

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 16 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance
IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 35 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE 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,
Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Thursday, April 25.

THE COUNTRY NEEDS A CHANGE.

The following significant facts were brought out in the recent debate in the Dominion Parliament. Hard times have prevailed in the country, but the men in power have been more prodigal than ever:

Dominion net debt, March 31, 1894, \$240,189,000; Dominion net debt, March 31, 1895, \$248,150,000. Increase, almost \$8,000,000 in a year.

Deficit in Dominion revenue for the nine months to April 1, 1895, \$5,016,000.

How this deficit has been added to, Sir Richard Cartwright trenchantly pointed out in his speech on the address. In reply to Mr. Foster's plea that the deficit was caused by a reduction in taxes, Sir Richard said:

"The honorable gentleman goes on to tell us that the revenue has fallen off because last year he took off such a lot of taxes. Well, sir, with my customary generosity, I made an estimate of what he had taken off, and I gave him credit for 200 per cent more than he deserved; I credited him, after carefully examining the result of his tariff for two months, with a reduction of 3-10ths of one per cent. I observe now that the six months have been added together, and I committed the grievous error—for which I apologize—of crediting him with 20 per cent too much; the actual reduction was 1-10th of one per cent."

Then Sir Richard exposed the plea that the shortage in revenue arose in spite of the greatest care on the part of the men in power. He said:

"The honorable gentleman's mode of delivering us from a deficit was to agree to give up \$200,000 of revenue to the brewers, \$200,000 and more for the French treaty, \$750,000 a year for the Atlantic subsidy, \$750,000 to be granted to railway subsidies. But, sir, how much more to the Trent Valley Canal? How much more to the Hudson Bay Railway? How much more to other railways gently hinted at, but not quite clearly indicated by the honorable gentleman?"

The fact is that the present Government would not remain a day in power if it were judged on its record as a caretaker and disbursing of the public money.

The country needs a change.

ELECTRIFICATION OF LONDON'S STREET RAILWAY.

It is to be presumed that the parties to the arrangement in connection with the electrification of the London street railway system are making progress, even though the preliminary settlement of pro and con goes on in committee and joint consultation, at the present stage, rather than in the City Council. A certain impatience on the part of the public is natural, though that impatience will not be allowed to hurry the city into any position not in the interest of the citizens. London will have an effective electric railway system, if not under the negotiations now proceeding, then under others. As the old saying has it, there are more ways than one of killing a cat.

THE HUGE DOMINION DEFICIT.

Finance Minister Foster should say plainly how he proposes to meet the huge deficit which ominously confronts the Dominion. Principal Grant, at Kingston recently, made pointed reference to the subject, and strongly condemned the proposal to devote \$2,500,000, in face of such a deficit, towards building a railway to Hudson Bay. Said Principal Grant:

"Good men are more of a necessity in the Dominion Parliament than in the Local House. With an estimated deficit of \$5,000,000 staring it in the face, the Government was talking of giving \$2,500,000 towards building a railway to the Hudson Bay. The railway was not wanted. While the water in the St. Lawrence, the channel to Montreal, would only admit of a vessel of a draught of nine feet, they were talking of throwing away a large amount of money. The channel should be deepened to fourteen feet first, before the railway scheme was even thought of. Economy and cleanliness were needed in the House."

EDITORIAL POINTS.

It is a very important announcement that Great Britain does not propose to interfere with the terms of the peace treaty between Japan and China. Great Britain is sure to get in on the ground floor. Keep your eye on the East! Much history of importance to mankind will be made during the next few years. And it will be all for the best, too, in the long run.

Throughout the world there are a good many English-speaking people, some 110,000,000 of us, altogether.

If Japan is likely to increase in importance as time goes on—and it trades with that country via the Canada Pacific may some day become a big item—should there not be a Japanese lan-

guage chair in some of our Canadian universities?

