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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager

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THE ADVERTISER

Is not and does not propose to be a par-tisan paper. It is not an "organ." Its opinions are its own. The ADVERTISER alone is responsible for opinions expressed in these columns.

THE ADVERTISER Advocates Free Trade-British free trade, Continental free trade, free trade with the whole world,

THE ADVERTISER

Looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Republic, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, believing that such a status would be best for Canada, best for Great Britain, and promotive of the best attainable relations with the United States. Meantime, everything is to be gained by cultivating cordial relations between all English speaking peoples. Those who take an opposite course should be regarded as enemies of man-

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

THE ADVERTISER

Is an advocate of Equal Rights for omen, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work.

THE ADVERTISER

Is a believer in Christian Union, and considers the time has come when the various Christian denominations should closer together. Those bodies which are now nearest should unite first. Under the present system there is an unjustifiable waste of men, means and effort. The differences between most of the existing denominations are no greater than the differences, natural to thinking men and women, to be found in every congregation. Even those Christian bodies supposed to be the farthest apart, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, have more of belief that is common than of belief that is antagonistic. To the laity the differ-ences between the various Protestant denominations are microscopic. For various reasons the clergy, even when, as is true of the best of them, they favor Christian Union, are not in a position to be as outspoken as the laity. "The laity is the Church," says Phillips

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Obligatory Voting. Most o the electoral corruption centers around "getting out the vote." Let the duty be laid on every elector of getting out his own vote.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates the more general use of the Piebiscite, the Initiative and Referendum, etc., believing that the interest of that something would thereby be done to promote independence of political thought, as opposed to excessive party

> God's in His heaven, All's right with the world. -[BROWNING.

London, Friday, Feb. 10.

THE ENGLISH SPEAKERS OF THE WORLD.

In a conversation with Dollinger shortly before his last illness Prof. True, of Rochester University. New England, reports that the venerable dector spoke with much anxiety about the tone of modern English literature. He explained his anxiety by expressing his belief that at no distant sime the English tongue would, be pre-eminently the language of all civilized nations. The greatest works of English literature were worthy of being ever popular. From a German, this opinion about the spread of the English tongue was full of interest. It is computed that at the opening of the present century there were have 19,000,000 people who spoke the about 21,000,000 people who spoke the Shortly of the English tongue was spoken by mently 31,000,000, and the German exceeded 30,000,000, and the German exceeded 30,000,000,000, and the English and the Pertuguese three-cights. Of the 182,000,000 people, or thereshouts, who are estimated to have been using these seven languages in the 1801, the English speakers were less than 13 per cent., while speaker were less than 13 per cent., while the Spanish were 16, the German 18.4, the English speakers were less than 13 per cent., while speaker were less than 13 per cent., while the Spanish were 16, the German 18.4, the English speakers were less than 13 per cent., while the Spanish were 16, the German 18.4, the English speakers were less than 13 per cent., while the Spanish were 16, the German 18.4, the English speakers were less than 13 per cent., while the Spanish were 16, the Germans 18.4, the English appears the English speakers were less than 13 per cent., while the Spanish were 16, the Germans 18.4, the English speakers were less than 13 per cent., while the Spanish were 16, the Germans 18.4, the English speakers were less than 13 per cent., while the Spanish were 16, the Germans 18.4, the English speakers were less than 13 per cent., while the Spanish were 16, the Germans 18.4, the English speakers were less than 13 per cent., while the Spanish were 16, the Germans 18.4, the Engl In a conversation with Dollinger shortly

by about 30,000,000, and the Portuguese by about 13,000,000. The English language is now used by nearly twice as many people as any of the others, and this relative growth is almost sure to continue. English has taken as its own the North American continent, and nearly the whole of Austral asia. North America alone will soon have 100,000,000 of English-speaking people while there are 40,000,000 in Great Britain and Ireland. In South Africa and India also the language is vastly extending.

WHY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT GET SICK AT OTTAWA.

There is complaint that members of Pariament, while attending to their duties at Ottawa, do not enjoy as good health as they do when pursuing their vocations at home, and we have heard of instances in which serious illnesses have been attributed to a sojourn in Ottawa.

One reason for the breakdowns that have taken place may be traced to the entire change of methods of life to which a member of Parliament is compelled to bend. The farmer delegate is accustomed, while at home, to early hours. He rises with the lark, metaphorically speaking (though careful observers have recently attempted to combat the view that the lark, on his native heath, is an early riser), he works hard, mainly in the exhilarating open air, he eats well of plain but substantial food, and he retires to bed at a seasonable time, rising each recurring day thoroughly refreshed by a good night's rest.

