

The Advertiser

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
 By mail, per annum — \$1 00
 JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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 LONDON, CANADA.

London, Wednesday, July 17.

God is in his heaven,
 All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

If you trust in God and yourself you can
 surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to
 restless anxiety. One must not always be
 asking what may happen to one in life, but
 one must advance fearlessly and bravely.

—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

—Only those communications to which the
 writers are willing to have their names ap-
 pended in print will be published in these
 columns. Neither the writing nor the pub-
 lication of anonymous letters can be justified.

SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS AND
THEIR DISPOSAL.

Mr. Tarte, M.P., on his responsibility as
 a member of the House of Commons, made
 several serious charges against Quebec
 judges. He was challenged to do so by his
 political opponents, who professed to be
 anxious that there should be an investiga-
 tion.

Sir John Thompson nominates himself
 judge and jury at the same time, and re-
 fuses all investigation, on the grounds that
 the judges deny the truthfulness of the
 accusations, that he does not believe there
 is any truth in them, and that they are
 not definite enough, anyway.

Col. Lazier, of Belleville, a respected
 militia officer, who had for over 30 years
 served his country, was recently
 dismissed from the service in dis-
 grace. His friends assert that he was
 guilty of no wrongdoing. Whether
 he was or was not guilty, however, it was
 admitted in Parliament that though
 the alleged cause of Col. Lazier's igno-
 minious dismissal was that he had been
 guilty of peculation and wrongdoing, there
 had been no inquiry made into the charges.
 The accusations were not even sent to Col.
 Lazier so that he could make a defense.

Mr. Patterson, Minister of Militia, con-
 fessed that he had dismissed Col. Lazier on
 these grounds without trial and without
 calling for any explanation!
 Mark the difference of the treatment of
 the Quebec friends of Sir John Thompson
 and of this old servant of Canada.

Sir John Thompson refuses all investiga-
 tion into the charges of wrongdoing against
 these judges, just as he at one time refused
 investigation into most serious accusations
 brought against an Ontario judge who had
 interfered with the course of justice to save
 a seat for a member of his Cabinet. In thus
 refusing inquiry, which would bring dis-
 credit on the accused if his charges were, as
 is contended by the government, ill-founded,
 Sir John Thompson does a very poor ser-
 vice to the judges attacked. He should
 have afforded ample opportunity for inves-
 tigation.

But if the conduct of the Government in
 regard to these charges is censurable, what
 shall be said of their diametrically opposite
 course in the case of Col. Lazier? He
 was dismissed in disgrace, Mr. Patterson,
 Minister of Militia, says, without a trial,
 without even being informed of the charges
 lodged against him. Is this British jus-
 tice?

—Swinburne contributes an sonnet on "Car-
 no" to the July Nineteenth Century, in
 which he expresses himself with his old-
 time vehemence. The closing lines are:
 France, now no heart that would not weep for
 thee
 Loved ever faith or freedom. From thy hand
 The staff of state is broken; hence, unmaned
 With anguish, doubts if freedom's self be free.
 The snake souled anarchy's fang strikes all the
 land
 Cold, and all hearts unsundered by the sea.
 The "apostle of revolution" is gaining
 sense as he grows older.

THINK OF IT!

The following comparative statement
 shows how great is the necessity for a
 change in the rulers at Ottawa:

	1875.	1893.
Taxation by customs		
duties.....	\$12,782,824	\$20,954,003
Expenditure on account		
of consolidated fund.....	23,603,138	\$6,514,052
Expenditure in adminis-		
tration.....	5,258,494	10,384,272
Increase in population		
between 1875 and 1893.....	20 per cent.	
Increase in customs taxes		63 per cent.
Increase in total expendi-		
ture.....	56 per cent.	
Increase in adminis-		
trative expenditure.....	97 per cent.	

The country has been robbed for the
 benefit of a few contractors, politicians and
 tariff beneficiaries. Men and methods
 must be changed if this country, with its
 magnificent natural resources and oppor-
 tunities, is to prosper as it ought to
 prosper.

—Toronto Telegram: Toronto is Mr.
 Meredith's client, and he is sworn and paid
 to protect the city's interests.

