

Advertiser.

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 Toronto—C. Howard Orr, 11 King street west.
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London, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

A WIFE CANNOT CHOOSE HER ASSOCIATES.

It is not generally known that under the English and Scotch common law a married woman has virtually no rights in the management of her domestic affairs which are not directly under the control of her husband. She is not regarded as a co-partner with him, but subject in all respects to his will and pleasure.

This fact was brought out in a striking manner in an action tried at Glasgow the other day. A well-to-do merchant of that place, who has his home in the charming Clyde watering place of Rothesay, asked the sheriff to interdict a lady from visiting his wife during his absence. The defense was that the defendant is a personal friend of the man's wife; that she only called at her desire and with her approval, and has in no way annoyed the plaintiff.

The sheriff, in disposing of the novel case, said the house was admittedly the man's property, and that he was undoubtedly entitled to forbid anyone from entering it. But the defense says that she has the consent of the wife. That, it seems, is of no account. "A wife's rights in regard to her husband's house," remarks the judge, "originate in her marriage, and have no existence apart from it. Now, when she marries she promises to obey her husband. If, therefore, she gives a permission which he forbids she is breaking the contract of her marriage, and the permission she gives is null and anyone acting on such invalid permission, in the knowledge that it is in defiance of the husband's prohibition, is doing an illegal act." The wife need not even be called as a co-defender, because she has really no standing apart from her husband's desires. He must be obeyed, and if he is not the court comes to his aid. This is law, but it places married women in the position of serfs—a standing which no self-respecting husband would care to have his wife occupy.

If a man cannot trust his wife to choose her associates, and cannot persuade her to do right if at any time he believes her to be doing wrong, it seems to us that confidence between the two cannot exist, and genuine marital happiness must be absent. Moreover, it is more than possible that the ability and disposition of a married woman to choose friends that will reflect credit on the household may be just as great as that of her husband.

No wonder the word "obey" in the marriage contract is distasteful to most self-respecting women, when its meaning is twisted by the law-makers so as to place woman in a most humiliating position in a relationship where she should be the queen, not the slave.

THE BOON OF UNHAMPERED TRADE.

The movement which resulted in the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was started by the Conservative party. It was begun in 1849, after the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and was helped by the embarrassed commercial condition of the Canadian Provinces following the repeal of the British differential duties. Under those duties the agricultural and other natural products of the colonies were allowed entry at British ports at a rate of duty lower than was permitted to the products of foreign countries. But Peel's reform of the tariff in 1846 took away this privilege possessed by the colonies, and at first the effects were seriously felt. The Canadian Provinces needed some little time to adapt their commerce to the new circumstances, and they were not able to compete with the United States in the British markets. Hard times followed for them, and the Conservative party, after vainly opposing the Rebellion Losses Bill, conceived that the juncture was opportune for seeking close trade relations with the United States through the short cut of annexation. There were many annexationists in the two old Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada at that time, and it seems likely that had the hard times continued without any other measure of relief being proposed, the movement for political union would have attained its purpose. But Lord Elgin and his Liberal advisers sought what they conceived to be a better way out of the threatening situation, and negotiations were opened which issued in the reciprocity treaty.

Looking back to the operations of the treaty of 1854, no one can doubt that as a commercial purpose. The free exchange of natural products between the British-American Provinces and the United States soon overcame the commercial stringency here, and as the good times revived the feeling in favor of annexation died away. From 1854 down to 1860 the Canadian people were thoroughly loyal to their own institutions, for although they did pass through a period

of severe depression, beginning with the crisis of 1857, everybody recognized that it was not a disaster in the United States as well as here it was a consequence of the inflation which set in with high prices for agricultural products during the years of the Crimean war, accentuated by the subsequent failure of crops in 1858 and two or three years thereafter. Those twelve years form on the whole the brightest period in the history of the Canadian Provinces, and they laid the foundations of a prosperity upon which we have been building ever since.