The city representative may not get out of bed or retire at so early an hour, and he may spend less of his time out of doors, but the life of the average urban representative is at least regular. In Ottawa, members of Parliament are compelled to reverse all this. They have to submit to a perfect revolution in their habits. The House begins its sittings at 3 o'clock, and it often remains in session until midnight, or beyond it. To all intents and purposes one-half of the night is turned into day, and much work that might be done in the forenoon and afternoon is performed after the ordinary citizen, who is careful of his health, and desires to live long in the land, has gone to bed.

Nor are these all the disadvantage that an attendant in Parliament has to contend with. An endeavor is made to adapt Parliamentary surroundings to meet the comforts of every one, but the attempt has proved a lamentable failure. The legislative chamber, the library, the committee rooms, even the lobby are continually heated up to meet the demands of the more cold-blooded, the sick and the infirm in attendance, and where there is a second chamber, in which the majority of the members are old men, it can readily be seen that in keeping the temperature to a pitch to suit their wants, healthy man will find the atmosphere

oppressive. The fact is that the air of the Parliamentary buildings is so cooked, and the temperature is maintained at such height, as to render existence in it very severe on the lungs of the healthy new-comer.

After a time, if he is sufficiently strong, he may get inured to it, but if, as is often the case, he suffers from severe colds, from lung affections, from catarrh, is it to be won dered at? A man living for so many hours in a superheated atmosphere and then suddenly emerging into a temperature of arctic intensity proves an easy victim to attacks of this description. He is apt to talk as he walks, thus permitting the undiluted air to rush down his throat tolungs weakened by vitiated air, and no one need be surprised if dangerous results

are experienced. In justice to Ottawa, it is but fair that this explanation of the frequent illness of members of Parliament should be afforded. The climate of the Dominion capital may be a trifle more severe in the winter months than that experienced in this city and other centers situated further to the south, people in public questions, apart but there is nothing in the external surman. To the change of methods of life and to the attempt to level up the temperature of the Parliament buildings to meet the wants of the most cold-blooded man in attendance must be traced most of the troubles that from time to time afflict the lawmakers and other attendants upon Par-

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Gladstone's home secretary, Mr. Asquith, is making his mark as an able administrator and a powerful speaker. The following was the close of his recent

per cent. The French speech is now used by 50,000,000 people, the German by about 70,000,000, the Spanish by 40,000.

000, the Russian by 70,000,000, the Italian on the Spanish by 40,000.

100, the Russian by 70,000,000, the Italian our country. (Loud and continued our country.) cheers.)

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Toronto World suggests that a mob should go up to Gold-win Smith's house and sack it.

A musician named Saroni of Parkers. burg, Va., has just perfected and patented a novel musical instrument, which he calls a "key zither." It is, in its simplicity, a zither played with keys, and it is said to be "a revelation in the way of a musical instrument."

Dr. Dollinger's memoir recalls a visit Dr. Dollinger's memoir recalls a visit from Mr. Gladstone in 1871 at 6 o'clock in the evening. "We began talking on political and theological subjects, and became both of us so engrossed with the conversation that it was 2 o'clock at night when I left the room to fetch a book from my library bearing on the matter in hand. I returned with it in a few minutes, and found Gladstone deep in a volume he had drawn out of his pocket—true to his principle of never losing time—during my momentary absence, losing time—during my momentary absence and this at the small hours of the morning!

Colored shoes for men are to be very fashionable this coming spring and summer, and shoe manufacturers and dealers are and shoe manufacturers and dealers are making extensive preparations based on this anticipation. Red and russet are the colors most manufactured just now, but something else, new and startling, may be sprung unexpectedly. One large retailer in New York says the demand for colored shoes has been almost as great with him during this winter as it was last midsummer.

Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly for February contains a bright page of timely topics from the pen of Mrs. Miller. There is an appreciative sketch of Annie Besant is an appreciative sketch of Annie Bessur, and an article from her pen. Those who like the mysterious will read with pleasure the article entitled "On the Road to Karli." The fashion pages are bright and instructive and the various departmets are as complete as usual. Unusual inducements are offered to new subscribers.

Modern cutlers despair of reproducing the ancient sword blades of feudal Japan, as modern artificers in iron despair of imitatas modern artificers in iron despair of imitating the artistic sword guards of that country. According to tradition the test of the ancient Japanese sword was even more rigid than that of Saladin's blades. It was enough if the latter would cut in twain at a single blow a down pillow, thrown in air, but the Japanese blade, suspended horizontally beneath a tree, must sever any leaf that, falling, should accidentally light upon the edge of the weapon.

