

LONDON ADVERTISER

2 EDITIONS DAILY 2

Leading Daily of the West

(Established 1863.)

CAMERON, Founder and Manager.

WESTERN ADVERTISER

(WEEKLY EDITION.)

Contains Full Market Reports and all Latest News.

Special attention given to Western Ontario

The London Advertiser is considered by the competent to judge to be the best paper outside of Toronto.—The Fourth

London, Ontario.

LONDON ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,

LONDON, ONT.

God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world.

—Browning.

London, Thursday, December 26.

Farm Pupil Swindles.

London Truth, in commenting on

revelations made in its columns

in regard to the manner in which

pupils sent to Canada by inter-

ested speculators are imposed upon,

says:

"In a recent issue of the London

Advertiser (Ontario) I find it stated

that the Dominion High Commission-

ers in England is contemplating steps

to have 'farm pupil' swindlers put

down. It strikes me that such steps

could be taken by the Canadian Gov-

ernment on the other side of the

water; but there can be no question

that such steps ought to be taken at

home, and, so far as I can see, if

they were done there are none at

present who would be likely to obtain

license, or, at any rate, to retain

it.

"If the High Commissioner has any

other plan in view, I shall be glad to

hear it, but when we have a man like

him, who, if he had his deserts,

would have gone to jail a year ago,

engaged in this trade, it is clear that

the time has come for something to

be done."

The "Advertiser" has never pinned

its faith very closely to any promise

of the agent of the Dominion Govern-

ment when that promise had to do

with urging him to take steps to have

"farm pupil" swindlers put down.

The swindles have gone on for years.

The swindles were profitable long

before Benwell, the farm pupil, was

first felled and afterwards foully

lain in the Oxford county swamp by

the arch-swindler, Birchall. But even

the hanging of that prince among

"farm pupil" swindlers has not de-

rived others from, in some measure,

imitating his example.

It does seem remarkable that so

many British parents are ready to

listen to the glib-tongued fellows who

live by imposing upon their credulity.

The "farm pupil" swindle is so well

comprehended on this side of the

water that we marvel that Englishmen

do not more thoroughly under-

stand the foolishness of paying large

sums to adventurers who promise to

arrange that their sons shall be taught

how to farm in Canada. The most

casual inquiry would reveal the fact

that it is not necessary for any youth

to pay premiums to learn how to make

a living at farming in Canada in the

only way that farming can be made to

pay. If a young man wants to be

a farmer in this country, he does not

need to pay for his practical educa-

tion. All he has to do is to be willing

to work systematically, to be steady

in habits and to exhibit an intelligent

interest in his duties. A youth of

moderate physique who is thus will-

ing to take "pot luck" with his em-

ployer can become a good farmer after

the methods required in this country,

without paying a cent for his tuition.

Indeed, we know of leading farmers

who would be glad to accept service

of this description in return for train-

ing, and at the same time to keep the

pupil in food and clothing as well.

So-called "gentlemen farmers," who

Cannot Be Bought.

A Canadian Conservative Journal professes to have discovered that the demand for local self-government in Ireland is dead, and that the Irish people can be influenced to cease agitation if the Salisbury Government grant them certain monetary considerations. Our contemporary has a very low estimate of the national character of the Irish people. Ireland cannot be bought by Lord Salisbury or any other politician. And the Home Rule movement is not dead. It is true that there have been domestic dissensions in the Irish Parliamentary party, but troubles of that kind are common to all parties.

Our contemporary must have been asleep these last few months, or it would have seen that steps are being taken to remove these differences. Acting on a suggestion made by Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto to Hon. Edward Blake, who represents an Irish constituency and is one of the leaders in the Irish Parliamentary body, a representative convention of Irishmen in every part of the world to decide upon future action, on the well-understood lines already agreed to by those who favor local self-government for Ireland, will be held at the Irish capital next spring. Does that look as if the Irish people were about to be bought by Lord Salisbury, as suggested?

Killing Unhealthy Animals.

Boards of health throughout the country are moving for the preservation of the public health by providing for a careful inspection of the butchers meat offered for sale. Others who have neglected this needed precaution may be stirred to action by the published result of the work accomplished by the New York State Tuberculosis Committee, which has submitted to the State Board of Health the result of its work during the last four months. The number of cattle examined was 853; the number killed 298; and the amount awarded was \$6,952. The breed of animals examined and killed is shown in the following table, and it will be seen that the common cattle were found mostly affected:

Breed	Examined	Killed
Common	737	263
Jersey	23	7
Guernsey	8	8
Holstein	11	1
Ayrshires	14	14

The committee has this to say of its work:

"Not a single error has been made by this committee in the diagnosis of tuberculosis thus far—every animal condemned and slaughtered being found tuberculous at the autopsy. The only criticism made is that the department does not respond to all requests made. A misapprehension obtains very generally in some sections of the State with regard to the workings of this department. The opinion seems to prevail that there is an unlimited fund at the disposal of this committee, and that it should respond to all demands. The policy outlined at the beginning of the fiscal year has been scrupulously followed. The obvious results of the work done thus far lie in the evident effects on the education of the people as to the infectious nature of tuberculosis, and the means to be taken for its detection and prevention. And the hostility which undeniably prevailed against the examination of cattle for tuberculosis on the part of the dairymen is rapidly subsiding."

