London Advertiser.

Morning, Noon, Evening

THREE EDITIONS DAILY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By Mail, per year.....$5 00
By Mail, per month..... 45

IN LONDON.

Morning or Evening Editions (delivered), 10 cents per week.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

By Mail, per year.....$1 00

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING COMPANY,
LONDON, CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto—C. Rowland Orr, 11 King street west.

Montreal and Maritime Provinces—A. McKim & Co., Montreal, Que.

London, Monday, April 7.

PENAL laws for the obliteration of a language have been passed and cruelly enforced in Ireland and Poland, but they can have no place upon the statute books in this country.—[N. Y. Sun.

Nor in any country where legitimate freedom has been established.

THERE will be a very brisk contest for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University. The Liberals have chosen the Earl of Aberdeen, the most popular Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in recent times, and the Tories have selected Irish Chief Secretary Balfour.

THE only way that the United States Senate can be reformed is to make every senator pay 50 cents a line out of his salary for the publication of his speeches. That would fix them.—[Lapeer (Mich.) Democrat.

Not a bad proposition. If carried out in the Dominion House of Commons, Orator Hesson would be bankrupted in one session; and silent Mr. Coughlin would continue to be money in pocket.

THE Toronto Monetary Times rightly concludes that the proposal to increase the tariff taxes on both sides of the border, if carried into effect, will be seriously detrimental to both Canada and the United States. Of course it will. The higher the taxes, the less trade; the less trade, the less profit. How the new retaliatory taxes will operate against the Canadian farmers was ably shown by Mr. Charlton, in a recent speech in the House of Commons. The honorable gentleman placed before the House the following statement of the value of articles exported to the United States last year as compared with the value of the same articles which we exported to Great Britain:

	Exported to United States.	Exported to Gt. Britain.
Eggs	$ 2,159,725	$ 18
Horses	2,113,782	26,975
Sheep	918,334	303,069
Poultry	110,793	1,127
Hides, etc	454,105	7,070
Wool	216,918	470
Barley	6,454,603	3,838
Beans	405,534	.....
Hay	822,381	84,610
Malt	105,183	.....
Potatoes	192,576	245
Planks and boards	7,187,101	158,443
Totals	$21,141,035	$585,885

It will be seen at a glance that the sale of these articles to the United States is over 35 times greater than to Great Britain, our next best market, yet we have politicians who assert that it is the duty of Canadians to ignore every opportunity to make better trade relations with the United States, and to lock for new markets elsewhere.

TAKE THE VOTE FIRST.

April 15 is the date fixed by the City Water Commissioners for cutting off the water supply now provided to 108 residents in the suburb of London South. The policy of the Commissioners, declared some months ago, is that no water shall be supplied to persons living outside the city limits; and in view of what has taken place since last midsummer we cannot say that it is an unreasonable one. It seems to us, however, that the Commissioners could very properly give the consumers of city water in London South another week and permit the voice of the people to be heard on the 21st inst. before taking the step of which they have given notice. The suburban consumers have so far failed to provide themselves with water for domestic purposes. Two interpretations can be placed upon this inaction. Either the suburbans believe that the Commissioners were not in earnest when they resolved to cut off the water supply to outsiders; or they have assumed that amalgamation will be indorsed by the majority of the electors. We have every reason to believe that the Commissioners are really in earnest, and that they mean to stick by their decision. Suburbans need not rely on the decision being reversed. But we can well understand that these London South water consumers have felt the pulse of public opinion, as our representatives have done, and have reached the conclusion that the union of the city and suburb will be decided by the electors on the 21st inst. In that case, their inaction is easily accounted for. Under all the circumstances, we would suggest to the Commissioners that they stretch their decision a little at the meeting to-morrow night and give the suburbans another week of grace. By that time the vote will be over, and the future of the people decided.

In the meantime, there can be no serious objection to Mr. Hutchinson and his friends voluntarily cutting their connection with the civic water supply, and resuming consumption of the clear-flowing fluid which, as has been pictured by the imaginative compiler of the circulars laid before the Legislature, is to be found anywhere for the digging.

The eleventh official census of the United States will begin on the 1st of June next. The work must be completed in fifteen days in the cities and thirty days in the country. The director of the census, Mr. Porter, hopes, by means of the new electrical counting machines, to be able to give the principal results to the public in twenty days after the reception of the last report. This will be a feat unexampled in census taking, if it is accomplished.

THE BARLEY QUESTION.