The European powers that be are casting jealous eyes on Japan and are seeking to deprive her of her skills of victory. But, then, Japan has leaped into greatness and must pay the penalty.

Prof. Andrew Wilson, of the University of Edinburgh, in Harper's for May, tells "The Story of the Liver." The paper is both popular and scientific. One recalls "Punch's" reply to the query, "Is life worth living?" It all depends, according to "Punch," on the liver.

Why not make McGreevy Minister of Public Works? He had control of that department once before!

"The Fishing Streams of New Brunswick." Such is the title of the appetizing first paper in the Methodist Magazine for May. Dr. Withrow, the editor, is nothing if not seasonable.

One of the most eminent mechanical engineers in England, Joseph Nasmyth, favors the driving of machinery with cotton ropes in place of leather bands. As a result of many years' experience and close observation, he states that for heavy main drives it is both more economical and effective to use a series of ropes working in separate grooves.

It is not often that regret is so universally expressed by journalists as in the case of the sudden death of the late James W. Scott, controller and manager of the amalgamated Chicago Times-Herald. For several years Mr. Scott was president of the American Publishers' Association. A better combination of quickness, firmness and geniality is seldom seen in a chairman. During the World's Fair at Chicago Mr. Scott placed his brother publishers under obligation by kindnesses they are not likely soon to forget.

Dr. Goldwin Smith has been called in to prescribe for the trouble in the Provincial University.

The American system of the supremacy of the courts is less democratic in practice as well as in theory than the English system of the supremacy of Parliament. Parliamentary government makes possible more legislation in behalf of the common people than government by the courts. The contrast between the English and American systems brings out strongly two points: first, that written constitutions, instead of being a safeguard for the common people, may be a safeguard to vested interests; and, secondly, that the fact that in England Parliament is supreme and can do almost anything facilitates the passage of progressive laws to an extent that is impossible where courts are supreme.—New York Outlook.

Has the National Policy made you rich?—Toronto Globe. (Thirty-fourth time of asking.)

It is said that no canned salmon compares with that made from our Ontario sturgeon.

A concerted and educational crusade against free silver will be inaugurated in New York this week. The free silver advocates are mainly confined to the silver-producing States of the west, and their motives are apparently more selfish than patriotic. Until a ratio between gold and silver has been fixed by international agreement it is the opinion of President Cleveland and the leading financiers of the country that it would be disastrous for the United States to adopt the bi-metallic standard of its own. In the meantime the President prescribes the gold cure for the financial ills of the Republic.

Bismarck at 80 is in the winter of his life. Gladstone at 85 is in his golden autumn. Bismarck lives only in the past. His present is sterile, and the future can add nothing to his fame. But England's Grand Old Man continues to shed the fruit of his ripened mind, and he has much to harvest yet. His intellect is a treasure house "rich with the spoils of time." He does not keep it under lock and key, but throws it open to the world of thought.

A special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad has just made nearly 59 miles in 45 minutes, one mile being made in 41 seconds. It was a newspaper special train that broke the record.

The new Czar is proving to be as thorough an autocrat as his father. His recent course is not very encouraging—except to the bomb industry.

"Sketches of Wonderland," by Olin D. Wheeler, are pictures of the delightful country traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, bound in a handsome volume and issued by Charles S. Fee, of St. Paul, general passenger and ticket agent of the company. The illustrations are beautifully executed, and the descriptive matter well written. The reader is carried through a land of rolling plains, boundless grain fields, lofty mountains, alpine lakes, growing cities, trackless forests and dancing rivers. The chapters on Yellowstone Park and Mount Rainier are especially attractive and complete. Mr. Wheeler making the ascent of the latter for the sole purpose of obtaining the material. This genuinely artistic publication may be procured from Mr. Fee by forwarding 6 cents in stamps and the proper address.

The Speaker of the British House of Commons retires on the snug plum of \$20,000 a year and a peerage.

