

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year \$6 to 12 pages.....\$4 00
 Daily, by mail, for three months..... 1 00
 All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, 5¢ per annum; Evening Edition, 10¢ per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

OUR WEEKLY EDITION
 By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES
 Made known on application at office Address
 all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO'Y,

LONDON, - - - CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES:
 Toronto—E. Dickie, 800 Dunn Avenue.
 Montreal and Maritime Provinces—A. McKim
 & Co., Montreal, Que.

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

London, Friday, Nov. 18.

STATE SOCIALISM IN BRITAIN.

Joseph Chamberlain is playing hob with the old Conservative doctrines. Instead of contending for the keeping under of the masses, as would be expected of a statesman seeking to work with the solid old defenders of privilege who have hitherto ruled in the Tory fold, Mr. Chamberlain insists that a movement in favor of State Socialism is necessary for the welfare of the people. This departure meets with much opposition from the squires, who for so long had it all their own way in making the laws of the country. But Mr. Chamberlain insists that his programme of reforms must be faced if the compact into which he has entered is to be maintained. It is true that in his Nineteenth Century declarations he disclaims the name of Socialist, and declares that it is no more applicable to him than it is to the great majority of Englishmen. He insists that every man who favors the English factory legislation is a State Socialist, and so is every supporter of the Poor Law, of free education, of the Artisans' Dwelling Act, or of the Vaccination Law. There is force in this view, but there has always been a wide disagreement among public men as to the length to which State Socialism should be carried. All men are State Socialists up to a certain point, inasmuch as there are certain things that everyone concedes the State can do better for the community than individuals can do for themselves. But there are those who hold, further, that the State should not do anything that individuals can do equally as well or better. Mr. Chamberlain may be put down as a State Socialist in every sense of the term. His programme contemplates an eight-hour day for miners, the earlier closing of shops, tribunals of arbitration in trade disputes, compensations for injuries received by workmen while at work, old-age pensions for the deserving poor, the limitation of pauper immigration, increased power to local authorities to improve towns and house working people, and, finally, power to local authorities to advance money to the working people for the purchase of their dwellings. There is not one of these innovations the expediency of which is not vehemently disputed by persons intimately acquainted with the facts; nevertheless, Mr. Chamberlain would invoke State intervention in each instance because some plausible arguments may be advanced in its favor.

There cannot be a doubt that this programme will not have the indorsement of a large number of the men who have accepted Mr. Chamberlain's assistance in resisting the Gladstonian programme. But Mr. Chamberlain doubtless counts upon offsetting defects from his standard by the adhesion to him of many Socialistic workmen who have hitherto supported the Liberal party. How far he will be successful in this project remains to be seen. There is no guarantee that the Liberals may not present a programme that is much more radical in its nature than even Mr. Chamberlain's Socialistic programme. The Liberals constitute the majority of the London County Council, and that body has shown itself to be ready to go much further in a Socialist direction than their opponents, the Conservative members. Gladstone and Morley have, it must be remembered, spoken against a compulsory eight-hour day, believing that the employer and employees should themselves settle that matter, as they have settled the question of shorter hours in every trade; but it is known that the majority of the Liberal leaders are not averse to granting any reasonable concession to the workers.

The programme which Mr. Chamberlain has mapped out for the guidance of his friends is chiefly interesting as a reminder of the great advance in radical ideas which has taken place in Britain since the workers were admitted to the franchise. At one time the defenders of class privilege tried to suppress democratic aspirations by trying to preserve a few of the remaining abuses by presenting a programme of legislation that would make the old-time defenders of class laws turn in their graves if they could read it.

In England, national politics enter into municipal contests more than in the case in Canada. For this reason, it is noteworthy that in Liverpool, for the first time since the 1840s, the Liberals have a majority in the council, and can elect not only the mayor, but also fill the places of eight Conservative aldermen. How times are changing! Even the British metropolis has a Liberal city council.

CHEAP FARES A PRE-REQUISITE.

The London aldermen are being pretty freely criticised because they have wrestled long and earnestly with the electric street railway offers, and have not yet reached a conclusion. If deliberateness is a fault, then are the aldermen worthy of censure. We are not among those who are prepared to condemn the council for taking time in reaching a conclusion on a matter of so vital importance to every resident in London. In other cities, where an electric railway franchise has been asked for by business men, it has only been granted by the council after months of negotiation. Even in Montreal, where the bargaining was begun long before the application of the new company was laid before the London City Council, the contract is not yet signed.

What the citizens demand of their representatives, whether the electric railway franchise is granted to either the old or new companies, is that they shall serve the public to the best of their ability.

Much has been said about the payment to the city for track mileage. It is right that the city should be recompensed in some way for the use of its streets. But we submit that it is of greater importance to the public to have cheap fares guaranteed than to have a few hundred dollars added to the civic revenue. The old company offers to sell ten tickets for 25 cents, during four months in the year, on a system which is admittedly more costly to operate than would be an electric railway. Why should it not be made a stipulation in the new contract that ten tickets should be sold for 25 cents all the year round? This arrangement would be fair to citizens generally, and would be an especial boon to the wage-earners, of which the greater proportion of our population is made up. The aldermen should not miss the opportunity to do a stroke of business calculated not only to please their constituents but to benefit even the contracting company.

THE RIGHT TO TAX.

A Government has no right to tax the whole body of the people for the benefit of a few private individuals. At least that was the opinion given at the polls last week by the people of the United States.—[Canada Presbyterian.]

It is the opinion which an ungoverned electorate would gladly give in Canada to-day if afforded a chance. The day of taxation for the sake of a few must soon end in the Dominion.

