

## The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

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JOHN CAMERON,  
Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,  
All's right with the world.  
—[BROWNING.]

London, Friday January 25.

—Until the depression of trade in the United States, which the passing of the McKinley Bill brought about, our neighbors were paying off their public debt at the rate of \$12 a minute, or \$64,000,000 a year.

—Everybody will surely try to avoid the smallpox contagion in Detroit. The Free Press of that city asserts that a patient has died at the pest house there because the civil authorities did not provide for his proper care.

—J. A. Chipman, a leading Nova Scotia Conservative, head of a big business firm, and until recently an active campaigner, has resolved that he can no longer support the party with which he has been allied. This announcement has caused a sensation in the Maritime Provinces. It is a sign of the times.

—The debt of Toronto is now up to \$17,899,311, and the boomers would like to add to it a few millions at their earliest possible moment. Enough vacant lots, with streets in front of them, now exist in Toronto to provide housing room for a couple of millions of inhabitants. Great is the lot speculator!

—Mr. Marter, leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, declines to go to Kingston to speak for his candidate. Mr. Marter is tired. He has not overcome the effects of his great speeches in this city. Too bad! Mr. Marter's majority may be decreased through the absence from the fray of the Conservative leader.

—An Ottawa dispatch says it has been learned that Premier Bowell caused the Governor-General to be approached with a view to ascertaining whether he would be favorable to granting a dissolution on the old voters' lists. If he was, the decision had been reached to dissolve immediately. We cannot believe that Lord Aberdeen or any other honorable man would agree that it would be proper thing to have the general election on the antiquated and in many cases stuffed voters' lists now in progress of revision. It would be an outrage on the liberties of a free people. That it should be even thought of shows the straits in which the men now in power find themselves.

—Provided he has a sound mind in a sound body, a man is just as old as he feels. In Great Britain, many statesmen, business men and editors, do their best work after they are 65 years of age. Gladstone was not Prime Minister of England till he was 58. Yet look at the work he has done since his memorable accession to the position of Premier! The Grand Old Man is now over 65, yet he talks with confidence of returning to Parliament, and participating once more in promoting the progressive measures that are on the Liberal programme. If a man has his resources, and grows with his age, he should be of use to himself and to his fellows while health and strength lasts. It is better to wear out than to rust out.

THE FALL OF INTEREST.  
In his speech at the annual meeting of the Canada Landed and National Investment Company, President Blackie remarked on the steady decrease in the rate of interest. He said there could be no doubt that the day of high rates of interest is gone, never to return, and that investors must make up their minds that 5 per cent per annum is now the maximum return that can be looked for when coupled with undoubted security. As money is the tool of traders, few will regret that the high interest stage has been passed. What this country needs is wider markets, unfettered trade, plenty of cheap and sound money—\$1 always worth 100 cents—and economical administration of public affairs. With these assured, and the electors can command it in the near future, our natural resources are such that progress by leaps and bounds should speedily be accomplished.

A MANUFACTURER SPEAKS.  
Mr. Paterson, M.P., himself an extensive manufacturer in Bradford, was cheered in Montreal recently when he told the great mass meeting that when the Liberals come into power at Ottawa in the near future, they will have regard to the collecting of taxes to the revenue required to economically govern the country, and to that alone. Under that system, he said, there will be something like stability, men will not be afraid to invest their money, and all industries will advance. Mr. Paterson knows whereof he speaks. His views are those of independent manufacturers generally.

TIME AND TIDE FAVOR HIM.  
Some people wonder why Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is succeeding in the work of leading his fellow Canadians on the right path of commercial and industrial progress when such stalwart advocates of sound economic doctrines as Mackenzie, Blake, Cartwright, and Mills failed. There is a ready and a correct explanation. The work that those statesmen accomplished was not lost, but the seed sown was not destined to bear fruit till the people had time, by experience, to discover the nature of the Dead Sea fruit which, under the guise of a "protective" tariff, they were induced to believe would bring them so much benefit. Time is a great eye-opener, and experience teaches us all, sooner or later. The Canadian people have tried high taxation as a means of improving their condition and of securing the settlement of the great Northwest. They have discovered how dismal a failure it is, and even in Montreal, the home of the millionaire combiners whose money saved the Government at last election, the recent great demonstration in honor of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier shows that the tide has turned. Mr. Laurier will succeed where others failed because the epoch of imposition and misrepresentation is ended through an aroused public opinion now conscious of the necessity for a change that shall bring the country an administration which will rule on business principles.