THE INQUISITION WILL CONTINUE

Sir John Thompson has resolved to drop
 the bill for the revision of the Dominion
 Franchise Act, with the exception of the
 section providing for the changing of the
 lists to meet the needs of the constituencies
 re-arranged by the last Gerrymander Act.

This decision is to be regretted. We had
 hoped that a sense of common justice and a
 desire to reduce the expenditure of time
 and labor to the community would
 move the Dominion authorities to forego
 the anomalous measure which has for eight
 years governed Dominion elections. We
 have proved that it is in the public interest
 for the Dominion Government either to
 totally repeal its Franchise Act, or to
 amend it so as to provide for the adoption
 of the "one man one vote principle," and for
 the registration on the eve of an elec-
 tion of the manhood suffrage voters.
 The Dominion Franchise Act was forced on
 the country in 1885, despite the fact that
 it was not petitioned for by one representa-
 tive body in any portion of the community.
 It was alleged that the measure would give
 us better lists than those provided by the
 municipal officers free of cost. But, though
 the operation of the Franchise Act has
 cost the taxpayers directly over \$1,000,000,
 and the political parties about
 an equal sum, it is conceded on all
 hands that the lists compiled under its
 provisions have been far less fair, complete
 and satisfactory than those formerly pro-
 vided by the non-partisan municipal
 officers, while the gravest of scandals,
 unknown in the days of municipal control,
 have been recorded as an outcome of ap-
 pointing violent partisans to act as revis-
 ing officers.

A Government desirous of practicing
 economy, and of providing for fair lists,
 would have passed a radical measure of
 reform; and the Conservative leader did
 bring in a measure that would have been a
 decided improvement on the existing law,
 but he seems to be powerless to resist the
 influences that demand the continuance of
 the present inefficient measure, with all its
 expensive and unfair attachments.

The public, then, is doomed not to have
 equality of voting power in the Dominion
 elections. The voters' lists are still to cost
 the country an enormous sum every time
 they are revised. When they are made up
 they will be, as hitherto, far from com-
 plete. Loopholes for partisan officials to
 crawl through will remain. The demo-
 cratic principle of "one man one vote" is
 denied the people. The foreign vote will
 still rule in all close elections, and the
 political party that spends the most money
 in bringing voters back from the United
 States will be successful. The young men
 who stick by Canada will find that they are
 without votes, while those who have de-
 serted the Dominion will, under this law,
 be able, as before, to return and settle the
 destinies of the country in which they no
 longer have a stake.

At the revision of voters' lists we will
 continue to have the inquisitorial proceed-
 ings. Before a manhood suffrage voter can
 have his name put on the list, he will have
 to disclose his personal affairs, tell how
 much he pays for his board, his washing,
 and other necessities to existence and,
 after all, may fail to get a right to exercise
 his franchise because he was sick for a few
 days in the previous year! While a poor
 man's son is thus treated, the rich prop-
 erty owner can have his son's name put on
 the list without question, though he may
 be a cigarette-smoking dude, who has
 never done an honest day's work in his life.
 If the independent electors of Canada
 tolerate the continuance of such a system
 a moment longer than they can find
 opportunity to put in power a Government
 that will sweep from the statute book this
 iniquitous measure and put in its place a
 simple statute like that now in force in
 Ontario elections, we shall lose faith in
 our fellow-countrymen. Too long have ex-
 pensive and unjust class laws remained in
 force.

—The Minerve (Conservative), denounces
 the Quebec Liberal members who voted
 against the proposed treaty with France,
 over which nobody hereabouts rejoices, as
 fanatics! The Minerve always appeals to
 the prejudices of its readers when it
 desires to make political capital.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND THE
CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Wilbur Crafts has recently
 written a thoughtful paper regarding the
 position of the Church to the great social
 reforms of today in which he points out that
 while the Church, as an organization, may
 not be taking that decided stand regarding
 needed reforms that it should, these reforms
 are almost entirely carried on by members
 of the various Churches. He says: "There
 is Christian unity, on a small scale, in
 social reform where there ought to be
 church union on a larger scale for the
 world's sake and for the Church's sake."