But following Confederation many things have been done to the disadvantage of Canada, and to a very large degree its splendid opportunities have been lost. The most serious mistake no doubt has been a series of reckless plunges into debt, for this has been fruitful of other mistakes. We have been building political railways and political canals, and for political ends we have been expending money for a hundred different objects far beyond our current capacity to pay. We have been obliged to go to England and borrow large sums of money year after year, upon which interest has been paid out of the profits of legitimate occupations of the people—with the grain, the lumber, the fish, the live stock, the cheese, the butter and the minerals which are the products of our people's busy industry. This drain upon the national earnings has had its legitimate effect in chronic condition of hard times, and, like the old leech's method of curing his patient by drawing blood, our political doctors have improved upon the method and drawn more blood. We have adopted a system of high taxation in the hope of improving the state of a people already impoverished by debt and taxes, and in this way we have lost to Canada the opportunity she possessed a quarter of a century ago alongside of the United States, as a country lightly taxed, generally prosperous, and carrying on an insignificant burden of a debt compared with her neighbor.

To the Conservative party we are wholly indebted for this unpleasant situation, and to that party we may look in vain for relief. Their only plan of help is to pile on more taxes, as they did last winter at Ottawa, and when more revenue comes to the treasury they set their wits at play to invent new ways of spending it. The Conservatives are not now in the circumstances of 40 years ago, as they would very likely seek to help their country by the issuing of another annexation manifesto, and perhaps this might stir up the party in power to make terms for the opening of new markets, and getting the people of other countries to help pay our taxes by the purchase and consumption of the goods we produce. The Liberals are less likely to do this, but they have always been leeches in the saving and hoarding of unhampered trade upon the prosperity of a people, and this loan they are determined to gain for Canada.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

—There are 51,000,000 hogs in the United States. But this does not include the street car or steamboat species of the animal.

—The sun is a great purifier and health giver. A house should have plenty of sunlight all through the summer, even at the risk of a little inconvenience.

—The official report of the Johnston Flood Relief Commission shows that the total contributions to the fund amounted to \$3,742,818.78, of which all but \$141,300.98 was sent from places in the United States. Pennsylvania gave \$1,183,403.84 and New York \$911,761.05. As showing how little the people over here know about us, a reference to the contributions from foreign countries shows that from the "Dominion of Canada" \$3,052.21 was sent. Manitoba with \$31.25 and British Columbia with \$170 are rated as not in the Dominion! England headed the list of foreign contributors with \$42,909.89, and Italy sent the smallest mite—\$9.46.

HOTEL CARDS.

THE HUB LATE HAWTHORN'S HOTEL and Restaurant, the only hotel in the city situated on the European plan; the finest bar in Canada. 200 to 204 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 701.

DR. J. J. JARVIS, HOMOEOPATHIC GRADUATE, also in Allopathy, 334 Dundas street. Office hours, 9 to 10 a.m. & 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone.

DR. HUTCHINSON—PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and residence, No. 428 York street. Telephone.

DR. BUTLER HAS REMOVED TO CORNER of Waterloo street and Queen's street. Office hours, 9 to 10 a.m. & 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone.

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OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

Watford Star.
 Ontario is a highly favored country. It occupies the disastrous wreaths and cyclones so prevalent in the States, and we only require reciprocity to make our farmers prosperous.

WHO DID HE NOT MAKE WAR UPON?
 Brockville Recorder.
 The Old Adam is not yet entirely overcome of human nature. — LONDON ADVERTISER.

Let's see, who did "Old Adam" make war upon?
 AN UNKIND INFANT INDUSTRY.
 Oakville Star.

We would advise the Council to levy a tax on cats. When it comes to rearing live kittens with a spoon, we think a certain young lady ought to contribute \$5 to the town exchequer to offset the annoyance to the neighbors.

THE SIZE OF THE EXODUS.
 Toronto Globe.
 Mr. Cameron has estimated that the number of native Canadians and of British-born settlers in Canada who have emigrated, plus their progeny, amounts in all to 2,500,000; in other words, for every two Canadians in Canada there is one in the States.

A REM PROCEEDING.
 Goderich Signal.
 There are some who think the appointment of Adam Brown, M.P., of Hamilton, as a commissioner to encourage trade with America is a rum proceeding. What is the use of sending commissioners there and everywhere to encourage foreign trade, and then meeting the foreign traders with the N. P. at the customs house?

BLAINE'S NEW DEPARTURE.
 New Haven, Conn., Palladium.
 The Palladium is frank to admit its preference for Mr. Blaine's policy; and to our thinking no more significant event has occurred in late years in the world of American statesmanship than this breaking away of the old school, the Chinese-wall protective system, which, in response to changed conditions and popular demand, must go. That Mr. Blaine, the world-wide champion and embodiment of the old protective idea, should moderate his views and publicly declare for a more reciprocal policy with the former followers of the new times demand new ideas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
 In connection with the series of papers now being published on "Exercises for Women," Harper's Bazar contains an article on "The Ladies' Athletic Club at the Berkeley Lyceum," by Mary Gay Humphreys.

