

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.
Daily, by mail, per year (\$5 to 10 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, per three months.....\$1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, \$5 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, March 7.

—It is impossible to offer the farmers anything like what people call protection, because it is neither our market nor that of the United States which controls the world, but that of England. You can take your choice of selling grain either to the Americans or to England. The Americans sell grain to England; we sell ours either to the United States or England; and nothing would raise the value of grain 1 cent, except as regards corn—and of that our farmers consume nearly the whole, except what is used by the manufacturers of whisky.—Hon. A. Mackenzie in 1877.

—Parting with the men now in power at Ottawa will not be even sweet sorrow to the large majority of taxpayers.

—Premier Bowell, the Conservative leader in the Dominion, has written a letter to Mr. C. W. Savers, of Peterboro, indignantly denying that he ever voted for Home Rule.

—Says the Canada Presbyterian: "Published for nearly a third of a century, the London 'Advertiser' has long been known as one of the progressive journals of the Dominion, as well as the most widely circulated daily in Western Ontario. To keep pace with the requirements of its large constituency type-setting machines have just been placed in the office—the most approved kind—the Linotype having been selected for this purpose. The 'Advertiser' is always up to date."

—"How much," asks the Guelph Mercury, "is the merchant making today?" How much is the manufacturer outside of a combination making today? What wages are the workmen getting today? Are our farmers making headway or leeway? Can all those that want to work in this country of limitless resources and vast areas get work? It was the boast of the N. P. supporters in 1880 that no man was willing to work need want work under the N. P.; is that true today?

—Sir William Whiteway has written to the British Government informing the Imperial authorities that the causes of the troubles in Newfoundland have been misrepresented for political purposes. The hard times in the island have not been caused entirely by misgovernment, as has been alleged, but the Premier says, have been due in great measure to the failure of the Imperial authorities to ratify the reciprocity treaty between the island and the United States. Newfoundland, like Canada, knows the benefit of a near market for many products of these northern lands. Hence their chagrin when the Blaine-Bond treaty was buried.

—A correspondent furnishes the following catalogue in parallel columns of what the Conservatives promised in 1878 and what the people have got:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Protection. | 1. Protection at public expense. |
| 2. Work for every body. | 2. Home market for wheat. |
| 3. Great home market, all our butter, eggs, lambs, etc., were to be taken from our doors at very high prices. | 3. Low prices for wheat. |
| 4. Forest of Chimneys on Grand River in Haldimand county. | 4. C. P. R. not run by Canada. |
| 5. High price for wheat. | 5. Meat lower in price than in Buffalo. |
| 6. No competition in market with Yankee beef. | 6. No work. |
| 7. Canadian Pacific Railway for Canadians only. | 7. No chimneys on Grand River. |
| 8. Millions of settlers in the West. | 8. Great fall in price of farm lands. |
| 9. Canada for Canadians. | 9. Low price for all farmers' produce. |
| 10. Retention of population. | 10. Gerrymander. |
| 11. All the emigrants. | 11. Franchise Bill. |
| 12. Reciprocity with United States. | 12. Streams Bill. |
| 13. Trade with Australia. | 13. Boundary dispute. |
| 14. Trade with West Indies. | 14. McGreevy scandal. |
| 15. Pure administration. | 15. Curran bridge. |
| 16. Equal rights. | 16. Caron scandal. |
| | 17. Oattle scheduled. |
| | 18. Two-rowed barges. |
| | 19. Anti-stealing. |
| | 20. Washington visit juggling. |
| | 21. McKinley Act. |
| | 22. Loyalty cry. |
| | 23. Northwest rebellion. |
| | 24. Loss of 1,000,000 people. |
| | 25. Increase of national debt by \$100,000,000. |
| | 26. Increase in annual expenses by \$13,600,000. |
| | 27. High taxes. |
| | 28. Patterson's bul-lots. |

—Sir Donald Smith declines to be a Conservative candidate in Montreal, though elected as such in the elections of 1887 and 1891. The country needs a change, and Sir Donald is wise enough to see that it will be decreed. He will run as an independent.

—We have just received the first number of "La Revue National," published at Montreal, with J. D. Chartrand as editor. Bound in good style and illustrated with some fine engravings, "La Revue National" has a prosperous and well-to-do air at the start. The aim of the editors is to render their magazine not partisan, but to make it a selection of interesting articles on literature, history, the arts, sciences, finance, industry, etc. In proof of it's statement we find on the title page the names of such widely separated men as Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau, Mr. Louis Frechette and Mr. Benjamin Lutte. "A Ma Petite Louise," by Louis Frechette, the most gifted literary man that Canada has yet produced, is but a forerunner, we hope, of many other poems from the same pen. "La Revue National," if continued in the same tone as this, the first number, is almost certain to bring the success which we most heartily wish it.