A wonderful old lady is Queen Vic. skipping from Nice to Darmstadt, and anywhere else her fancy prompts, with all the sprightliness of a young girl.

BRAZIL BOTHERED.
NEW YORK, April 24.—The Herald's Rio Janeiro dispatch states that Brazil has failed to pay Italy the indemnity which had been promised. Minister Nobili has been withdrawn from the legation. At a political meeting held in Rio, President Moraes said if he could not govern the Republic in tranquility he would resign.

House and Lobby

Field Day in the Commons—A Fat Job for Onderdonk—McGreevy and Connolly Refuse to Pay Up—The Royal Whisky Commission Reports—That Mysterious Railway Deal—O'Brien Sets Out Costigan.

(Specially Telegraphed by Our Own Representative.)

OTTAWA, April 24.—The chief features of this afternoon's session at the House of Commons were the speech by Mr. Charlton in favor of the repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act and the laying on the table of the long-promised report on prohibition. Thousands of pages of the evidence taken, much of it worthless, are given in the half-dozen ponderous blue books accompanying the report.

While the preliminaries were in progress, Mr. D. C. Fraser, the present Nova Scotian M. P., entered the House fresh from his triumphs in Antigonish, taking his seat on the Liberal side of the chamber amid cheers. The member-elect for Antigonish, Hon. Mr. McIsaac, sat in the Speaker's gallery, looking down upon the scene of his future labors. He will be introduced when his certificate arrives. Hon. Mr. Geo. Brown, another Liberal member elected last week, is expected tomorrow. Near Mr. McIsaac sat Mr. Marter, leader of the Ontario Opposition, receiving pointers from Mr. McKay, M. P. for Hamilton.

Mr. Charlton, in introducing his bill to repeal the Franchise Act and provide for the use of the Provincial lists in the Dominion elections, said he would follow the British system of explaining the bill then. He pictured the Franchise Act as it really is, an expensive, vexatious and altogether unnecessary measure, and wholly un-British. Three revisions had cost the country \$900,000. What the last revision cost remains to be seen. Mr. Charlton said that both parties should be tired of the measure, for it cost politicians another \$400,000 every revision. It was, indeed, one of a trio of political infamy, the other two being the cut-throat gerrymander and systematic hooding. By such unwarranted expedients, and not by the popularity of its taxation policy, have the men in power held office. Mr. Charlton made Sir Adolphe Caron scowl and caused a forced laugh from Mr. Haggart when he referred to "the wicked Caron and other scandals," and "the McGreevy-Connolly prosecution fiasco." If Mr. McGreevy was really elected, then he should be introduced to the House by Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Turcotte, Mr. Haggart in the rear.

Mr. Foster mildly protested against adopting the British system followed by Mr. Charlton, but Mr. Laurier said to him it was a decided improvement to have a bill explained when introduced.

Mr. Edgar brought in his bill respecting frauds upon the Government. He explained that it was intended to make the existing statute prohibiting contractors subscribing to election funds apply to every director and officer of all railways subsidized by or having contracts with the Government.

Stalwart Col. O'Brien made his first appearance today in introducing two bills fathered by Mr. McCarthy. The first provides, as in the Ontario act, for making it a corrupt practice for any railway company to carry electors free of charge. The second act provides for the abolition of the use of French as an official language in the North-West Territories. Col. O'Brien said last year this measure met with small support from the House, but it was well supported outside, as an aid to the unity of the country. Turning towards his fellow-Conservatives on the treasury benches, the colonel repudiated the idea of those men being denounced as demagogues who strove to remove unnecessary class and race distinctions. With an eye on Mr. Costigan—who made a personal attack on Mr. McCarthy last night—Col. O'Brien said that men hardly fit for the position of a civil clerkship had in recent years been made Cabinet Ministers, not because they are able for the position, but because they represent certain class or religious prejudices. "Mr. Costigan," added Col. O'Brien, "is a case in point. Sir John Macdonald made no mistake as to Mr. Costigan. It was impossible for Sir John to make a statesman out of him, but he did come to the conclusion that he would make a most admirable placeman, and a placeman he remained."