"Parliamentary Procedure" is the title of a recent monograph by Professor Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, published by the Macy, of Iowa College, published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. It is a careful examination of the advantages and disadvantages of the cabinet system of government as found it England and Canada, and of the American system. Professor Macy takes as the basis for his paper two recent works on government, one by Dr. J. G. Bourinot, on "Parliamentary Procedure," and the other by Mr. T. H. McKee, on "Congressional Practice."

Those gossamer-like Japanese napkins used in some cheap restaurants cost rather less than a 1 of a cent cach, and, all things less than a 1 of a cent each, and, all things considered, are cheaper than the more durable coarse lines which they replace. Their logical accompaniment would be those cheap wooden chop sticks served in native Japanese and Chinese restaurants and destroyed after once being used. As evidence of sincerity, they are presented to the customer in a block, but sawn so nearly assunder that he breaks them off from their fellows as one does matches that are sold in like condition.

Opposition to President Hippolyte of Hayti has at last evinced itself in revolu-tionary outbreaks. A general uprising throughout the island is now looked for. throughout the island is now looked for. Many of Hippolyte's former adherents in the north have abandoned his support, and it is said that he has enemies even in his own personal bodyguard. According to all accounts Hippolyte has lately been conducting himself in a manner not entirely becoming the head of the republic. Foreign residents in the island have long been complaining of his ugly temper, and of his evident determination to insult and plunder them at his pleasure.

A monument of coal, 50 feet high, ten feet square at the base, and four feet square at the top, and of unique construction is to be exhibited at the Chicago Fair by a leading coal company of Pennsylvania. It will be constructed in sections sixteen feet long, and put together at Chicago. Pleecs of coal will be selected that will show, when placed in position, all the connecting minerals that are found in the mining of coal. Some parts of the coal will be left in the rough state and others will be highly polished. One single piece of coal already prepared weighs almost two tons. A monument of coal, 50 feet high, te

ill of the school, and when members of the faculty visit the neighboring peninsula they meet with no unpleasant reminders of for-mer prejudice.

A company has been formed in Tacoma Wash., to extract gold by a secret proce Wash, to extract gold by a scere process from the sands of the Pacific Ocean. Gold has been found in the sand of the ocean beach at many places along the Pacific coast from the straits of Juan de Fuca to Southern California, but only in small and widely separated stretches does it exist in sufficient quantities to pay for working it by processes so far known. It is believed the gold so found does not come from the land, but is washed in from some hidden reef in the ocean bed. The company has secured exclusive rights to work many stretches of the beach in Washington, Oregon, and Southern California. At one of these places, Beard's Hollow, there are believed to be two gold-bearing strate, one thirteen inches below the surface, and nine inches thick, and the other thirty inches below and thirteen inches thick. Platinum and rhodium have also been found in paying quantities in the ocean sand at this point. from the sands of the Pacific Ocean. Gold

The Review of Reviews for February appeals with uncommon force to men of action and men of affairs in the large and smal and men of anairs in the large discussion upon such questions as the municipal ownership of gas and electric lighting works, the problems of city transit and administration, the gifts of millionaires for public purposes in their respective home cities, and such practical questions as the inheritance tax. The beauty of the treatment of these questions by the Review of Reviews lies in its freedom from mere theory and dissertation and its reliance upon plenty of solid and timely facts. One can always go to the Review of Reviews without disappointment. The feature of the February number that will perhaps attract most attention of all is Mr. W. T. Stead's great character sketch of the late Jay Gould, an English journalist dealing with as distinctive an American character as our new western civilization has produced. cities of the United States. It is full of timely



BABIES ON FIRE

Babies burning up, babies in agony from itching and burning eczemas and other torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and blotchy skin and scalp diseases. None but mothers realize how these little ones suffer when their tender skins are literally on fire. To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will in the great majority of cases afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, and not to use them is to fail in your duty. Think of the years of suffering entailed by such neglect, years not only of physical but of mental suffering by reason of personal disfigurement. Why delay a moment longer the use of these great skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies? Cures made in infancy and childhood are speedy, economical and almost invariably permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 78 cts; SOAP, 35 cts.; RESOLVENT, \$1 50.

Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL pages, 300 diseases, mailed free.

A Small Quantity of Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

Added to any Soup, Sauce or Gravy gives Strength and Fine Flavor. Invaluable in Improved and Econom Cookery, makes cheapest, purest and best Heef Tea.

UNLY PURE CREAM TARTAR and Bi-Carb. Soda Used in It.