GENERAL ELECTIONS AT HAND.
It is probable that the date of the Dominion general elections will be announced and the writs issued within a week or ten days. The men now in power dare not face a Parliamentary investigation into their recent conduct, into their deficit, into their bungled trade treaty with France.

THE LONDON ASYLUM.
In his annual report on the London Asylum for the Insane, Dr. Bucke, medical superintendent, remarks on the continued success of the "intermittent downward filtration" plan for the disposal of the sewage of the institution. Of the whole four acres of which the sewage field is composed only about two acres are available for cultivation. Yet it appears that the value of the crop on this small plot of ground is not less than \$1,069, as against \$350 last year. In detail the produce of the field and its cash value was as under:

Lettuce, forced.....	16 1/2 doz	at \$	40	\$ 663
Radish, forced.....	78 doz	at	30	2340
Beans, forced.....	40 qts	at	10	400
Peas.....	38 bush	at	10	3800
Cucumbers, forced.....	121 doz	at	50	6050
Cucumbers.....	1112 doz	at	8	8996
Pumpkins.....	73 bush	at	1 25	9125
Cabbages, early.....	117 doz	at	60	7020
Tomatoes.....	324 bush	at	40	12960
Potatoes.....	56 doz	at	50	2800
Squash.....	224 doz	at	50	11200
Muskmelons.....	339 doz	at	80	27120
Watermelons.....	154 doz	at	1 20	18480
Celery.....	342 doz	at	30	10260
Peppers.....	7 doz	at	5	35
Chilies.....	24 qts	at	10	240
Total.....				\$1,069 94

The yield of the two acres appeared to Dr. Bucke so exceptional that he asked the bursar to look into the prices appended to the various fruits and vegetables. Dr. Sippi's reply is that the prices given are below the wholesale market value in this city. Absolutely no paid labor is used in producing this crop, Mr. Flynn, the officer in charge of the sewage system, merely attending to the disposal of that refuse. Dr. Bucke highly compliments him on this work.

Dr. Bucke points out that for still another year the officers of the asylum here used no restraint or seclusion and no alcohol, making eleven years' disease of the former and twelve of the latter. More than 800 of the 1,028 patients in the asylum are employed in some useful manner every lawful day. The aggregate amount of work accomplished is enormous, and the benefit to the patients is as great. Dr. Bucke seems to be a great believer in alternate employment and healthy amusement as aids to the recovery from mental disease, or, in case of chronic patients, as helps to make life more enjoyable. In this connection he pays a merited compliment to Dr. Sippi, the bursar, for the great pains he takes in organizing the musical talent of the asylum, and turning it to account, by uniting energy and admirable perseverance, for the benefit of the patients. During the year the patients had no fewer than 110 evenings of amusement in their large concert hall, including lectures, concerts and theatrical performances, by kind-hearted citizens, "at homes" and dances. The Western Fair directors are also praised for sending a free invitation to every patient to visit the exhibition. As many as were able were permitted to enjoy the treat.

Regarding religious services, Dr. Bucke makes an important announcement. Each Sunday morning in the year, he says, there is a Protestant service, and every second Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock a Catholic service. The patients gladly attend these, and all who are mentally fit are allowed and asked so to do. The services of the clergymen of all denominations are given gratuitously. It has been said that some are paid and others not. This is not true, and Dr. Bucke repeats (what he said before) that none are paid anything either directly or indirectly. They all give their time freely, and the asylum inmates are deeply indebted to them for this genuine Christian charity. This pointed rebuke to the anti-Catholic orators sent out by the Conservative leaders in the last Provincial elections is well-deserved.

A FINE SCHEME.
If the bill making it a penal offense to ask candidates for office to buy tickets to balls, picnics, etc., should become a law, Middletown business men would be tempted to organize a score or two of independent parties and nominate themselves for office the day after an election, and thus be in a position to stand off ticket sellers every day in the year.—Middletown Argus.

RANKEST DISLOYALTY.
Stealing constituencies is disloyalty of the worst kind. All honor to those who suffer for denouncing it.—Toronto Globe.

AN APHORISM.
Good advertising is simply the multiplying of good business ability and the extension of money-making skill.—Chicago Record.

MURDERED SIX PEOPLE.
LONDON, March 7.—At Footing, Surrey, this morning an unemployed plasterer named Taylor, having become dependent from long idleness, murdered his wife and five children and then killed himself.