These daily scraps between different sections of the Conservative party are causing much anxiety to the leaders.

Mr. Laurier asked if the Government was now prepared to present the order in council passed in favor of the Hudson Bay Railway speculators.

Mr. Foster asked for time to bring down the papers.

Mr. Laurier—You promised an explanation today.

Again Mr. Foster urged delay, and delay there is.

Mr. Devlin, on motion for papers, made strong accusations against the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company, which, while receiving enormous subsidies from Parliament, had failed to pay their employees for the last eight months, leaving them in a deplorable condition.

Mr. Laurier warmly championed the cause of the workers, and pointed out that this vindicated the position he had taken, which had been resisted by the men in power when railway companies asked for subsidies. Millions of money had been voted by this House to all sorts of speculators, and no stipulations as to how the money should be spent had been made. The Pontiac Pacific Junction is a case in point. It has been subsidized to the amount of \$30,000 to \$30,000 a mile, and no obligations imposed upon it.

Mr. Laurier elicited the important information today that the suit instituted by the Minister of Justice against the late firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. had been compromised for \$100,000, to offset which there was a balance due the firm of \$40,000, leaving \$60,000 due by Patrick Larkin, the Connollys and Robert McGreevy. None of the defendants have paid up, and instructions have been given to collect the money. The latter caused some merriment in view of recent events.

Apparently Andrew Onderdonk has a fat thing in the section of the Trent Valley Canal, for which he has got a

contract. Mr. Haggart today said it was only six miles and a half in length, but the contractors will get \$492,000 for the work, or \$82,000 a mile.

Dr. Landerkin elicited the information that the customs collectorship at Montreal had been vacant since January, 1893, that the salary is \$4,000, and that it is intended soon to fill the vacancy. The Minister of Customs refused to say how many applicants there are.

To Mr. McMullen, Mr. Ives said Mr. Larke ceased to be a World's Fair commissioner on Aug. 21, 1894; that he was appointed an agent to go to Australia on Aug. 25, 1894; that his salary is \$3,000 a year, with traveling and removal expenses, and that he had received \$200 advance money.

Mr. Perry elicited the information that \$3,557 had been spent on the P. E. I. tunnel borings. There were no borings last year because there was no general election then. Interpolated Mr. Davies, but there will, of course, be borings during 1895. The tunnel borings appear to be regarded as a good joke by Ministers.

Mr. Montague told Mr. Mulock that no train conductors had been appointed as Government officers to take charge of cattle trains passing through Canada in bond.

Mr. Foster promised Mr. Laurier to give explanations as to the formation of the Cabinet tomorrow. I am told there may be some unusual developments if the whole truth is told.

Today Mr. Mills explained that an order passed for details of the manufacturing census of London city, ordered two years ago, had not been brought down. Mr. Montague promised attention.

Sir Richard Cartwright was informed that the Dominion has at its credit in Canadian banks today \$5,929,526, and in England, \$964,172. The total unexpended subsidies voted by Parliament to date is \$8,749,271 \$1.

On motion of Mr. Laurier for papers regarding the dispute as to Canadian sealers between Canada, the States and Britain, Mr. Langelier said it would be important to know what truth there was in the statement published in the Conservative papers to the effect that Sir C. H. Tupper had received a mere snub from Secretary Gresham of the United States, when he went on a mission regarding this matter. There was absolute silence on the Conservative side and a hurried whispering between Mr. Foster and Mr. Haggart. "Admitted," cried Mr. Edgar, and the House laughed.

At 6 o'clock the House adjourned.