GRAND TRUNK ACCOUNTS.  
We attach no great importance to the investigation of the Grand Trunk accounts now being conducted in Canada by Mr. Barker. The practical meaning of it is expense and no tangible benefit. Every one knows, the investigators are singularly well kept and lucid for such a vast and intricate concern. For the purposes of kicking up "a dust" you can of course stack accounts, just as you can of individual. The real interests of the proprietors are, however, far and away from all this maneuvering. The one thing wanted is better rates, and all the investigations in the world will not improve the position until that is secured. —[Herald's Railway Journal.]

With better rates, which will come as the result of a revival in trade, and with the abolition of the tax on coal which handicaps our Canadian roads when competing with United States railways that have to pay no tax on coal, there should certainly be a better outlook for railway men. At present the trade restriction policy injures the railway and shareholders, and what is of more importance to us in Canada—especially in a great railway center like this city—it hurts the railway workers. It results in the cutting down of the number of the employed, and it reduces the fund available for the payment of wages. The country needs a change.

HIGHLAND MARY'S MONUMENT  
The anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, with its world-wide celebration, brings up the fact that the admirers of the great Scottish bard are at present engaged in collecting subscriptions to pay for the memorial to Highland Mary, the heroine of the immortal writer. Mary Campbell was born at the farmhouse of Auchnamore, near the ancient stronghold known as Dunoon Castle, on the Firth of Clyde, in 1761 or 1762 (no authentic record exists as to date), and died at Greenock on Oct. 20, 1786, about 24 years of age. To perpetuate her fame the Federation of Burns Clubs last year commissioned D. W. Stevenson, R.S.A., Edinburgh, the noted Burns student and art sculptor, to produce a memorial that will cost \$10,000. Through the kindness of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, the commanding plateau of black rock, skirting the beach in front of the ruins of the castle, has been obtained as a site for the statue. The statue, looking towards Ayrshire, will be constructed of enduring material, permanently presenting a virgin white surface, so as to arrest the attention of the countless thousands who, as excursionists, travelers, and seafarers, constantly throng the familiar highway of the noble river, already rendered more than famous by James Watt, the "Genius of Steam," who had his birth on the "Banks of Clyde." It is intended that this tribute to the memory of Burns and Highland Mary shall be unveiled on the date which brings round the centenary of the poet's death, July 21, 1896, and that on the occasion a grand national celebration will take place on the Clyde and around the venerable remains of Dunoon Castle. Among the distinguished persons who have consented to act as patrons and committee are the following: Lord Rosebery, Lord Aberdeen, Marquis of Lorne, Earl of Dufferin, Lord Colin Campbell, John Stuart Blackie; Prof. Masson, Edinburgh University; Rev. Dr. James MacGregor, St. Catharines; Edinburgh; Sir Theodore Martin, Queen's biographer. Contributions may be forwarded direct to Mr. Daniel Anderson, banker, Dunoon, Argyllshire, Scotland, or to Mr. James D. Law, 2020 Broadway, Camden, N. J. The admirers of Burns in Canada will no doubt see to it that in this international tribute to the poetic genius of the race they are duly represented.

P. P. A. Officers.  
TORONTO, Jan. 24.—The following officers of the P. P. A. have been elected: President, Mr. Bosby, Owen Sound; vice-president, Alex. Kerr, Forest; treasurer, Dr. Owens, Parkhill; secretary, Jackson Little, Chelona from Lake Erie.  
ELYRIA, Ohio, Jan. 25.—A physician at Lorain reports 25 cases of winter cholera caused by water taken from Lake Erie. Impurities from Black River, which carries the city sewerage, have contaminated the lake water.  
SHAMMED INSANITY AND ESCAPED.  
MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—Joseph Daigneault, of Sherrington, arrested on a charge of forgery and arson, and removed from the St. John's jail to the Longue Point asylum, has escaped. He has been seen making for the frontier. Officers hope to catch him. The medical men are convinced that Daigneault was only shamming insanity.

## CANADA'S PROGRESS.

How It Has Been Retarded by the Blighting High Tax Policy.

Montreal's Prosperity Not Due to Protection, But to Entirely Different Causes.

