

## The Advertiser

Published by John Cameron in 1883.

## THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

7 mail, per year (\$ to 16 pages).....\$4 00

7 mail, for three months.....1 00

Subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Edition, 30 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

## THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

Per annum.....\$1 00

CAMERON, President and Manager.

## ADVERTISING RATES

Known on application at office. Address

all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,

LONDON, - CANADA.

Gods in his heaven,

All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

Never bear more than one kind of

double at a time. Some people bear

two kinds—all they have had, all they

have now, and all they expect to have.

—(EDWARD EVERETT HALL.)

London, Friday Feb. 16.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morn-

ing and evening editions, covers the ground.

No exception, it is THE ONLY EARLY

MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of To-

rontario.

Only those communications to which the

Advertiser is willing to have their names ap-

peared in print will be published in these

columns. Neither the writing nor the pub-

lication of anonymous letters can be justified.

—Mr. Gibson, of Huron, and Mr. Kirk-

land, of Wellington, both Liberals, were

addressed by Mr. McNaughton, the new

member for North Bruce, to introduce him

to the Legislature. Mr. McNaughton is of

Liberal antecedents. He is a Patron of

Industry, and it is understood that in the

main he is satisfied with the Liberal

Government.

—The Toronto Empire is a humorist,

though a trifle clumsy. It professes great

indignation because a measure to extend

the ballot to separate school elections has

been introduced into the Legislature by a

supporter of Sir Oliver Mowat, and is likely

to pass. The Empire tells us that this will

be a great day. It will, of course, dis-

please the Liberal brands who have been hoping

for something different.

—Mr. Alderton, telling in the United

Magazine for February how Riel

the maker surrendered at the close

of the rebellion in 1885, records an amusing

incident. After the noted Indian chief had

made a long oration, a squaw came for-

ward and wanted to make a speech, but the

general objected, saying that, like the In-

dians themselves, the English-speaking peo-

ple did not admit women to their councils

in war time. When this was interpreted

to the crafty old woman, she shrewdly re-

plied that the English speakers were them-

selves ruled by a woman!

—London is a great financial center, and

the concentrated savings of the people are

profitably invested by way of the loan, de-

benture and savings bank operations of the

numerous sound institutions which have

this city for their headquarters. To-day

we publish interesting reports submitted to

the annual meetings of the shareholders of

two of our leading financial concerns. Their

respective directors do well to take the

public as well as the shareholders into their

confidence. The reports are worthy

of study by both prospective investors and

those contemplating borrowing.

## STOP THE FACE!

The Royal Prohibition Commission has

been a costly expedient, and it may as well

go out of business now. Manitoba, Prince

Edward Island and Ontario have already

declared for complete prohibition; the

Halifax Chronicle says that the coming

plebiscite in Nova Scotia will result in a

similar declaration; Quebec Province is on

the move, and the Ottawa authorities can

no longer pretend that the opinions of a

few men, one way and the other, is a reflex

of public opinion. The royal commis-

sioner's report may as well be put in the

waste basket.

## THEY CALL NAMES NOW.

That grasping high tax advocate, Mr.

Edward Gurney, of Toronto, whose father

egan on nothing, and became a millionaire

in a quarter of a century under the low

revenue tariff, spoke at a meeting held by

Hon. Mr. Bowell in that city the other

day. Mr. Gurney is one of those grossly

selfish men who believes in free trade in

labor, but he told the Toronto meeting

that he regarded a free trader, who simply

says that he desires liberty to buy and to

sell, as being as dangerous as an Anar-

chist. We rejoice to hear denunciation like

this from men like Mr. Gurney. It be-

tokens that they are afraid of the privi-

leges they now enjoy at the expense of

their fellows.

As said the man with the scolding wife,

so may the believer in untrammelled

commerce reply to the Toronto scold: "It

pleases 'er, an' it don't hurt I." Canada

will move towards a revenue tariff in spite

of Mr. Gurney and his money bags.

## THE LORDS ON THEIR LAST LEGS.

It looks as if a crisis is at hand in which popular indignation against the arrogant interference of the hereditary legislators with the measures of the representative chamber will cause the making or ending of the House of Lords. When so representative a body as the National Liberal Federation of Great Britain passes a resolution condemning the habitual disregard of the national will by the privileged legislators as an intolerable abuse, and offering to support the Ministers in whatever measures are necessary to secure the paramount authority of the chosen representatives of the people, the collision does not appear to be far off.

The House of Lords is an anomaly in a land of free institutions, and serves, as does our own second chamber, as but a useless, expensive barnacle on the body politic. When it last entered into collision with the people and tried hard to keep the franchise restricted—in the memorable campaign of 1884—the hereditary chamber had a narrow escape. At that time Joseph Chamberlain had not fallen from grace, and he voiced public sentiment in these memorable words:

"I have asked again and again in the course of this controversy, and I have never been able to get an answer, what single contribution the Peers have made to the welfare of national progress and liberty. The chronicles of the House of Lords are one long record of concessions delayed until they have lost their grace of rights denied until extorted from their fears. It has been a history of one long contest between the representatives of privilege and the representatives of popular rights, and during this time the Lords have perverted, delayed and denied justice until at last they gave grudgingly and churlishly what they could no longer withhold. In the meantime what mischief has been wrought, what evils have been developed that might have been stayed in their inception, what wrongs have been inflicted and endured that ought long ago to have been remedied. They have given us time for reflection often enough, and the only result of that reflection has been to excite feelings of regret and indignation at the waste of time and at the obstacles which have been unnecessarily interposed between the nation and some great and necessary reform."