The report of the prohibition commission is a huge document, containing nearly half a million words. The majority of the commissioners, as expected, pronounce against prohibition, as they allege it would prejudicially affect the business, industrial and commercial interests of the country. The commissioners say they disagree with the churches and many witnesses, who assert that the licensing of the traffic is an immoral and national sin. They compliment the Salvation Army. A combined system of license and regulation is the idea. They assert that a prohibitory law would prove unduly coercive, and therefore would be impracticable. Then the commissioners think that some of the provinces are opposed to prohibition, and that with the frontier of the United States, where liquor is freely sold, unprotected, a general prohibitory law could not be enforced with any reasonable degree of effect. If prohibition were enforced, the commissioners hold that compensation ought to be given. The commissioners suggest that a Dominion tax, as well as a provincial and municipal tax, be collected. They advocate better control of habitual drunkards. They report against saloon licenses, and in favor of a high license system.

Rev. Dr. McLeod dissented from the findings of his fellow-commissioners, and presents a separate report, not yet brought down. G. A. Giguat, another member of the commission, reports: "I dissent from the suggestion that liquor dealers should be required to obtain certificates from the Federal Government. I also dissent from the paragraph referring to the work of the Salvation Army, as I am not satisfied that the temperance movement has been benefited by the work of that organization."

Mr. Laurier will next week insist on having laid on the table a copy of order in council granting or promising aid to the Hudson Bay Railway speculators.

Senators Power, MacDonald and Kibach continued the debate on the address in the Senate today, but no interest is taken in their deliberations. The House of Commons was told today that Dairy Commissioner Robertson sent 915 packages of first-class dairy butter to Great Britain this spring; 246 packages had been sold in Montreal for a little over 20 cents a pound, and 224 of second quality had been taken charge of by dealers in Montreal.

Mr. Casey (West Elgin) has given notice of a bill to provide greater security for passengers and employees on railways, and another measure to provide increased facilities for drainage across railways.

Mr. Boston (South Middlesex) went out to the Experimental Farm today to make arrangements for obtaining the best samples of seed corn and potatoes for his Indian constituents.

Mr. Smith (Ontario) gives notice of a resolution favoring appointing a veterinary surgeon from Britain to examine our cattle and prove there is no contagious disease among them.

So far \$69,676 73 has been spent on the whisky royal commission, but all the accounts are not yet paid, Mr. Foster informed Mr. Edgar.

Throw Away Trusses

When our new method, without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send 10 cents in stamps for references and pamphlet. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, New York.

Friday Bargain Day,

April 26th.

CHAPMAN'S,

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

- 1st—8 pieces Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, regular price 25c and 35c, on Friday for 12 1-2c.
- 2nd—10 pieces Plain Colored Dress Goods, 42 inches wide, regular price 50c, on Friday for 25c.
- 3rd—5 pieces Granite Cloth, all wool, double fold, in very pretty mixed colorings, worth 50c, Friday for 39c.
- 4th—6 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, a very pretty neat check, worth 50c, on Friday for 35c.
- 5th—5 pieces Fancy Stripe Dress Goods, worth 45c, for 25c.
- 6th—9 pieces Satin Cloth, for dresses, all wool, in the newest shades, worth 65c, for 50c.
- 7th—10 pieces Dress Goods, in a nice small figure, 42 inches wide, in cardinal, bluette, fawn and green, worth 45c, for 30c.
- 8th—5 pieces Fancy Stripe Dress Goods, worth 30c, for 20c.
- 9th—4 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, 46 inches wide, very neat patterns and good colors, worth 50c, for 35c.
- 10th—4 pieces Fancy Black Lustre, worth 50c, for 35c.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

