the price mentioned above.

Ladies' Spring Capes

We start them at \$1 25. This is the third shipment we have had of these capes. You need only to see them to appreciate their value. In black and navy only.

Our variety is still complete in all the other lines, ranging from \$2 to \$18, in every new shade and color.

One dollar off the price of any coat in stock. This is a rare chance. Don't mistake the place.

TERMS CASH

JOHN H. CHAPMAN & CO.