In the course of his address at Montreal Mr. Laurier said:  
"I will assert that, so far as Canada is concerned, leaving aside the city of Montreal, the system of protection has been the bane and curse of Canada. There is an easy way to decide this. In a young country like Canada the increase of population is the best test of its prosperity. In 1878 the Conservative party, not satisfied with the protective policy of protection. Upon what ground? Upon the ground that it would give labor to everyone born in and to the thousands who come in from the result? It showed that what was the census came out in 1891 what was the result? It showed that our population had increased by 17 per cent, yet under the system of protection, from 1881 to 1891, the rate of increase was reduced to 11 per cent. More than that, the record shows that the increase of population in Canada was about half a million souls, and yet during those ten years, from 1881 to 1891, we had brought into the country, according to the records of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, no less than 800,000 immigrants, who had landed at Quebec and Montreal to settle upon our waste lands."

THE CENSUS RETURNS  
showed that our population had not increased to the extent of that 800,000, but only a little over half a million, so that we had lost the whole natural increase of Canada, besides 200,000 or 300,000 of strangers we had brought into the country. Was there ever such a record? I will take the proposition and look at it from the point of view of Montreal alone. I said a moment ago that the interests of Montreal cannot be set apart. What conduces to the prosperity of one must conduce to the prosperity of the other; and if a protective tariff has been conducted to the prosperity of Canada it cannot contribute to the development of Montreal. What was the population of Montreal in 1881? It was 55,287. In 1891 it was 71,248, an increase of 33 per cent. In 1871 it was 57,255; in 1881 it had increased to a little more than 55,000, but for the purposes of comparison we must deduct 15,000 immigrants caused by the addition to the boundaries of the city, so that the increase in the population of Montreal was from 107,225 in 1871 to 140,747 in 1881, or 31 per cent, whereas in the following decade it was 30 per cent. Here is the justification of protection, here is the vindication of our policy—that the greater rate of increase was due to the development of commerce through the large manufacturing establishments which were erected and maintained by protection. That reason, however, is not borne out by the facts.

WORKING POPULATION.  
It would be true if the population of workingmen in Montreal progressed in the same proportion as the total population of the city itself. But such is not the case, and perhaps I may astonish a few by saying that the working population has not been in the same ratio to the development of the whole city. Here are the figures in the report of the Montreal Board of Trade published in 1892: In 1871 the population of Montreal was 55,287, and in 1891 it was 71,248. In 1871 the number of men employed in the manufacturing industries was 33,355, an increase of 11,533, or 35 per cent. In 1881 the number increased to 37,717. In 1891 the number increased to 38,355, an increase of 11,533, or 35 per cent. That was under a revenue tariff. What are the figures under protection? In 1881, just a year after the inauguration of the N. P., the number of men employed in the manufacturing industries was 33,354, and in 1891 it had increased to 38,355, an increase of 5,001, or 15 per cent. Thus, under protection, there was an increase of 16 per cent, as compared with the increase of 35 per cent under a revenue tariff. It is a demonstration of the incontrovertible fact that the increase in the population of Montreal is not due to the manufacturing establishments in the city. But that is not all. In the year 1871 the amount of capital invested in manufacturing in Montreal was \$11,101,031. In 1881, after ten years of revenue tariff, that amount had increased to \$32,185,591, an increase of \$21,084,560, or 190 per cent. Under protection? In 1881 the amount invested was \$32,185,591; in 1891 it was \$51,212,133, an increase of \$19,026,542, or 59 per cent. It shows a decrease in the amount of capital invested in manufacturing from 190 per cent to 60 per cent in the decade under protection. Now I am told that a good deal of the capital subscribed and appearing in the figures of the board of trade during the regime of protection was WATERED AND NOT SOLID.

(Laughter.) But even if it were watered it does not detract at all from the argument. I believe that nobody ever said that the investment of capital from 1871 to 1881 was watered, whereas in the other period they say it was. What is evident is that the development of manufacturing from 1871 to 1881 was a healthy development under a healthy system, whereas the investment of capital from 1881 to 1891 was unhealthy. It was under an unhealthy system, and a good deal of it was watered and is lost; and the others, in order to prevent greater loss, resorted to combines, restricted production, closed up their establishments, reduced the number of hands, and today we do you see in this city? You have thousands of men clamoring for work, you have hunger in thousands of homes, and private charity is unable to satisfy all the demands; and public charity has to be organized; and this under a system which professedly taxed the people in order to give work to all who are willing to work. Can there be such a delusion, such a policy, such results there are man today who still cling to that system. This is the system, they say, that has made Montreal the commercial metropolis of Canada. But I say here on my reputation as a public man, the records show that if your city has developed it is not protection which has developed it to such a degree. What is the cause which has made Montreal the great metropolis it is? The cause is to be found in her wonderful geographical position.

