

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

The Daily Advertiser.
(two editions.)

Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 16 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON—Daily, 10c per week, delivered.

Western Advertiser.
(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

Advertising Rates made known on application
at office. Address all communications to
ADVERTISER PRINTING CO
LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and
Mng. Dir.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Tuesday, March 17.

Death of Parliament.

Senator Boulton, a prominent North-west Conservative, speaking of the duration of Parliament, said that it was evident that it could not extend beyond April 25. The Parliament sat before June 11. It elected a Speaker, and transacted legislative business. If, therefore, Parliament does not expire until June 11, then the election of the Speaker was illegal; the Speaker has illegally occupied his seat all this time, and the whole legislation for the life of the Parliament is illegal.

In face of these unassailable facts, the men in power at Ottawa confess that they are still trying to prolong the life of the moribund Parliament. They fear and tremble as they think of the result of an appeal to the people, and even at the risk of having it declared that Sir John Thompson, Sir John Macdonald and those responsible for the assembling of the present Parliament on April 25, 1891, were either fools or knaves, they are ready, if they dare, to so affirm. "Anything to keep office for a month or two longer" seems to be the cry.

McGill's New Principal on Anglo-Saxon Unity.

Prof. Peterson, the new principal of McGill University, Montreal, gave an address on "The Unity of the English-speaking People," in New York city, the other evening, which stamps him as a broad-minded, patriotic man, who will have great influence for good in the molding of the minds of young Canadians placed under his care.

It is a mistake to suppose, remarked Principal Peterson, that because Britain has a monarchical form of Government, it is, therefore, the less democratic. The sovereign rights of the people are even more fully recognized in some respects than in the United States. England was taught a lesson by 1776 which has proved useful to her ever since in the treatment not only of her colonies, but of her people at home. Principal Peterson claims that the democracies of both countries are bound together by the strongest possible ties, and it is the duty of all to make stronger those ties that bind the two nations together. The life of the United States is indissolubly connected with the other great English-speaking people beyond the seas. The subjects of the British crown are one in race and religion with the citizens of the great republic of the west, and the statesman who, in the remote future, will succeed in bringing them together in a confederacy for the advancement of civilization, will have done the greatest act for progress and humanity in modern times.

Mr. Peterson did not mention Canada, the land of his adoption, as a necessary unit in this confederacy, but of course no Anglo-Saxon union, in which the motherland and the United States would be participants, could be complete without the Dominion.

Principal Peterson assured his hearers that Englishmen appreciate the march of progress in America, and are proud that the great republic was founded by men of their own race. Hence it was, he said, that in his opinion, the two great countries would never enter into a fratricidal struggle to prove which was the greater. It was the duty of every patriotic citizen of both countries, he said, to nurse the forces of cohesion that are at work. If England and the United States could coalesce their action would have a mighty influence on the other nations of the world. Such a confederacy might be a dream, but it was a dream worth cherishing. Referring to the dispute between England and the United States, he said he did not propose to discuss it in the present stage of the case, except to echo the wish of an American writer that England might accept the Monroe doctrine and America might lend its influence towards saving the Christians in Armenia. In conclusion he said that the coalition of the English-speaking people would be the strongest agency for the maintenance of peace ever established, for no other nation would ever dare to attack them.

These statements are in accord with the views of the best minds of the English-speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic. Realization of the coalition will come all the sooner if in each of the two great countries every man of good sense will frown down jingo outbreaks tending to keep the face apart, to foment international disturbances and retard mutually profitable commercial intercourse.

To Prevent Betrayal of Confidence.

After his late experience with the men in power at Ottawa, Premier Greenway will be warranted in refusing to have anything further to do with them unless in the presence of witnesses and with a shorthand writer to take down every word uttered on either side. If the Manitoba Premier does not take this precaution he can expect nothing but misrepresentation in the event of his attitude being such as not to fall in with the schemes of Sir Charles Tupper and his allies.

When Sir Donald Smith went to Winnipeg to confer with Premier Greenway, he told the Manitoba Premier that he came as a private member, and in no sense as a Government emissary. Sir Charles Tupper made a similar statement to Parliament, which was led to believe that the conference of Sir Donald with Mr. Greenway was strictly of a private nature. It now turns out that the men in power at Ottawa were informed of what took place in these avowedly private interviews, and Sir Charles Tupper confessed to Parliament that he had read a private communication sent to Sir Donald Smith by Premier Greenway, and had emulated it so as to conceal from the House of Commons its most important paragraph. Commenting on these acts, the Montreal Witness very properly says:

"It seems obvious that Sir Charles Tupper's accession to the Government is a source of the greatest weakness to it in seeking honourable dealings with any party. How can it be expected that any Government or body of men will treat with Sir Charles Tupper for a conciliatory settlement of any question when they know that he will not hesitate to betray their confidence if he sees any advantage to be gained in doing so. As he treated Sir Donald Smith and Mr. Greenway, so he treated Mr. Blaine and the United States Government when negotiating a reciprocity treaty on behalf of Canada. In that case he not only broke faith but he uttered, invented and published a deliberate falsehood, which the United States Government compelled him to confess and apologize for before it would reopen negotiations with him."