His conclusion, which is no doubt cor-
 rect, is that, "The real difficulty seems to
 be not so much lack of sympathy with
 social reforms, as failure to adjust ancient
 Church creeds and discipline to the new
 social conditions of our times. The chief
 denominations were organized in the
 age of individualism, before the age
 of cities and of social solidarity, when
 environment did not need to be
 converted as well as character. It
 should also be noted that the Churches
 mostly originated in doctrinal controver-
 sies, before Christian ethics had been fully
 developed, when liquors or lotteries were
 neither of them ethically heterodox, when
 Sunday trains, Sunday mails and Sunday
 papers were unknown."

He thinks that now denominational con-
 ferences should hasten to adjust their
 creeds to the new developments of Chris-
 tian ethics, and whether they can agree on
 standards of doctrine or not, there should
 be substantial agreement regarding the
 right position of the Church in moral and
 social reforms, so that the world shall re-
 ceive all the advantages of such united in-
 fluences and co-operation. In Canada our
 leading Churches are becoming more and
 more outspoken and aggressive in these
 matters, and it is a useful sign of the
 times. Our pulpits are less timid and good
 results are everywhere apparent.

JOSEPH WANTS TO GET OUT
OF THE WET.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., the
 leader of the Dissident Liberals in the
 British House of Commons, is weakening.
 He knows he has no future as a leader in
 the Conservative party, to the tail of whose
 kite he has been attached since he ceased to
 co-operate with the Liberal leaders. He,
 therefore, counsels his friends to get ready
 to re-enter the Liberal ranks. This is a
 significant indication of the trend of events
 in Great Britain. We beg to prophesy
 that before five years have elapsed, there
 will be no Liberal "Unionist" party. The
 unnatural alliance between Mr. Cham-
 berlain and the Conservatives will soon
 cease. Those Liberals whose predilections
 will not permit them to be absorbed in the
 Conservative ranks must find a new field
 for their exertion. As they have almost
 everything in common with the historic
 Liberal party, it is natural that their
 leader should yearn to get back into the
 fold. Birmingham's Joe has a long head.
 He knows the strength of Liberalism, and
 he apparently has faith in its future. Lord
 Rosebery is making better headway than
 either friends or enemies believed to be
 possible. Mr. Chamberlain's advice is a
 tribute to the stability of the Liberal party
 in spite of the troubles which it has had to
 encounter. It will be interesting to hear
 what the Liberal leaders have to say in
 response to Mr. Chamberlain's olive branch.

"We are not going to have a mob,"
 said Mr. Patterson, Minister of Militia,
 while discussing charges against his depart-
 ment in the House of Commons last night.
 "When we pretend that we have a militia,
 we don't want it to be a Knights of Pythias
 excursion." What have the Knights of
 Pythias done to deserve this attack?

A FARMER'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

Kicked in the Head by a Horse and
 Then Mangled with a Sleigh.
 FOREST, Ont., July 17.—Yesterday fore-
 noon a young man named Thomas Free-
 eland son of James Free, Forest, who was
 working on the farm of Wm. Knapp, four
 miles from town, met a terrible death. He
 was driving a mower, and while oiling the
 machine was kicked in the head by one of
 the horses. The team ran away and he
 was dragged under the mower and terribly
 mangled. Life was extinct when assistance
 arrived.

THE STEWART CASE.

Mr. Stewart Pays a Visit to Pictou—
 Consulted by His Many Friends
 on His Restoration to Health.

Pictou, N. S., July 16.—Good news
 sometimes travels as fast as bad news,
 which is proverbially fast. Many people
 here knew that Mr. Allan Stewart, of
 Springfield, P. E. I., had been for many years
 afflicted with kidney disease and gravel. It
 was known, too, that last year he was so
 bad that public opinion put him down as
 likely to die soon. Mr. Stewart fooled pub-
 lic opinion, though, for he began using
 Dodd's Kidney Pills, and ten boxes of them
 completely cured him. When he paid a fly-
 ing visit to this city a few days ago he re-
 ceived many hearty congratulations on his
 restoration to health and improved ap-
 pearance. Dodd's Kidney Pills have never yet
 failed to cure in this part of the Dominion.

Going to See "The Calf."

BROOKLIN, July 17.—The Brooklyn foot-
 ball club sent a team to Guelph Wednes-
 day to play a friendly game with Berlin at
 2:30. The South Ontario Farmers' Insti-
 tute is running an excursion to the Model
 Farm that day, and nearly all the county
 intend taking a holiday to see the notorious
 calf of election fame.

Sprained Her Tongue.