PRESIDENT ELYOT CLEVELAND, at the annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, urged his fellow-citizens to contend for fair play for every citizen. He said:

"It comes to this: We are all interested as Americans in a common pursuit. Our purpose is, or ought to be, in our several spheres to add to the general fund of national prosperity. From the fund we are all entitled to draw, perhaps not equally, but justly, each receiving a fair proportion of individual prosperity. Let us avoid trampling on each other in our anxiety to be first in the distribution of shares, and let us not attempt to appropriate the share of others."

This is the advice of a statesman. Cleveland will be no friend of monopolies.

A DOMINION postoffice clerk who has stolen 700 letters has escaped punishment. He turned Queen's evidence against himself. It is too bad that so persistent a thief could not be given his deserts.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

It has been left to this late day to discover that two hitherto almost unknown rivers in East Africa may be navigated by steamboats for a far greater distance from the sea than any other rivers save two in the Dark Continent. No one had imagined that the almost unexplored Tana River, and the Juba, still wholly unknown for probably more than half of its course, would provide a far longer highway for vessels entering from Zambesi, or the Niger Congo, the great rivers of the south. A steamboat has now ascended each of these rivers for more than 350 miles, and in the development of commerce they are certain to prove among the most useful of Africa's water highways.

It is a fact well established by students of heredity that children are apt to inherit not only the physical, mental and moral traits of their parents, but to be influenced by their age as well. Children born of very young fathers and mothers never attain so vigorous a growth of mind or body as those of older men and women, while children of old people are born old.

"August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been afflicted with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried every remedy, and got no relief before using August Flower. Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

PRESBYTERY OF GUELPH.

Union of Doon and Preston Congregations Effected.

Rev. Mr. Carruthers' Resignation Accepted, and that of Mr. Marsh, of Ramona, Tendered.

GUELPH, Nov. 17.—The Presbytery of Guelph met in Knox Church on Tuesday under the moderatorship of Mr. A. M. Hamilton, M.A. All the ministers whose names were on the roll except one were present, and a large number of ruling elders. A joint committee was appointed of the conveners of the standing committees on temperance, state of religion, Sabbath schools and Sabbath observance, and instructed to meet and prepare a programme for conferences on these subjects and to report at next meeting.

The clerk reported the receipt and payment of the home mission and augmentation grants.

It was reported that the pulpits of Chalmers' Church, of Guelph, of Hespeler and Doon, had been declared vacant at the dates fixed at a previous meeting.

The committees assigned to draft suitable minutes on the resignation of Dr. Wardrop, of Guelph, and Mr. Haigh, of Hespeler and Doon, gave in their reports, which were approved and ordered to be entered in the records, and the clerk was instructed to send copies to those interested.

A letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Graham, of St. Andrew's Church, St. Johns, Nfld., acknowledging the receipt of \$400 for rebuilding church and of \$100 for manse destroyed by the late fires, and thanking the Presbytery for their sympathy and liberality.

The committee to visit Doon and Preston with a view to the union of these congregations so as to form a pastoral charge, reported that the union on which said union had been agreed to, and the Presbytery having agreed to these the union was declared to be effected.

Mr. Carruthers' resignation of the pastoral charge of the congregation at Waterloo was accepted, after hearing himself and commissioners, and arrangements were made to declare the pulpits vacant on the first Sabbath of December. Mr. Hamilton was appointed moderator of session during the vacancy.

Dr. Middleton's resignation of Chalmers' Church, Elora, was considered at great length. Ultimately it was resolved that it lie on the table in the meantime, and a committee was named and instructed to confer with the office-bearers and congregation so as to ascertain clearly and fully the proposed terms of settlement with the pastor should his resignation be accepted.

Mr. Marsh, of the First Church, Ramona, tendered his resignation, and Dr. Torrance was appointed to preach to the congregation at an early day and cite all parties concerned to appear for their interests at next meeting.

Arrangements for supply were submitted and approved. A member was specially appointed to co-operate with the sessions of vacant congregations in procuring supply.

WESTERN FAIR BOARD.

The Approximate Financial Statement.

—A Gratifying Surplus.

The Western Fair Board met yesterday afternoon. Present: A. W. Forté (president), A. M. Smart, John Kennedy, Chas. Trebilcock, John S. Pearce, Ald. Yates, Richard Venning and D. McKenzie (treasurer). In the absence of Secretary Browne, who is ill, Mr. MacKenzie performed his duties. The financial statement, though not detailed enough for publication, showed the receipts of 1892 to have been \$24,189 28; the disbursements, \$21,123 70 — balance \$3,065 58. Of this \$1,763 58 was paid out of constitution account, leaving a net balance of \$1,302. This is considered most satisfactory, as \$2,000 was added this year to the prize list. The receipts of 1892 were about \$1,000 less than in 1891.

It was decided to send Caretaker Burdick, whose services were highly complimented, to inspect some leading exhibition ground in the spring for pointers.

The members spoke of the unusually big crowds which the railways had brought in to the fair, and the opinion was expressed that Toronto owed its large attendance to the size of that city and the necessarily greater home patronage. The Western, they thought, drew just as large crowds from the surrounding country.

The financial statement when printed will be mailed to the city and county clerks for judicious distribution. Mr. Trebilcock questioned the advantage of Societies' Day. The board adjourned to meet Saturday week.

Fatal Delay.

"I ain't goin' to try that rule about countin' twenty when you're mad and any more," said Willie to his mother.

"Ain't you not, my son?"

"Because Simmy Bobbs thrung a stone at me to-day, an' before I got to fifteen he ran away an' I couldn't lick him."

"August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been afflicted with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried every remedy, and got no relief before using August Flower. Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure."

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