Mr. Chamberlain was not contented with this explicit declaration, which could, with peculiar fitness, be applied to the present situation. He continued:

"With regard to Ireland, you know that the condition of that country is the constant preoccupation and anxiety of English statesmen. After centuries a half of union the people are still discontented. We only hold our own now in the nineteenth century, as we did in the seventeenth, by an overwhelming display of military force. We have been unable to rest ourselves upon the affections of the people, and this state of things, so discreditable to a free country, is due mainly, if not entirely, to the action of the House of Lords, to the action of that club of Tory landlords, which in its gilded chamber has disposed of the welfare of the people with almost exclusive regard to the interests of a class. I have no spite against the House of Lords, but as a Dissenter I have an account to settle with them, and I promise you I will not forget the reckoning. I boast a descent of which I am as proud as any baron may be of the title which he owes to the smiles of a king or to the favor of a king's mistress, for I can claim descent from one of the 2,000 ejected ministers who, in the time of the Stuarts, left home and work and profit rather than accept the state-made creed which it was sought to force upon them. For that reason, if for no other, I share your hopes and your aspirations, and I resent the insults, the injuries and the injustice from which you have suffered so long at the hands of a privileged assembly. But the cup is nearly full. The career of high-handed wrong is coming to an end. The House of Lords have alienated Ireland; they have opposed the Disfranchisement Act, and they now oppose the enfranchisement of the people. We have been too long a peer-ridden nation, and I hope you will say to them that if they will not bow to the mandate of the people they shall lose forever the authority they have so long abused."

Are the British to be a "peer-ridden" nation in perpetuity? We much mistake the sentiment of the people if they stand the factious opposition of the hereditary legislators any longer. These cumbrous of the ground have claimed the right to throw out one bill and to hopelessly mutilate two others on the assumption that they are empowered to force a referendum to the electors whenever the legislation of the popular chamber does not satisfy them. Such a doctrine is wholly at variance with representative British institutions. As Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, the distinguished Liberal statesman told his constituents at Derby the other day:

"The House of Lords has no right to claim and no power to enforce a dissolution on any particular bill (hear, hear), and any Minister who admitted or submitted to such a pretension would be guilty of high treason. When the representatives of the people have declared by a direct vote their want of confidence in the Administration, then there will be a resignation or a dissolution, and not before. (Cheers.) But on the question of the dissolution of a Parliament or of a Government, the House of Lords never have had, have not, and never shall have, a voice so long as the Commons House of Parliament is true to itself. (Cheers.) Upon these lines you may rely upon it that the present Administration, as long as they enjoy the confidence of the House of Commons, will act. They have been commissioned by the nation, and by the majority of its representatives, to carry out a policy of great and beneficial reforms. They are determined to proceed in spite of all obstacles, to develop and press forward that policy as a whole. We stand by our scheme of reforms as laid before the people at the last election. We will stand by that scheme, the whole scheme, and nothing but the scheme. (Cheers.) It is a scheme which aspires to deal with many abuses, to redress many wrongs, and to develop many interests. We intend in due time to place the whole issue fairly before the country as we have done before, and then, when the due time has arrived, we shall confidently challenge the judgment of the country on the measures which we have carried through the House of Commons and upon those by whom they have been defeated, mutilated, or delayed." (Loud cheers.)

These sentiments have again and again been echoed by representative Liberal

assemblies within the last few days. There seems to be no half-way reform that will meet the case. The privileged legislators never reform. They may finally yield to the will of the people, as expressed by their representatives, but what self-respecting legislative assembly would long continue to condone constant irritation and interference with the popular decree? Too long has the farce continued. Hereditary legislators are remnants of the feudal days of semi-slavery of the common people, and they can well be voted a nuisance and sent about their business.

Last night the House of Commons rejected the so-called amendments of the House of Lords to the Parish Councils Bill, thereby taking another decided step towards forcing a fall between the two Chambers. They are at the beginning of stirring time in the motherland.

## LADY ABERDEEN'S VISIT.

The visit of Lady Aberdeen to London for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a local branch of the National Women's Council of Canada, has been in every sense an overwhelming success. By her charm of manner and eloquence of speech the Countess captivated all with whom she came in contact and all who listened to her speech from the platform. The public meeting on Wednesday evening was probably the most representative audience that ever convened in this city, and hundreds of both sexes were unable to enter the hall, so great was the interest taken in the gathering. Rich and poor, women and men of all denominations, of all creeds, and all equally enthusiastic, were there.

This great assemblage was indeed an object lesson as to the trend of the times, not only in this country but throughout the world. Women have always been influential in various directions, but it is only within the last dozen years that the overwhelming influence of womanhood for the best and united interests of humanity has manifested itself. The meeting in the Grand Opera House was also an object lesson as to the ability of women to manage organizations and great public gatherings. The management of this extraordinary assemblage was a perfect model.