Which is Right?  
LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says the papers in the Turkish capital publish a letter from the Armenian clergy in Adrianople addressed to the Sultan. The letter thanks his Majesty for the benefits enjoyed by his Armenian subjects, and denounces the conduct of certain insensate Armenians who are seeking to disturb order by intrigues in Asia Minor.

—The stock of H. Trebilcock & Co., was sold to R. Spittal for 35 cents on the dollar, not 55 cents as announced.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

County Officials' Salaries Fixed and High School Trustees Appointed.

The Ninety-Day Quarantine on Foreign Cattle Should be Removed—High School Statements.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The sessions of the Middlesex County Council have been very light so far, and the business will in all probability be concluded tomorrow at noon. The councillors exhibit a marked degree of interest in every matter brought before them, are always on time, and transact business in a very business-like way.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED.

At this morning's session the first report of the educational committee was read. It recommended that the trustees for the various high schools be appointed for 1895 as follows: Lucan, W. Orme; Glencoe, S. J. McCreery; Wardsville, Thos. Glasgow; Strathroy, J. R. McCabe; Parkhill, Wm. M. Thompson; and that H. O'Neill be appointed to fill the unexpired term of James Sadler, who resigned from the Lucan Board.

In the Parkhill appointment two names were brought before the committee—W. M. Thompson and Alex. Crawford. Mr. Crawford was the trustee last year. The appointment of Mr. Thompson was vigorously opposed, and an amendment to reappoint Mr. Crawford was carried on a division of 29 to 18. The balance of the report was adopted without change.

SALARIES FIXED.

The finance committee's report advocated the usual payment of \$300 to the Glencoe Board, and that the salaries of county officials be fixed as follows: Warden, \$300; clerk, \$300; treasurer, \$1,600; bridge commissioner, \$3 50 per day for actual services, and \$300 per year for extra services re small bridges; janitor county buildings, \$500; keeper house of refuge, \$350; matron house of refuge, \$200; assistant, \$120, and engineer, \$33 33 per month; jailor county jail, \$450; third turnkey, \$400; night watch at jail, \$400; matron, \$400; assistant, \$300; surgeon, \$300; members of county council, \$2 per day and 10 cents county clerk, \$2 per day and 10 cents criminal justice, \$4 per day; other auditors of the same accounts, \$2 per day and mileage. It was also recommended that the report of Messrs. Gilmour and Calvert on the sinking fund and other matters be adopted.

The report was accepted without amendment.

The board of road directors recommended no action in the Kilworth and Wharfedale road bridge questions. Adopted.

HIGH SCHOOL STATEMENTS.

The statement of the Lucan High School Board for 1894 showed that the total expenses for 1894 were \$3,176.68. The Government grant and other items reduced the net cost for maintenance to \$2,321.55. The county's share of this was \$1,756.25.

The Strathroy High School report showed an average expenditure during the last three years of \$8,009.92. Deducting the Government grant of \$1,200.14, the net cost was \$6,809.78. This the county was liable for \$3,062.07, but the fees paid by county pupils and the county equivalent to the Legislature grant, had to be reduced from that amount, leaving the supplementary grant at \$353.93.

Both reports were referred to Messrs. James Gilmour and C. C. Hodgins to deal with in the proper way.

QUARANTINE AGAINST CANADIAN CATTLE.

Mr. C. M. Simmons, reeve of Lobo, offered the following resolution: "That this council memorialize the Dominion Government to the effect that it will be a great boon to the stock industry of Canada were an agreement made with the American Government whereby the quarantine of 90 days against Canadian cattle shall be removed so far as it will allow Canadian cattle to pass through American territory in transit to the markets of Europe, and that the members for Middlesex be requested to use their influence in the House to have such an agreement brought about with the American Government."

Mr. Simmons spoke in support of the resolution and showed what a great impetus it would give to the live stock industry, especially in this section of the Dominion.

It was referred to the petitioning committee.

EIGHT THOUSAND CHINESE.