- 11th—6 pieces Striped White Muslin, worth 12 1/2c, 15c and 20c, for 8 1/2c.
- 12th—Silk Embroidered Table Covers, 2 yards square, worth \$1 75, for \$1 10.
- 13th—10x4 White Honeycomb Quilts, with fringe, worth \$1, for 75c.
- 14th—3 pieces Twill Navy Flannel, worth 20c, for 12 1/2c.
- 15th—1 piece Plain Unbleached Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 20c, for 15c.
- 16th—2 pieces Unshrinkable Angola Shirting, worth 30c, for 12 1/2c.
- 17th—10 pieces Dark Colors Scotch Zephyrs, plain colors, worth 12 1/2c, for 5c.
- 18th—10 pieces Fine Bleached Cotton, English make, 36 inches wide, worth 10c, for 5c.
- 19th—4 pieces Twill Oxford Shirting, strong and serviceable, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 20th—6 pieces Cretone Drapery, double fold and reversible, worth 45c and 50c, for 33c.
- 21st—Strong Serviceable Tweed, for boys' wear, worth 35c, for 22c.
- 22nd—Striped Skirting, worth 25c, for 12 1-2c; skirt length for 32c.
- 23rd—36-inch Twill Sheet, unbleached, worth 10c, for 8c.
- 24th—Damask Linen Towels, red borders, worth 20c, for 12 1-2c.
- 25th—10x4 White Quilts, fancy border, worth \$1, for 75c.

SMALLWARE DEPARTMENT.

- 26th—Black Silk Gloria Parasols, gold and black handles, worth \$1, for 75c.
- 27th—Misses' Fine Ribbed Cashmere Hose, all wool, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 28th—Fine White Cambric Embroidery, 5 inches wide, worth 12 1-2c, for 8c.
- 29th—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, spliced sole, heel and toe, worth 45c, for 30c.
- 30th—Fancy White Metal Belts, worth 35c, for 20c.
- 31st—Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced knee, heel and toe, worth 45c, for 30c.
- 32nd—Ladies' White Cambric Skirts, worth 40c, for 25c.
- 33rd—Ladies' Corsets—"The Gem"—all sizes, worth 50c, for 42c.
- 34th—Colored Silk and Satin Ribbons, worth 12 1-2c, for 5c.
- 35th—Colored Taffeta Gauntlet Gloves, worth 40c, for 25c.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

- 36th—Men's Flannelette Shirts, all sizes, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 37th—Men's White Laundered Shirts, worth 85c for 69c.
- 38th—Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, worth 60c, for 45c.
- 39th—Men's Black Felt Hats, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 40th—Men's French Cambric Shirts, worth 75c, for 62 1-2c.
- 41st—Men's Fine Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 42nd—Men's Umbrellas, nickel rods, worth \$1 75, for \$1 37 1-2.
- 43rd—Men's Ribbed Cashmere Socks, worth 40c, for 29c.
- 44th—Men's Ribbed Lisle Thread Socks, worth 25c, for 18c.
- 45th—Boys' Flannelette Shirts, worth 25c, for 19c.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

- 46th—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$6, for \$4 50.
- 47th—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$8, for \$6 50.
- 48th—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10, for \$8 25.
- 49th—Men's All-Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75, for \$2.
- 50th—Men's Heavy Working Pants, worth \$1 50, for \$1 10.
- 51st—Youths' All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$5, for \$4 25.
- 52nd—Boys' Nobby Blouse Suits, gold trimmed, worth \$2, for \$1 25.
- 53rd—Boys' All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$3, for \$2 25.
- 54th—Boys' D. B. Sailor Suits, tweed, worth \$3, for \$2 49.

CAPE DEPARTMENT.

- 55th—50 only Ladies' Black and Navy Capes, worth \$1 75, for \$1 25.
- 56th—12 only Black Serge Spring Coats, worth \$4 50, for \$3 75.
- 57th—Navy Serge Capes, with hood, lined with plaid silk, worth \$2 75 for \$2.

WRAPPER DEPARTMENT.

- 58th—Ladies' Flannel Wrappers, worth \$2, for \$1 65.
- 59th—Ladies' Print Wrappers, good washing, worth \$1 75, for \$1 25.

CHAPMAN'S
126 and 128
DUNDAS STREET