An apology is now due to Premier Greenway. But what think the public of a leader who puts himself constantly in the wrong in order to uphold his case? The cause so championed must ever be injured.

By the Way.

Hon. David Mills, the respected member for Bothwell, has been suffering from la grippe for over a week past, and was for several days confined to his room. His many friends in the West will be glad to learn that he is now in much better health, and was able to take his seat at Monday's session of the House of Commons. Mr. Mills is one of the most useful Parliamentarians, and his views are always listened to with respect by every section of the House.

London, or rather Central Africa, has produced a man who possesses strong claims to rank with Abe Slugsby, Dink Botts, and others of that galaxy of American heroes whom the New York Sun has immortalized, or our own Shipley Spurr of Nova Scotia. His name is Sydoo Umvetiquasanghanghamo. He got lost the other day, or rather he disappeared from his lodgings, and his landlady besought the police to find him. He has been discovered, and, as might have been expected, he proves to be a prince, a grandson of Prince Sangwyahagutongem of Mandingo's Land, West Central Africa. He has taken to the lecture platform as naturally as a duck takes to water.

The indications are that McKinley of Ohio will be the Republican nominee for the Presidency in the convention at St. Louis next June. He has already pledged to him 325 votes of the 455 necessary to nominate. Much money is being spent to insure his nomination. This is very unusual at this stage of the game. The custom is to save the wealth till the actual fight between the parties begins.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. A. F. Cross, editor of the Observer, a newspaper published in Nuneaton, Warwickshire, England, the native town of George Eliot, the novelist, which is graphically described as "Milby," in the writer's earliest success: "Scenes of Clerical Life." Mr. Cross informs us that it has been decided to erect a public memorial library in that town, somewhat after the fashion of the memorial theater at the neighboring town of Stratford-on-Avon, and to form a collection of MSS., pictures, relics, etc. From the resident librarian admirers of the famous novelist will be able to obtain every information connected with the great author and artist. The treasurer of the memorial fund is Mr. J. H. Bland, clerk of the urban council, Nuneaton, to whom all contributions to the fund from this side of the Atlantic should be sent. The works of George Eliot have many readers in Canada.

A WORTHY TITLE, INDEED.

Ridgetown Standard.
The "London Advertiser" hails Mr. Laurier as the Canadian Gladstone. It is indeed a worthy title.

A CRIME IN ANY CASE.

Toronto Telegram.
The Ontario member who votes for the coercion of Manitoba is committing a crime. The character of such a crime is not changed by the Government's ability to offer in the proposed conference a faint hope that something may turn up to save the country from the consequences of that crime.

MODERN SAMSONS.

Atkinson Globe.
To the boys who are raising heavy crops of hair: The famous men with

long hair first made themselves famous, and then raised the hair. You are beginning at the wrong end.

Ontario Legislature

Important Measures Brought in
by Sir Oliver Mowat.

Two of Mr. Hobbs' Bills Got Their Second Reading.

Toronto, March 17.—Mr. Hobbs moved the second reading of his bill to have the municipal elections held on New Year's Day. He said the measure is intended to allow workingmen to exercise their franchise without inconvenience. The bill got its second reading, and went to the municipal committee.

Mr. Hobbs' bills, empowering, under certain conditions, municipal councils to appoint free libraries and mechanics' institutes, and to provide for the re-division of wards in cities of between 30,000 and 80,000, each got second readings.

The bill for extending the Sabbath Day observance law to farming operations, brought in by Mr. Charlton, was read a second time.

Mr. Whitney asked: On what date was Dugald Campbell retired from the position of farmer, or assistant farmer, at the London Asylum? Was he asked to end in his resignation, and if so, for what reason? Who was appointed to succeed him?

Hon. Mr. Gibson—He was retired from the office of assistant farmer on Oct. 31, 1895. He had been sick for some time, and was asked to send in his resignation because, owing to sickness, he was unable to properly attend to his duties. No successor has been appointed, the duties now being discharged by an ordinary farm hand.

Mr. Meacham asked how many of the 1342 children who passed the leaving examinations in 1895 were now attending the high schools of Ontario.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross said that he had no means of furnishing the information except by writing to the principals of each high school. This he promised to do if Mr. Meacham would wait. Mr. Meacham got an order of the House for the return.

In reply to Mr. Marter, Hon. J. M. Gibson stated that the cost of the Central Prison investigation was \$182 75. This was for traveling expenses of witnesses. There was still one claim pending decision.