WINSTED, Conn., July 17.—Mrs. J. J.
 Taylor, of Waterbury, came here to visit
 her parents a month ago and sprained her
 tongue during a fit of laughter. She
 thought little of the matter until a few
 days ago, when her tongue began to swell.
 Some of New York's best physicians have
 treated her in vain. She has been unable
 to eat for the past three days.

WHY I INSURE, AND WHERE.

Because the moment my life is insured
 my estate is worth fully the amount of my
 policy in addition to its previous value.
 Because a policy of insurance on my life
 will give me the comfort and freedom
 from solicitude which in sickness contrib-
 utes to recovery and thereby lengthens
 life.

Because, if I owned a house, the value of
 which was \$1,000 per year, I should deem
 it a duty to my family to keep it insured;
 then, how much more a duty, having but
 one life which is worth \$1,000 a year to my
 family, to keep that insured. Every man
 will die; only one house in 500 will burn.
 Because, as death is certain, every dollar
 invested in life insurance must return to
 my estate, and at a time when my family
 will need it most.

Because, whatever as a matter of theory
 it is possible to do in the way of laying
 aside small sums annually, experience
 proves that I shall not do it unless an
 obligation is created by which I feel bound
 to do so; whereas, by the stipulation to pay
 a small sum annually, I at once secure to
 my family an accumulation which could
 only be the result of the savings of many
 years.

Because the experience of more than a
 century proves that well-managed Life In-
 surance Companies are the safest institu-
 tions in the world.
 Because other investments with promise
 of as profitable returns are not so easily
 found, and generally being of a speculative
 character, not unfrequently end in entire
 losses.

I want the BEST SECURITY, a LIBERAL AND
 UNRESTRICTED POLICY, a company which
 pays its claims PROMPTLY and HONORABLY,
 and other things being equal, I prefer to
 keep my money in the country, whose com-
 merce I am interested in supporting. I
 prefer a CANADIAN COMPANY, and I want a
 policy at the LOWEST COST consistent with
 these conditions.

Moreover, Canada is a country of good
 lives and profitable investments. Com-
 panies which confine their business to the
 Dominion and avoid unhealthy climates
 have as a natural consequence a lower
 death rate than their more reckless com-
 petitors; and companies investing in Cana-
 dian mortgages and debentures receive
 higher rates of interest than do the British
 or American companies.

I have investigated for myself and among
 the excellent Canadian companies I have
 found one which meets all the require-
 ments. The Ontario Mutual Life Assur-
 ance Company is a quarter of a century
 old, has proven itself unsurpassed for its
 policy holders, and I have placed my appli-
 cation with the agent, Mr. J. F. SANGSTER,
 whose office is over the C. P. R. ticket
 office, London.

31u vx



Fast
 Colors,
 that are
 not af-
 fected
 by
 soap
 and
 wa-
 ter,

are not affected by Pearline.
 They will seem brighter and
 fresher, of course, but that is
 the way they looked when new.
 Washing with Pearline has
 simply taken out the dirt, and
 restored them. Use nothing
 but Pearline, and everything
 will "look like new" longer.

There's no rub, rub, rub in
 keeping your things fresh and
 dean with Pearline. Take a-
 way this ruinous rubbing, and
 what is left there to make them
 look old? 350 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

THE
New Brunswick

Royal Art Union

(LIMITED)
 OF THE PROVINCE OF
 NEW BRUNSWICK.
 CAPITAL STOCK: \$150,000.

Incorporated to Promote Art.

This company will distribute among its sub-
 scribers on the
 31st Day of July, 1894,

3432 Works of Art, Aggregating in Value
 \$32,115. Every subscriber has an equal chance.
 The Grand Prize is a Group of Works of
 Art valued at \$18,750. Subscription tickets
 for sale at the New Brunswick Royal Art
 Union Gallery in St. John, N. B., Price, 50
 cents. In addition to the monthly chance of
 winning a valuable prize, the holder of twelve
 consecutive monthly subscription tickets will
 receive an original Work of Art by such
 artists as Thos. Moran, N. A.; Wm. H. Shelton
 and others.