ANNA'S HUBBY
Well Remembered in Winnipeg—Creditors Have a Lively Recollection of the Count.
(Winnipeg Free Press.)

The Count de Castellane, who on Monday wedded Miss Anna Gould and her many millions, is well remembered to quite a number of Winnipeggers, who are just now eagerly discussing his rare good fortune. It is learned that De Castellane was one of the leaders of the swell, but impetuous, French colony which flourished here in 1892, his particular chums being Count De Simeoncourt, who conducted a butcher stall in the city market, and Count De Bouverie, who is now in San Francisco. A Free Press man, who is morning shows the autograph signature of Anna's count, which appears on the city assessment roll for 1892. When the assessor for that year reached No. 225 Garry street he found it tenanted by the noble count and two of his cronies. The assessor had some difficulty in spelling the name of this seign of the French nobility, and his excellency, growing impatient, took the book himself and wrote in a neat, round hand, "Florence De Castellane, count." On the rolls the count is assessed as a tenant and for two horses owned by him. His name was duly placed on the 1892 voters' list.

Several Winnipeggers are delighted to hear of the Count De Castellane's good luck for excellent reasons. No doubt the fact that his excellency is in receipt of the Gould millions, he will be good enough to liquidate numerous claims which he left unsettled. There are quite a number of these and the amount is considerable, or rather, was considerable, for, under the altered circumstances any amount is trifling to the count. Mr. Hamble, the caterer, will probably send a bill to the count, and the count will be good enough to liquidate it, and Mr. Patterson, the liveryman and horse dealer, will also at once open communication with Anna's titled husband. Various other people in the city who had written off their claims will now write them on again and the count will shortly have many memoranda of debt before him. The count's title notes that will stay here—moreover, of his excellency was a true Bohemian and exceedingly hard up.

A FLAT DENIAL.
Castellane Got Nothing in the Way of Money From the Goulds.

New York, March 7.—George J. Gould spoke warmly today, regarding the marriage of his sister to Count de Castellane. He said: "The various stories of marriage settlements and other payments of \$1,000,000 and all that are nature." "I there any truth in the \$2,000,000 settlement on Count de Castellane?" Mr. Gould was asked. "There was no such settlement," said Mr. Gould promptly, "in any shape or form. The Count de Castellane asked nothing in a money way, and nothing was offered. Money did not enter into the matter at all, and it never has entered into it, except the contrary notwithstanding. I did not see the necessity for speaking of this before, but it is as well to settle the matter for once and all, and put an end to the ridiculous stories that have been told and published."

Will Not Disallow It.
OTTAWA, March 7.—The Dominion Government has decided not to interfere with the Manitoba School Act of 1894, amending its act of 1890. The time for disallowance expired yesterday.

Bad Indians.
URES SONORA, Mex., March 7.—A courier has just arrived here bringing news of another outbreak by the Yaqui Indians. Last Monday a band of 50 hostile braves left the mountains and struck through the Yegui River Valley. They attacked a number of ranches and killed seven persons, among the victims being two women.

Sailing in a Log.
MARSHFIELD, Ore., March 7.—In the smallest vessel which ever put to sea for a long journey, Capt. Gustave Broman expects to sail in the short time to San Francisco and from there the voyage to Europe. His boat, which is made from a cedar log, is only 134 feet over all, 10 keel and 2 feet deep. Broman will sail on Sunday for San Francisco, where he will put three masts in his craft.

Killed at Lake Clear.
FOANVILLE, Ont., March 7.—A terrible accident which a young man lost his life occurred yesterday morning at Lake Clear, about eight miles from here. The saw mill owned by Martin Bros. was in operation, when in some way a loosened board came in contact with the saw. In receding it struck Frank Martin, the son of John Martin, of Dara, throwing him about twelve feet away. The blow struck him on the stomach causing internal injuries which resulted in death in a few hours. Mr. Martin was a young and active man and universal regret is felt.

KNOCKED OUT BY HER DOG.
MONTAGUE, Mich., March 6.—An old and very much respected colored woman, the widow of Rev. J. J. Bennett, who lives alone with the exception of her favorite dog, was thrown violently to the ground, breaking two of her ribs, last Saturday. The old lady, wishing to keep her dog from her instead of visiting the neighbors, tied a fatiron to his neck, which the dog resented by finally upsetting the old lady with the afore-said result. Being nearly 80 years old, it is feared she cannot survive the shock.

A TORTURED CHILD FOR TWO YEARS

Its Head Rendered a Volcano of Fiery, Itching, Burning Pains.