FANCY BREAD. Vienna Rolls, Home-made Bread, and Fanor JOHNSTON BROS., Beaver Bakery, Wellington Street

FEB. 10, 1893.

FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY

When we inaugurated the first genuine Friday Bargain Day in this city we relied upon two important features for success.

FIRST—Everything in the way of seasonable goods and prices

to be in the buyer's interest. SECOND—Upon the generous support of the public, to whom we are grateful for our immense success, and which has so rapidly made our Friday Bargain Day a weekly topic to all.

Be One of the Lucky Number To-Day.

HERE'S THE LIST.

1st—One (1) piece Heavy Reversible Reman Damask, 54 inches worth 50c, for 25c per yard.

2nd—Five (5) pieces Scotch Plaids at 27c, usual price 40c yard.

3rd-Table Napkins, Colored Borders and Fringe reduced from \$1 25 to 95c per dozen.

4th-3 (only) pairs Cream Curtains, 4 yards, worth \$4, to-day \$2

5th-3 pieces Black Persian Bengaline Dress Goods at 10c yard. SEE IT.

6th—Ladies' 3-4 Coats, Beaver trimmed, very stylish and popular, sold all through the season at \$10, \$12 and \$13, to-day \$7 50.

7th—Vero extra value in Ladies' Winter Coats at \$3 50 to-day.

th-Ladies' Double-Breasted Reefer Jackets, worth \$7, for \$5. 9th-The remainder of a badly broken line of 3-5 Astrachan Trimmed Jackets for \$5 to clear. Don't miss them,

10th—A few remaining ends of Mantle Cloth, sold during the season at \$1 and \$1 25, will be disposed of at 75c yard.

11th-25 dozen Linen Towels, good value at 20c, going at 121-2c 12th-24 1-2c per yard to-day for Bleached and Unbleached Twilled

Sheeting, worth 35c ordinarily. 13th-Three (3) pieces Beautiful Reversible Canton Damask Plush suitable for curtain and upholstery purposes for spring of '93, regular price 50c, to-day on trial at 35c yard.

14th—Grey Flannel Sheeting, worth 40c, only 25c yard to-day.

15th-25 per cent. off all Tweed, Cloth and Wool Shawls and Wraps in stock. Try this number. -50 GOAT ROBES, Black and Grey, extra size, usual price

\$7 50 to \$9, your choice at \$6.

-Men's Plush Caps, regular value 35c, down to 19c. 18th—Men's Sealette Caps, this season's style, compares very closely with the real seal in all respects, and sold well at \$1 to \$1 50, bargain day price will be 75c.

19th-Black Mervellieux and Surah Silk, excellent value at \$1 CHAPMAN'S price to-day only 69c.

h-73c per yard for an extra desirable line of Merve Silk, worth \$113 anywhere. Comparison solicited. -Another line, superior value, at \$1 15, reduced to 86c.

22nd—One piece (50 yards) Black Estemene Serge, for ladies' suits, worth 75c, specially cut in price to test the scrutiny of this list to 49c, yard. Only shown by request.

23rd-MILLINERY-All Trimmed Hats 1-2 off regular price. 24th—500 yards 40-inch Colored Wool Serge Dress Goods, reduced from 40c to 25c for to-day.

25th—12 ends of Plain and Fancy Tamboured Muslin Window Drapery, worth 18c, 20 and 25c, for 10c yard.

26th—White and Colored Counterpanes, marvelous cut in prices to-day. See what you can buy at \$1 10 and \$1 39.

27th-5 pieces Columbia Skirting, cheap at 30c, for 20c yard 28th-14c per yard for Unshrinkable Merino Skirting, can't be beat at 20c.

29th-Feather Ticking, worth 15 to 18c, to-day at 121-2c yard.

30th-A job line of Table Napkins at next to nothing. 31st-Remember No. 11 item, it's to your interests. Retailers in this instance are excluded.

32nd-Furs, Furs, Furs. Now's your chance.

33rd-CHINCHILLA Storm Collar for \$2 89, worth \$4 50. 34th—Persian Lamb Muffs, worth \$12, for \$6 59.

35th-\$2 28 for \$3 50 Opossum Muffs.

36th—Cashmere Gloves only 11c per pair to-day. 37th-A strikingly handsome Evening Opera Shawl, worth \$2 50,

38th-We again decide to sell our 25c Cashmere Hose at 19c pair on Bargain Day.

39th-Lack of space prevents other enumerations.

h—On Saturday at 9 a.m. we begin our annual OVERCOAT SALE. See Morning 'Advertiser."

J. H. Chapman & Co.

126 and 128 Dundas St.

PHONE 791.