"Anything is good enough to make swill," and the American beer-drinker has begun to realize that there are other and cheaper ways of making beer than from the malt of Canadian barley. There has been some increase in the growth of American barley recently, more especially in the Northwestern States, but this does not account for the falling off in the demand for Canadian barley and the decline in its price. The fact appears to be that experiments made with corn have shown that beer may be made much more cheaply from that grain than from fine and bright barley, and as the beer-drinker is not a man of nice taste as a rule, the brewers have concluded that a more flourishing business is to be carried on by using corn than using barley. They have had two years of experience now, and the fact that Canadian barley has fallen from 65 to 45 cents per bushel is evidence of the satifaction which corn-brewed beer is giving to their customers. Circumstances of this kind cannot easily be changed, and even if the duty of 10 cents per bushel imposed by the United States was kept on, the farmers of Ontario could not afford to grow barley at the price it is likely to command. With the duty off and with free access to the markets of the continent they might hope to realize a small profit upon the cost of production, but not more than 10 or 15 cents per bushel at the outside. Let the United States, however, impose a duty of 30 cents per bushel, as recommended by the McKinley Committee, and the outlook will become utterly hopeless. Ontario barley will then be shut out of the United States as effectively as if a stone wall a hundred feet high were built up between the two countries, mounted and guarded for its whole length day and night by six legions of customs officers. Had the Canadian Government shown a disposition three or four years ago to treat with the Government of the United States for the establishment of free commercial relations, as they had a good opportunity of doing, it is almost certain that satisfactory terms might have been made. But instead of doing so they kept up an irritating and aggravating method of dealing with affairs, especially in regard to the fisheries question, until they succeeded in estranging almost every friend that Canada had in the United States, and their language was more offensive than their acts. The insolent tone of such braggarts as Col. Denison, of Toronto, and the bravado of such Government organs as the Toronto Empire have provoked a feeling of resentment across the borders, and in New York and other influential quarters there is a desire to make Canada feel that uncalled for offensiveness ought not to go unnoticed. And added to this sentiment is the political situation growing out of the necessities of the Republican party to strengthen themselves with the farmers, or rather to prevent a general secession of the farmers from their ranks. The protective system in the United States, as is well known, has got into bad odor with farmers and the working class; and while a bolt was averted at the last Presidental election by promises of tariff revision, it clearly commenced at the state elections of last year, as evidenced by the results in Ohio and Iowa. The Republican party are now persuaded that tariff revision has become to them a matter of death or life, and so the McKinley Committee is proceeding on lines which are likely to please many farmers who believe in the protective system. This committee does not care what the effects of high duties may be upon Canadian farmers. It does not care, apparently, if the farmers of this country are ruined by exclusion from the American markets. Its only regard is for the interests of American farmers and American citizens generally. And this is natural enough. But the circumstances have made this disposition all the stronger; the conduct of the Canadian Government and the utterances of such Government organs as the Toronto Empire have incensed the Americans to such a degree that the carrying out of the policy indicated by the report of the McKinley Committee is become an easy and a pleasant task. It is a poor satisfaction to be able to say, "We told you so," in the face of a critical situation; and when it is evident that the carrying out of the proposed amendments will inflict upon the farmers of Ontario a yearly loss of about $7,000,000 in one article of produce alone we can form a conception of what the general effect will be. Had our Government in the face of what is threatened shown that it possessed a reasonable discretion the outlook might not be so hopeless; but knowing what course was likely to be pursued at Washington, even while there was a strong desire in Congress for the establishment of close trade relations between the two countries, they have been infatuated enough to propose a very considerable increase in the customs duties for the express purpose of shutting American products out of the Canadian markets. The Congress at Washington will no doubt use this increase of Canadian duties as an argument in favor of the increase recommended by the McKinley Committee, and we know with what effect such an argument will appeal to the conscience of men who have been trained for a generation to believe in the virtues of a protective tariff.

Meanwhile the farmers of Ontario are being told by Minister Carling, the Free Press, the Empire and other authorities of the same genus that they may save themselves by growing two-rowed barley for the British markets. Minister Carling had gone so far as to import 25,000 bushels of this variety of barley to furnish seed grain for the Canadian farmer, and it is being furnished to them at the goodly price of $2 per bushel. We should be very glad if the experiment turned out satisfactorily, but it is worth remembering that two-rowed barley has been grown in Ontario before to-day. It was tried more than 30 years ago, and abandoned. Only last year Minister Drury sent a number of the best samples of Ontario growth which could be collected to England, to be tested by maltsters, and the invariable report was that the grain was too light for their use. Most of the samples were under 50 pounds per bushel, while the British standard is 56 pounds, and is is very doubtful if even in the most favorable season two-rowed barley grown in Ontario will reach the British standard. Our barley season is usually short, and hot, and dry, so that the grain has not the same opportunity to develop that it has in the more favorable climates of England and the European continent. We shall be glad if the most sanguine expectations of Minister Carling are realized; but we greatly fear that the farmers who are led to try his experiment will meet with disappointment.

The reasonable policy in the premises has been rejected; we mean the policy which would give to our farmers access to the markets of their own continent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Anna Fuller will contribute to the number of Harper's Bazar, to be published April 11, a story entitled "Old Lady Pratt." It is a sequel to her story entitled "Aunt Betsy's Photograph."

Bishop Potter will contribute to Harper's Young People, to be published April 8, a paper on "David and Jonathan." This is the first in a "Bible story" series of articles by prominent divines of different denominations. The articles are to be accompanied with illustrations specially drawn for Harper's Young People by well-known French artists."