They are not so far forward in Great Britain, but an agitation for combating the disease is on foot. "What we ought to do," says The Hospital, "is to take measures to insure the prompt slaughtering of all cattle which are obviously tuberculous; and the most certain means of effecting this object would be to offer reasonable compensation for every animal thus killed in the interest of the public. That done there would only remain the discovery and isolation of those apparently healthy animals which are really in the early stage of tuberculosis. Bovine tuberculosis is a real danger to the community. Though it is not a danger which justifies panic, it is yet so important as to demand legislative action." This would be in accordance with the steps taken at the time when the rinderpest prevailed in Great Britain.

By the Way.

It is commented on as remarkable that the United States Congress insists on interfering with the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, while totally ignoring an exactly similar dispute between Brazil and France. The wide pinions of the American eagle do not seem to extend to the most recently established South American republic. Surely it cannot be because Venezuela is more in need of the application of the Monroe doctrine than is her sister republic.

Edward Atkinson, the noted authority on international commerce, points out that certain men in the highest positions and of great intellectual power still hold to the medieval fallacy that in the commerce of the nations what one gains another must lose, being apparently mentally incapable of mastering the simple principles of trade. They therefore regard all evidence of a war upon our domestic imports from foreign countries as an evidence of a war upon our domestic industries, totally overlooking the fact that all commerce consists in mutual service, and that it cannot be sustained unless both parties secure a benefit. But the great mass of the people, in Canada, at any rate, are beginning to see through the argument that the

more obstacles placed in the way of international trade the better off the people become.

A Washington correspondent sends the interesting news that the man Schomburgk, who drew the famous dividing line between British Guiana and Venezuela, which now bears his name, came to the United States from Germany when he was 22 years old, and after working some time as a clerk in Boston and Philadelphia, became a partner in a Richmond, Va., tobacco manufactory in 1828. The factory was burned and Schomburgk drifted to the West Indies, where, after unsuccessful ventures, his botanical work attracted the attention of the London Geographical Society, and he secured means to explore the unknown region of the Orinoco. He remained there from 1833 to 1839, and discovered the Victoria Regia. Many other plants this work led the British Government to commission him to suggest a boundary between Venezuela and Guiana, and to make further explorations. The line was drawn, and he was knighted by the Queen for his services. Schomburgk, until his death in 1865, continued in the British consular service, but devoted himself chiefly to geographical studies, being a member of the principal American and European learned societies.

NO SUCH WORD.

"An East Jordan girl wrote to her best fellow: 'Don't phale to be thar.' He replied at once: 'I'll be thar. There's no such word as phale.'—Grand Rapids Democrat.

A BARBARIC SURVIVAL.

We are a giant among the nations, but we should use our giant's strength to do good and promote peace and order, not to set the world in an uproar. Jingoism is the attribute of an uncivilized nation. It regards the barbarous period of the world before the development of the conception that a nation, as well as an individual, should try to do right, and above all things try to live peaceably with all men.—Baltimore Sun.

THE OLD MAN'S CHRISTMAS.

No matter whose stocking it may be that's hung it's not hard to find out whose leg is generally pulled.—Philadelphia Times.

CHANGED CONDITIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Through the smallness of her area, Rhode Island is the best field for specialized statistics in the country.

Her new census is particularly interesting as showing the relative gains and losses of the various foreign elements that make up a large part of her population. What is true in this regard of Rhode Island may be assumed to be approximately true of every other southern New England State.

Rhode Island's foreign born population increased from 15.66 per cent of the whole in 1850 to 30.77 per cent in 1890. Raising foreigners on the basis of percentage, they have increased from 36.57 per cent in 1850 to 57.98 per cent in 1890. The majority of the people of Rhode Island are no longer of Puritanic or old colony descent. Up to within a few years the Irish were the predominant foreign element in Rhode Island. But within the last fifteen years, from 1875 to 1890, the natives of Ireland in the State have increased from 37,285 to only 38,920, while those born in the Canadas and Newfoundland advanced from 13,687 to 27,934, the English from 12,739 to 20,913, and the Scotch from 3,186 to 4,884. The Swedes and Danes have also gained faster in actual numbers than the Irish born. In Providence during the same years the natives of Ireland have increased but 532 in numbers, while the English added 3,321 to their total, the British Americans 2,355, the Swedes 1,161, the Italians 1,359, and the Russian (Jews?) 628.

It will thus be seen that the relative distribution of the foreign element in Rhode Island, and, inferentially, in southern New England, is rapidly changing.—Boston Globe.