Repulsed by 6,000 Japs—Twenty-one Dead and 100 Wounded.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Herald's Shanghai special says: Gen. Nodzu reports that on Jan. 17 a Chinese force of 8,000 strong, under Gen. Chang, attacked Hai Ching. A battle ensued, with the Japanese right wing, consisting of 6,000 men under Gen. Yi, and the Japanese were defeated, leaving on the field 21 dead and 100 wounded. They are now camping at Chang Hsia, having retreated north of Wutchang with view of obtaining reinforcements from the general commanding at Shang Hai Kwang.

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## FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY

JANUARY 25.

Our Weekly Bargain Day once more. Those who visited us last Friday will not forget to come again. We give the best bargains in London, so the ladies all say. 33 Bargains enumerated below, but we spread before you 100.

CHAPMAN'S

- 1st—One lot of Dress Goods, in both light and dark colors, slightly damaged by water, regular price, 50c, 60c and 75c, your choice of the lot on Friday for 25c. This is one of the best bargains we have yet offered.
- 2nd—Watered Silk in a variety of colors for evening wear, worth 50c, on Friday for 25c. (See our west center window.)
- 3rd—10 pairs only Chenille Curtains, 3 1/4 yards long, grand value at \$5, on Bargain Day for \$2 95.
- 4th—Heavy Wile Serge Dress Goods, 3 pieces only, to be sold today, worth 75c, for 25c.
- 5th—One lot of Union Cashmere and Whipcord Dress Goods, worth 25c, on Friday for 15c.
- 6th—Navy Cheviot Serge Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, worth 50c, for 25c.
- 7th—Very large All-wool Blankets, 7 pounds each, worth \$3 50 per pair, for \$2 50. Only 10 pairs left.
- 8th—300 Remnants of Prints, Flannelettes and Winceys, worth 10c and 12 1/2c yard, on Friday your choice of the entire lot for 6c yard. This is a snap you should not miss.
- 9th—Stripe Twill Flannelette, 3 pieces only, worth 10c, on Friday for 5c.
- 10th—Remnants Tweed and Serges, in lengths from 1 1/4 to 3 yards each, for Men's and Boys' wear, on Friday at Bargain prices.
- 11th—Bleached Cotton, full yard wide, soft, fine and durable, worth 11c, for 8 1/2c.
- 12th—Factory Sheeting, 36 inches wide, worth 8c, for 6 1/2c.
- 13th—White Quilts, for single and double beds, worth 75c, for 49c.
- 14th—Sheeting, bleached, plain or twill, 72 inches wide, worth 25c for 20c.
- 15th—Ladies' All-wool Hose, all sizes, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 16th—Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, fancy stitching, worth \$1 25, for 75c.
- 17th—Colored Silk, Satin and Moire Ribbons, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches wide, worth from 10c to 12 1/2c, for 5c.
- 18th—Boys' Heavy Wool Mitts, worth 25c, for 16c.
- 19th—Ladies' Tan Undressed Musquetaire Kid Gloves, worth \$1, for 75c.
- 20th—Children's Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, worth 20c, for 14c.
- 21st—Boys' Heavy Worsted Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 40c, for 29c.
- 22nd—Goat Robes, large size, full four skins, worth \$6 50, for \$5.
- 23rd—Men's Lined Kid Gloves, worth \$1, for 75c.
- 24th—Men's Heavy Driving Gloves, worth \$1 50, for \$1 15.
- 25th—Men's Home-made Socks, worth 25c, for 20c.
- 26th—Overcoats—Any Man's Melton, Tweed or Worsted Overcoat in the house, some worth \$10, some \$11, some \$12, on Friday your choice for \$5 95. Great snap.
- 27th—Any Man's Frieze Ulster in the house, some worth \$9, others worth \$12, your choice for \$6 50. We have all shades.
- 28th—Men's Tweed Overcoats, worth \$5, today for \$2 35.
- 29th—Boys' Suits, worth \$4, today for \$2 50.
- 30th—Boys' Cape Overcoats, worth \$4, for \$2 65.
- 31st—Men's Heavy Working Pants, worth \$2 25, for \$1 50.
- 32nd—Fur Capes, 18 inches long, worth \$4, for \$2.
- 33rd—Fur Muffs, worth \$3 and \$3 50, for \$1 25.

We instituted Bargain Day in this city nearly three years ago. Ever since we have met with opposition from jealous competitors. Some use one gun and some another, but they have all been of the pop-gun kind; all quite harmless; and Bargain Day all through 1895 will be teeming with interest to cash buyers. Your interests will be well cared for at

The Popular Store of  
CHAPMAN'S  
126-128 Dundas Street.