So speaks Maxwell Johnson, 112 Ann street, Toronto: My six-year-old daughter, Bella, was afflicted with eczema for 24 months, the principal seat of eruption being behind her ears and on her face; her head was on fire with painful, burning itching, which was made worse by constant scratching and tearing it with her hands. We spent money without stint in constant endeavor to afford the little sufferer relief, every advertised remedy was tried; innumerable treatments with soaps and medicines having hind endorserments in curing such diseases were of no relief in her case. A short time ago I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the first application of which showed the curative effect of the ointment; only one-half of the box had been used, with the marked change of an entire disappearance of the eruptions, and I can confidently say my child is permanently cured. Any enquiry cheerfully answered with enclosed stamp.

INDAPO
Made a well Man of Me
INDAPO THE GREAT MINDOO REMEDY
PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS IN 30 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases, Painful Menstruations, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emotions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and strength to the system, and quickly restores the system to its normal state. Lost Manhood in old or young. Easily carried in vest pocket. Price \$1.00 a package. Sent by mail, or by express, with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't buy on credit, but insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid. Send for Medical Catalogue, Chicago, Ill., or our agents, SOLO by Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, 240 Dundas St. W., LONDON, ONT., and leading druggists elsewhere.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.		
Going East.		
DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART
London.....	4:15 a.m.	4:35 p.m.
Woodstock.....	5:05 a.m.	5:25 p.m.
Quebec.....	6:05 a.m.	6:25 p.m.
Montreal.....	6:55 a.m.	7:15 p.m.
Kingston.....	7:45 a.m.	8:05 p.m.
Ottawa.....	8:35 a.m.	8:55 p.m.
Quebec.....	9:25 a.m.	9:45 p.m.
Portland, Me.....	10:15 a.m.	10:35 p.m.
Boston.....	11:05 a.m.	11:25 p.m.
Halifax, N. S.....	11:55 a.m.	12:15 p.m.

Trains arrive from the east at 11:25 a.m., 8:00 p.m., 11:40 p.m.
THOS. R. PARKER, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 402 Dundas street, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division		
CORRECTED NOV. 18, 1894.		
MAIN LINE—Going East.		
DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lough Express (M).....	4:02 a.m.	4:07 a.m.
Wabash Express.....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:30 a.m.	4:35 a.m.
Atlantic Express (M).....	4:45 a.m.	4:50 a.m.
Wabash Express (M).....	5:00 a.m.	5:05 a.m.
Accommodation.....	5:15 a.m.	5:20 a.m.
Mixed (M).....	5:30 a.m.	5:35 a.m.
Detroit.....	5:45 a.m.	5:50 a.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.		
DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (M).....	2:15 a.m.	2:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	2:30 a.m.	2:35 a.m.
Lough Express.....	2:45 a.m.	2:50 a.m.
Wabash Express (M).....	3:00 a.m.	3:05 a.m.
Accommodation.....	3:15 a.m.	3:20 a.m.
Pacific Express (M).....	3:30 a.m.	3:35 a.m.
Mail.....	3:45 a.m.	3:50 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:00 a.m.	4:05 a.m.

Sarnia Branch.		
DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART
Lough Express (M).....	4:02 a.m.	4:07 a.m.
Accommodation.....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.
Atlantic Express (M).....	4:30 a.m.	4:35 a.m.
Wabash Express (M).....	4:45 a.m.	4:50 a.m.
Accommodation.....	5:00 a.m.	5:05 a.m.
Mixed.....	5:15 a.m.	5:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	5:30 a.m.	5:35 a.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.		
DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART
Express.....	9:45 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
Mail.....	10:00 a.m.	10:05 a.m.
St. Marys and Stratford Branch.		
DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART
Mixed-Mail.....	11:10 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
Express.....	11:25 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Express.....	11:40 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
Express-Mixed.....	11:55 a.m.	12:00 p.m.

Trains South.				
Stations.	No1	No3	No7	No2
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sarita (G. T. R.)	7:30			
Courtright	7:42			
M. C. R. Junc.	7:54			
Chatham (C. P. R.)	8:07	arr		
Farp	7:45	10:55	5:50	
Blenheim	8:15	10:20	6:06	
Trains North.				
Stations.	No2	No4		
	A.M.	P.M.		
Blenheim	8:25	12:45		
Farp	8:55	12:22		
Chatham (C. P. R.)	9:00	12:42		
M. C. R. Junction	9:10	12:43		
Courtright	11:17	6:57		
Sarita (G. T. R.)	11:21	7:00		
	11:55	7:35		