G. W. Johnson, Upper Canada College, has published a new story entitled "Loved and Lost Awhile." Mr. Johnson is the author of "When You and I Were Young," of which half a million copies were issued, and his latest effort bids fair to be as popular.

Jerome K. Jerome's new story has the striking title of "Blase Billy." It will be published in the January issue of the Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

"I Will Salt It Away."

Applies to money, "I will salt my food with the famous Windsor Table Salt," applies to the purest salt in existence. New process; never cakes; all living salt. Try it.

If you are bald, or find that your hair is breaking or falling out, it will pay you to call at Madam Ireland's parlors, 211-2 Dundas street, who can restore hair and prevent falling out. Her celebrated toilet and shaving soaps cannot be excelled, and her fine medicinal face powder is of the finest. These can be procured from Cairncross & Lawrence.

HEART-BEATS.

The Reason Why the Heart Flutters Palpitates and is Oppressed, and How to Relieve It.

The heart has a hard old time of it, and within itself does not excite much disease, but is very often called upon to display the troubling symptoms of palpitation, fluttering, labored breathing, oppression, etc., on account of diseased kidneys offering increased resistance to the passage of the blood through their defective secretory structures, causing a morbid change in the blood unsuited to nourish the tissues and noxious to them. The minute arteries resist the passage of this foul blood, resulting in the muscular walls of the arteries and the ventricles of the heart becoming partially paralyzed, and from this cause results much of the so-called heart disease, which is owing to wasting of the heart and impeding of its functions. In order to relieve heart trouble remove the cause in the kidneys with Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They relieve the blood of poisonous deposits, it goes on its way a stream of health, relieving the heart and imparting strength to every tissue of the body. When your heart is in trouble Chase's Pills quickly remove the causing condition, no matter whether it exists on account of disorder of the kidneys, liver, stomach, or of nervous affection. Sold by dealers, or by mail by addressing Edmansor Bates & Co., Toronto.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed ridden, Indur, Crippld, 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 limbs, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford instant ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or mucous membranes.

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 Croup, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, 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 bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and lumbermen should always be provided with it.

Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Radway's Pills

MILD, BUT EFFECTIVE.

Purely vegetable, act without pain, elegantly coated, tasteless, small and easy to take. Radway's Pills act as a powerful stimulant to healthy activity of the liver, bowels and other digestive organs, leaving the bowels in a natural condition without any bad after effects.

Cure

Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, AND All Liver Disorders.

RADWAY'S PILLS cause perfect digestion complete absorption and healthful regularity. 25c a box. At druggists or by mail, "Book of Advice" free by mail.

RADWAY & CO., Montreal.

AT WHOLESALE

Silverware, Candelabrum, Fruit Bowls, Nut Bowls, Tea Urns, Water Kettles, Coffee Sets, Tea Services, Water Pitchers, Bake Dishes, New Goods Daily.

Hobbs Hardware Company.

Corrected Nov. 17, 1895.

Railway Time Tables.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division.

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

Trains arrive at London from the west—4:05 a.m., 4:15 a.m., 12:17 p.m., 10:45 a.m., 4:25 p.m., 7:20 p.m., 11:20 p.m.

Trains leave London for the east—4:07 a.m., 4:20 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 7:25 p.m.

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

Trains arrive at London from the east—2:23 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 12:20 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 9:50 p.m.

Trains leave London for the west—7:50 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 2:25 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 7:20 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

Trains arrive at London—4:02 a.m., 8:55 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 7:50 p.m.

Trains leave London—2:30 a.m., 7:25 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 2:35 p.m., 6:35 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

Arrive at London—9:45 a.m., 6:25 p.m.

Leave London—8:05 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

Arrive at London—10:50 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 6:40 p.m., 9:15 p.m.

Leave London—7:25 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 6:55 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.

Trains arrive at London from the west—4:10 a.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:45 p.m.

Trains leave London for the east—4:15 a.m., 8 a.m., 4:35 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Trains arrive at London from the east—11:15 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:20 p.m.

Trains leave London for the west—11:25 a.m., 11:40 p.m., 7 a.m.

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RY.

Trains leave London—6:25 a.m., 10:05 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 7:50 p.m.

Trains arrive at London—7:45 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:15 p.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Trains leave London—9:30 a.m., 2:55 p.m., 7:40 p.m.

These trains connect with the main line trains at St. Thomas, east and west.

Trains arrive at London—7:45 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 6:45 p.m.

Friday Bargain Day.

Dec. 27.

Dec. 27.

LAST BARGAIN DAY OF 1895.

No time to give you an enumerated list, but you will find in every department bargains appropriate to the occasion. The last bargain day of the old year will be a memorable one. We will do our part, you will do yours.

BARGAINS IN

Clothing, Mantles, Ladies' Wrappers

A LARGE LINE OF LADIES' EIDERDOWN WRAPPERS JUST IN, WORTH \$3 50, for \$2.

BARGAINS IN

Dress Goods, Hosiery & Gloves Holiday Goods

A HOUSE FULL OF BARGAINS—ALL INVITED.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

LONDON.