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 manently cured in 20 to 60 days by a Magic Remedy,
 under guarantee, backed by \$50,000 capital.
 Positive proofs and 100 page book, illustrat-
 ed from life from people cured, free by mail.
 When Hot Springs and mercury fail, our
 Magic Remedy will cure.
 COOK REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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 THE UNDERTAKERS,
 360 RICHMOND ST.
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 Telephone, store 440; house 428. xxv

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that
 cannot fail unless the case is beyond human
 aid. You feel improved the first day, feel
 a benefit every day; soon know yourself a
 king among men in body, mind and heart.
 Nerve force, will, energy, brain power,
 when failing or lost, are restored by this
 treatment. Victims of abuses and excesses,
 reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from
 folly, overwork, early errors, ill-health, re-
 gain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in
 the last stages. Don't be disheartened if
 quacks have robbed you. Let us show you
 that medical science and business honor
 still exist; here go hand in hand. Write
 for our book with explanations and proofs.
 Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

WATSON'S MEXICAN
SWEET CHOCOLATE

Is absolutely pure, nothing what-
 ever being added but sugar and
 flavor. For icing cakes or mak-
 ing a cup of Good Chocolate it
 has no equal. Put up in 5c
 tablets. Try it.

CAMPELL'S
QUININE WINE.
 It will tone up your
 system, and restore the
 appetite.

JUST WHAT
 YOU NEED ..
 THIS SPRING.

The best cure for Debility.

McGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

SESSION 1894-5.

The calendar for the Session 1894-5
 contains information respecting conditions
 of entrance, course of study, degrees, etc.,
 in the Several Faculties and Departments
 of the University, as follows:

FACULTY OF LAW. (Opening Sept. 3.)
FACULTY OF MEDICINE. (Sept. 20.)
FACULTY OF ARTS OR ACADEMI-
CAL. **FACULTY**—Including the
 Donalds Special Course for
 Women. (Sept. 17.)

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.
 Including Departments of Civil En-
 gineering, Mechanical Engineering,
 Mining Engineering, Electrical En-
 gineering and Practical Chemistry.
 (Sept. 18.)

FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE
MEDICINE AND VETERINARY
SCIENCE. (Oct. 1.)
McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL. (Sept. 3.)

Copies of the Calendar may be obtained on
 application to the undersigned.
 J. W. Brakenridge, B. C. L.
 Acting Secretary.
 ADDRESS—McGILL COLLEGE. 21

AN EXCURSION
—TO—
CHAPMAN'S

That's the impression you'd have to see the crowds that
 come here from day to day. Indeed the people
 avail themselves of every mode of convey-
 ance to come for the values
 we are offering.

THIS WEEK

WE SHOW

9 GREAT LEADERS 9

1 Tweeds:

Three great specials, not the shoddy stuff you
 sometimes see for the price, but fine wool
 Tweeds, good colors and neat patterns, at
 30c, 35c, 50c; cut to measure free of charge.

2 Shirts

Large stock, great variety, fast colors, re-
 commended for their wearing qualities, at
 9c, 10c, 12c and 15c.

3 Prints

See our heavy wide width fast colored Prints,
 at 6c, see our splendid assortment of Prints
 and Delaines at 10c.

4 Sheet

Unbleached, 2 yards wide, at 18c, 20c, 25c.
 Also bleached in plain and twill at 20c, 22c,
 25c, 30c.

5 Cottons

Unbleached Cottons, 36 inches wide, 5c,
 worth 6c; at 6c, worth 8c; at 8c, worth 10c,

6 Table Linen

See the values we are offering in unbleached
 Damask, at 25c, 35c, 45c and 50c. Also in
 bleached Table Damask, at 35c, 45c, 50c,
 63c, 75c. Table Napkins at 75c, 88c, \$1,
 \$1 25, \$1 50, \$2 per dozen.

7 Towels

All linen, red ends, at 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c.
 Note especially our very large Pure Linen
 Huck Towel, at 25c per pair. Large Bath
 Towels at 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c.

8 Canton Flannels

Heavy, wide width Canton Flannels, at 6c,
 7c, 8c, 10c and 12c.

9 Flannelettes

Large Stock, good patterns, fast colors, 5c,
 7c, 8c, 10c, 12c. Fine Ceylon Shirtings, at
 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c.

These and many other lines equally attractive are what
 brings the people from all points of the
 compass to

CHAPMAN'S.

126 and 128 DUNDAS STREET.