The public importance of the North American Review (New York) for August equals that of any preceding number. The Hon. Thomas B. Reed again makes up for his comparative silence in the Speaker's chair by replying to his recent critics, X. M. G. The other essays are by a collection of writers such as are bound to make a magazine interesting and valuable.

The Century for August shows no sign of midsummer relaxation. A description of the Yosemite is made to seem even novel by the charm of its illustrations. A whaling voyage is dealt with with equal success. The second part of Dr. T. H. Mann, in which he relates his experiences as "A Yankee in Andersoville." The short story of the number is "The Emancipation of Joseph Pelouchet," by the late John Elliott Curran. John Muir contributes an important article on "The Treasures of the Yosemite," and there is a most interesting paper on "The French Salons." All the articles are finely illustrated, and the frontispiece, a reproduction of a detail from "The Women of the Louvre," is of real artistic value.

The great lung healer is found in excellent medicine sold as Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

The M. C. R. are asking for a list of factors for the purpose of managing special excursions.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Window Shades.—Just received, a large assortment of decorated painted roller window shades, already tacked on rollers and ready to hang, to be sold at the low price of 65 cents. Great bargains in picture frames. Large assortment of new designs just received. E. N. Hovey, 190 Dundas street.

Teas and coffee.—For genuine value go to Wm. Gilmore, Market Lane.

Dried beef, sausages, bologna, black pudding, smoked hams, bacon and lard. New stock, new store. M. A. Andrews, pork butcher, Richmond street, near Dundas.

Rubber Stamps.
 City Stamp Works, Carling Block, London. Send for estimates.

MORSE'S GLYCEROLE OF
 PURE GELATIN COMPOUND,
 For Treating Scurvy and
 "Baker's" Bone and Joint
 Pains. — Serves as Astringent, Tonic, and
 Pain-Expeller. — Has been used for
 years and has found it a certain
 relief, and for the weak and
 delicate it is a most valuable
 remedy. I shall have the greatest
 pleasure in recommending its use
 to every one. — M. W. LEE,
 Guaranteed to return no return.
 Every bottle on every bottle.

THE LUBBY'S
 FOR THE HAIR.
 Restores the Color,
 Beauty and Softness
 to Gray Hair, and
 IS NOT A DYE
 AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

NORTHROP & LYMAN'S

VEGETABLE

A Sure Cure for

DISCOVERY

Dyspepsia

A Medical Triumph! A Very Bad Case!

DYSPEPSIA VANQUISHED.

HOW THE HEALTH OF ONE OF BELLEVILLE'S CITIZENS WAS RESTORED.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy and Dyspepsia.

MR. SAMUEL T. CASEY, Belleville, writes: "In the spring of 1884 I began to be troubled with Dyspepsia, which gradually became more and more distressing. I used various domestic remedies, and applied to my physician, but received no benefit. By this time my trouble assumed the form of Dropsy. I was unable to use any food whatever, except boiled milk and bread; my limbs were swollen to twice their natural size; all hopes of recovery were given up, and I quite expected death within a few weeks. NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY having been recommended to me, I tried a bottle with little hope of relief; and now, after using eight bottles, my Dyspepsia and Dropsy are cured. Although now seventy-nine years of age, I can enjoy my meals as well as ever, and my general health is good. I am well known in this section of Canada, having lived here fifty-seven years; and you have liberty to use my name in recommendation of your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, which has done such wonders in my case."

MR. W. J. DRYELL, Wingham, carpenter and builder, writes: "Three years ago I was greatly troubled with Dyspepsia; a pain between my shoulders was so bad that I thought I would have to quit work altogether. No medicine gave me ease until I got a bottle of NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, which gave me relief. I continued using the medicine until I had taken three bottles, when I was perfectly well. I consider it invaluable as a cure for Dyspepsia. I know of several persons who have used it with the same benefit."

NORTHROP & LYMAN CO.
 TORONTO, PROPRIETORS.

CAMP BEDS.

We sell the cheapest and best Camp Beds and Stools in the market at our warehouses, 184 King street.

London Furniture Man'g Co.

LONDON.