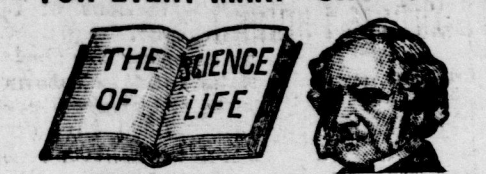
The National Women's Council, coming upward in circles from the local to the Dominion and from the Dominion to the international and world-wide organization will have an enormous influence for good in bringing the women workers of various classes, creeds and habits together, and in enabling them to press their views and to take joint action on all matters in which they concur. Those organizations do not in the slightest degree surrender any of their individuality. Yes no one can help seeing that the boundaries of bigotry, prejudice and misinformation are circumscribed when women who have hitherto seldom met face to face come together to consult, to exchange ideas, and to take steps to promote the common welfare of the community and the country.

Her Excellency was careful to say, as was right, in reply to a question, that the National Women's Council was no more committed to woman's enfranchisement, for instance, than it would be to the special objects of any other organization that chooses to affiliate. It is well known, at the same time, that her Excellency is a strong believer in the equality of women at the ballot box, and has delivered many an eloquent address in Great Britain in that behalf. Indeed, the organization of which the Countess has been the president, and with which she has been so strongly identified—the Women's Liberal Federation, 800,000 strong—have declared themselves in favor of this right for women. Surely no one who witnessed the qualities of heart and head which were exemplified in the masterly conduct of the magnificent meeting at the Grand Opera House can say that there would be any risk whatever in granting full and equal justice for women.

The ADVERTISER has nothing but good will for a movement so auspiciously inaugurated in the city, and extends the warmest congratulations on the splendid success of the second visit of the good wife of the Governor-General to the Forest City.

—The Montreal Cotton Company earned 15 per cent. for last year. It put into its reserve fund \$75,000. What farmer who is compelled to pay tribute to this and other institutions makes 15 per cent. on his investment, to say nothing of a handsome reserve fund?

THE  
TO  
Comfort  
ON  
Washday  
IS  
SUNLIGHT SOAP  
GUARANTEED  
PURE AND  
TO CONTAIN  
NO  
INJURIOUS  
CHEMICALS

THE STANDARD MEDICAL WORK  
FOR EVERY MAN. ONLY \$1.

W. H. PARKER, M. D., 4 Bulfinch Street,

Boston, Mass.

THE MOST EMINENT SPECIALIST IN AMERICA.

Established in 1891. Chief consulting physician

of the Peabody Medical Institute, to whom

was awarded the gold medal by the National

Medical Association for the PRIZE ESSAY ON

Exhausted Vitality, Atrophy, Nervous and

Physical Debility, and all Diseases and Weak-

ness of Man. The young, the middle-aged and old. Consultation in

person or by letter. Prospectus, with testimonials,

FREE. Large book. The Science of Life

or Self-Preservation, the price

essay, 870 pp., 125 invaluable prescriptions for acute

and chronic diseases, full gilt, only \$1.00, double-sealed.

Dr. Parker's works are the best, on the subjects

treated, ever published, and have an enormous sale

throughout this country and England. Read them

now, and learn to be strong, vigorous and

manly. Read Thysell.—Medical Review.

City Wood Yard

CHEAP WOOD!

Owing to increasing business I have

to remove to larger premises. I will

sell my present large stock of first-

class Maple and Beech Wood at a re-

duction of 50c per cord.

## JAMES CAMPBELL.

Talbot Street and G. T. Ry.

Telephone 347. 22V

New Remedy Absolutely Unknown to the

profession. Permanent Cures in 15 to 30 Days Guar-

anteed or MONEY REFUND. You can be treated

at home for the same price and the same

guarantee with those who prefer to come

to the office. No charge if you

fail to cure. No medicine. No

make no mistake. No

have taken mercury,

months. Sore Throat,

ed Spots. I person any

Eyes. I will cure you

secondary or Tertiary

syphilis. I will cure you

stomach and chole-

cystitis. I will cure you

we cannot cure

the skill of the

glass with the old reme-

dies. For eight years we

have made a specialty of treating this disease with our

CYPHILIN and we have \$500,000 capital behind

our guarantee. Absolute proof sent

on application. Address 300K REMEDY CO.,

Third Floor, Room 207, Montreal, Canada. If

YOU WRITE, I CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

BY OTHERS. CAN NOT BE OBTAINED Elsewhere

FRIDAY  
BARGAIN  
DAY.  
CHAPMAN'S

FEBRUARY 16, 1894.

- 1st—Japanese Hot Water Tea Kettles—550 of these beautiful little kettles, we sold in a few days. Many did not buy, thinking they could get them at any time, we had so many. Not many when you think of the number of customers served in our stores every day. Now we have secured 200 more; on sale Friday only 10c.
- 2nd—11 pieces 22-inch Pongee Silk; new shades and new goods; worth 30c and 35c; your choice, Friday only, 25c.
- 3rd—1 piece