Outing for April is splendidly illustrated It includes articles on "English Yachts in 1889," "Fox Hunting in the Shires," "The Antelope on the Flats of Western Texas," "Alaskan Notes of a Fly Fisherman," "Duck Shooting on Lake St. Francis," "Bird Catching at Glengarifie," "Lawn Tennis—Some Improvements," "Bowling," and other timely subjects. 239 Fifth avenue, New York.

AMONG the unique methods of benefiting local charities, Detroit inaugurates one of April 22 which is especially striking. It consists of a floral and musical festival, in which are represented the 23 principal charities of the city. Each charity has a booth built in the architecture of the country it has chosen. More than 300 ladies of high social standing take charge of these, dressed in costumes appropriate. The orchid feature of the floral display and the trained chorus singing will be especial attractions. The festival was organized and is being managed by the Detroit Journal and lasts three days.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Will They be Lessened? Some Facts to Think About.

The desire to obtain something for nothing is ever present in the human race. And to the careful observer the movement to reduce the hours of labor has its rise partly in this desire. No one wants to work less hours for less pay; all the labor agitators demand the same money for shorter days. If this should be obtained, as we sincerely hope it will, after a short time the result will be lessened value of money; money will not buy so much, and wages will be as low as before. Benefit the workingman, but do nothing that will lower his wages.

What, then, can be done? It is easier to ask such a question than to give a correct answer. But all will agree in saying that the healthier a man is the better off he is. Who can be happy when nervous, sleepless or with poor digestion? "A fit of the blues" is the sure result. Prof. Phelps did more for humanity in discovering Paine's Celery Compound than many a noted philanthropist. This wonderful medicine makes the weak strong, builds up new nerve tissue and strengthens the vital forces. It is perfectly pure. It is a scientific preparation. It has curative powers in brain and nerve disorders such as no other medicine possesses. The most remarkable testimonials to its wonderful effect are shown at the laboratory on Mountain street in Montreal. It is a unque medicine, like nothing else.

When the headaches, the face flushes, rheumatic or neuralgic pains appear and life becomes a burden, use Paine's Celery Compound. That hollow-eyed, sallow-skinned, prematurely old look disappears. Deep sleep comes like a balm to the irritated nerves. Strength of mind and body return, and sickness and suffering are driven away by health and happiness. The best citizens of Canada are using this medicine regularly, and its great popularity is the result of unquestioned merit.

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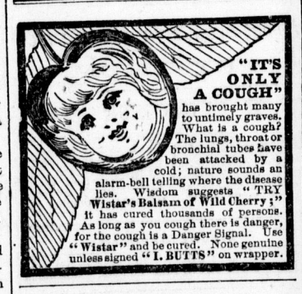

"IT'S ONLY A COUGH" has brought many to untimely graves. What is a cough? The lungs, throat or bronchial tubes have been attacked by a cold; nature sounds an alarm-bell telling where the disease lies. Wisdom suggests "TRY Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;" it has cured thousands of persons. As long as you cough there is danger, for the cough is a Danger Signal. Use "Wistar" and be cured. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on wrapper.

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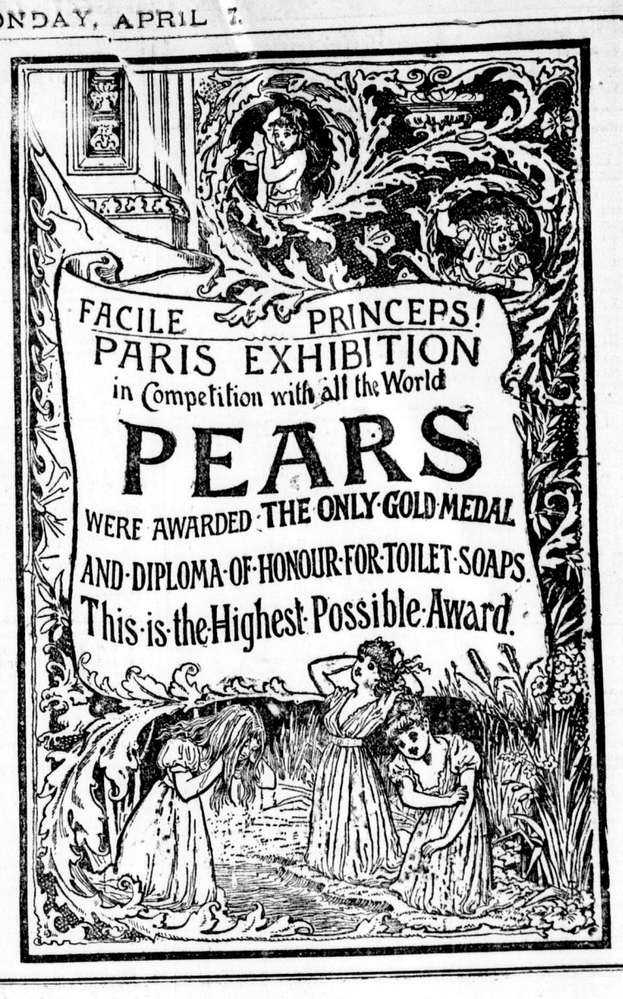

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