THEY ARE MORE DURABLE
 THEY ARE MORE GRACIOUS
 THEY ARE MORE STYLISH

CORSETS.

TRY A SAMPLE PAIR.
 SOLD EVERYWHERE.
 MADE ONLY BY CANADA-FEATHERBONE LONDON, O.

THAT WE ARE THE BOYS' CLOTHIERS
 IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY ONE AND ALL.

OUR STOCK IS
 THE MOST COMPLETE,
 THE LARGEST,
 THE BEST QUALITY,
 THE NICEST PATTERNS,
 THE BEST FITTING,
 THE BEST MADE,
 THE BEST TRIMMED,
 AND THE
LOWEST PRICE
 For Quality in the Dominion.

Special inducements all this week to purchasers. All goods marked in plain figures, and no trouble to show them.

BURNS & BAPTIST

The Clothiers.

STRUTHERS, ANDERSON & CO

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Gents' Furnishings, Hosiery and Gloves, Laces and Embroideries, Dress and Tailors' Trimmings, Ladies' Furnishings.

Berlin, Beehive, Peacock, and other Wools and Yarns. Fancy Goods, Stationery, Jewelry, Etc.

333 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON.

MARSHALL BROS.

Wholesale Importers of

TEAS AND COFFEES

67 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

CORRECTED TO MAY 12, 1890.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division

MAIN LINE—Going East.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Limited Express (A)	4:45 a.m.	4:50 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	5:15 a.m.	5:20 a.m.
Day Express	5:30 a.m.	5:35 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	5:45 a.m.	5:50 a.m.
Mixed—No. 28 Freight (A)	6:00 a.m.	6:05 a.m.
Erie Limited (A)	6:15 a.m.	6:20 a.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	6:10 a.m.	6:15 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	6:25 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	6:40 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
Day Express	6:55 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	7:10 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	7:25 a.m.	7:30 a.m.

Branches.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	6:20 a.m.	6:25 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	6:35 a.m.	6:40 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	6:50 a.m.	6:55 a.m.
Day Express	7:05 a.m.	7:10 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	7:20 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	7:35 a.m.	7:40 a.m.

Branches.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	6:30 a.m.	6:35 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	6:45 a.m.	6:50 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	7:00 a.m.	7:05 a.m.
Day Express	7:15 a.m.	7:20 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	7:30 a.m.	7:35 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	7:45 a.m.	7:50 a.m.

Branches.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	6:40 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	6:55 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	7:10 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
Day Express	7:25 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	7:40 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	7:55 a.m.	8:00 a.m.

Branches.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	6:50 a.m.	6:55 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	7:05 a.m.	7:10 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	7:20 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
Day Express	7:35 a.m.	7:40 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	7:50 a.m.	7:55 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	8:05 a.m.	8:10 a.m.

Branches.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	7:00 a.m.	7:05 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	7:15 a.m.	7:20 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	7:30 a.m.	7:35 a.m.
Day Express	7:45 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	8:00 a.m.	8:05 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.

Branches.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	7:10 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	7:25 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	7:40 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
Day Express	7:55 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	8:10 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	8:25 a.m.	8:30 a.m.

Branches.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	7:20 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	7:35 a.m.	7:40 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	7:50 a.m.	7:55 a.m.
Day Express	8:05 a.m.	8:10 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	8:20 a.m.	8:25 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	8:35 a.m.	8:40 a.m.

Branches.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	7:30 a.m.	7:35 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	7:45 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	8:00 a.m.	8:05 a.m.
Day Express	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	8:30 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	8:45 a.m.	8:50 a.m.

Branches.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	7:40 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	7:55 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	8:10 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
Day Express	8:25 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	8:40 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	8:55 a.m.	9:00 a.m.

Branches.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	7:50 a.m.	7:55 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	8:05 a.m.	8:10 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	8:20 a.m.	8:25 a.m.
Day Express	8:35 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	8:50 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	9:05 a.m.	9:10 a.m.

Branches.

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	8:00 a.m.	8:05 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	8:30 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Day Express	8:45 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	9:00 a.m.	9:05 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	9:15 a.m.	9:20 a.m.

Branches.

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Chicago Express (A)	8:10 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	8:25 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	8:40 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Day Express	8:55 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	9:10 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
Mixed—No. 29 Freight (A)	9:25 a.m.	9:30 a.m.

Branches.