A number of important measures were brought in by Sir Oliver Mowat yesterday. One of these prohibits traveling shows, circuses, menageries, wild west shows, and such like aggregations, from exhibiting in Canada without taking out licenses from the Province at a cost of \$50 a day. It makes it the duty of Provincial constables and detectives to be present at all such exhibitions and see that the public are protected against fraud and imposture. The bill further provides that Dominion and Provincial detectives shall have free access to every menagerie, circus, horse race, agricultural and industrial exhibition, and to the grounds, tents and buildings thereof.

Another bill amends the Judicature Act, and the law relating to the Superior Courts in a number of particulars. These are mostly in anticipation of the coming revision of the Ontario statutes. One very important change is that all actions against municipal corporations for injuries sustained through the non-repair of streets, roads and sidewalks, shall hereafter be tried without juries. The protection which police magistrates and justices enjoy in the case of actions against them is extended to constables.

Another bill by Sir Oliver Mowat provides that for sending out notices in the collection of debts, imitating Division Court papers, a fine of \$20 a day shall be inflicted.

Sir Oliver brought in another measure to provide that the Surrogate Court judge need not necessarily be the county judge. This will only apply to future appointments. It also simplifies the procedure in the matter of small estates.

Mr. Murter has a bill to authorize the mayor and chairman of finance in cities of over 100,000 to sit on the public and high school boards and free library boards; to construct and maintain public lavatories and to offer and pay rewards for the conviction of impersonators at municipal elections.

Mr. Charlton gave notice of a bill to amend the act to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and of diseases affecting fruit trees.

Mr. Craig withdrew his bill to confirm a bylaw to authorize the town of Mount Forest to lend certain moneys to a manufacturing concern. When the bill came before the municipal committee, the committee decided that it would have to secure a two-thirds vote of the ratepayers of the town.

Windsor Salt for Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

Some Sudden Deaths!

SPRING WEATHER CHANGES
ARE THE CAUSE.

Old People the Severest sufferers—Prevent danger by the use of Scott's Sarsaparilla—the greatest of Spring Medicines.

LaGrippe, sore throat, bronchitis, pneumonia, inflammatory rheumatism and heart disease in the spring get in their deadly work.

When the system is not cleaned out and prepared beforehand for coming climatic changes disease in some form or other—sudden and fatal or lingering and certain—is almost sure to follow.

One dollar will buy a bottle of Scott's Sarsaparilla; one bottle is a sure guarantee against the diseases of spring; every reliable dealer keeps this king of blood purifiers; ask for it; don't take anything else. If you can, get it in your own neighborhood write to the manufacturers, Edmondson Bates & Co., 45 Lombard Street, Toronto.



No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Red-ridden, Inflamed, Oppressed, Nervous, Neuralgic or Prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will afford instant ease.

For headache (whether sick or nervous) toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weaknesses in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready-Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Flatulency, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready-Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or better as a stimulant.

Miners and lumbermen should always be provided with it.

Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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CHAPMAN'S

MANY PLEASING FEATURES WILL BE FOUND IN THE

Wash Goods Department

THIS WEEK.

The Latest Arrivals

Are deserving of your early inspection; new patterns, bright colors, excellent fabrics, at such low prices as can be found only here.

New Dimities.

In pink, blue, green, yellow, navy and black, beautiful effects, fast colors, at 12½c.

New Organdies.

In spots, checks, figures and floral effects, in all the newest and best shades at 12½c.

One Table

New Prints, light and dark shades, spots, figures and stripes, warranted fast colors, worth 10c, selling at 8½c.

Prettier

Than you have yet seen in a hundred new designs; an unequalled assortment of light and dark shades in cambric and wool finish prints, best English makes at 12½c.

FLANNELETTES

Fancy patterns in cardinal, crimson, pink and blue, with figures, stripes and spots, fine finish and fast colors, at 8½c and 10c.

Also Checks and Plaids for children's wear, reversible, in an elegant variety of colors and patterns, at 10c, 12½c and 15c.

Plain Cream Flannelette, wide width, soft finish, equal in appearance to wool flannel, at 5c, 6½c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c and 15c.

A special line for Men's Shirting, in fancy stripes, dark shades, selling at 10c.

Unexcelled are the values we are showing in fancy stripes and checks, at 5c, 6½c, 7½c, 8½c, 10c and 12c.

Tweeds
Serges,
Shirtings,
Denims,
Cottonades,
White Quilts,
Table Cloths,
Cretonnes,

Cottons,
Sheetings,
Linens,
Towels,
Toweling,
Colored Quilts,
Table Covers,
Art Draperies,
etc., etc., in great variety.

GOOD GOODS, GOOD VALUE, GOOD SERVICE,
PROMPT DELIVERY AT

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