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Gods 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.]

London, Thursday, April 19.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

If the proposed treaty with France is carried out, the effect will be to cut off a customs revenue to the Dominion of \$74,000 from cheap French wines, which will be imported in large quantities at a merely nominal tax.

It is now said that the reason why English girls have become so much taller than girls of other nationalities lies in the fact that they play lawn tennis. Golf playing is suggested as a means of preventing further elongation.

I may be asked, "What is your policy upon this point? What is the policy of the Liberal party?" It is free trade, as in England, that is the ideal, that is the goal. (Cheers.) It will take some time, perhaps a long time, but that is the goal. We will, however, have for a great many years to go on still collecting our revenue by customs duties, but at this moment we believe in the principle of free trade. That is to say, that duties should be levied, not for the purpose of promoting special interests, but for the general good of the country.—[Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.]

The other day Conservative correspondents at Ottawa telegraphed, as an excuse for the Dominion Government refusing to have all witnesses before the public accounts committee examined on oath, a statement to the effect that in this the Ministers but followed the practice of the Ontario Ministers. This statement had no foundation in fact. When the matter was discussed at Ottawa yesterday Mr. Lister read a telegram which he received from Hon. R. Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, which read as follows: "We have for many years examined all witnesses on oath." Some other excuse will have to be invented.

Sir Oliver Mowat's opponent in North Oxford held a meeting on Monday night near Embro. A dispatch from Embro informs us that the resolution offered declaring that the meeting would support him was voted for by only its mover and second. This is in accordance with the fitness of things. Conservative wire-pullers forced the selection of a Patron to oppose the Grand Old Man, but at every meeting held stalwart Patrons came forward and do not mean to do anything to impel his return by a triumphant majority. Will anyone tell us what good it will do anyone to aid in securing the defeat of the veteran statesman?

British statesmen do not often seize the prize of the Premiership till they have reached an advanced age. Gladstone had been 37 years in Parliament and was 60 years old before he became Premier. Disraeli had been 37 years in Parliament also, and was 60 years old before he became Premier. Peel had been in Parliament 35 years and was 53 years old, Palmerston had been 48 years in Parliament and was 71 years old. Salisbury had been in the House of Commons fifteen years before he went to the House of Lords, and was 55 when he became Premier, seventeen years later. Lord Rosebery is but 47 years old, but he has been in public life actively since 1871. On the other hand, William Pitt was the exception. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer when 23, and Prime Minister at 24.

Our city contemporary seems to have a very poor opinion of a policeman's oath. It may be that a police officer gets a little familiar with oath-taking, but that is really no excuse for refusing to take all evidence before the public accounts committee at Ottawa under oath. Officers of the Dominion Government, anxious to conceal the truth, are surely less likely to give false testimony when in danger of perjury than when free to conceal the truth. That fact has been established by the officer who some time ago confessed that he lied when not put under oath, but was afraid to do so when the oath was administered. On some matters apparently the Ottawa Ministers desire it to be left open to have a continuance of those disgraceful tactics.

THE CITY ELECTION AND THE LABOR MEN.

Organized labor, after considering the question of nominating a candidate to represent the city in the Legislature for the ensuing term, has resolved to leave the field to the two political parties. The labor leaders believe that, for the present, they can better serve their interests by spending the money that would be necessary to conduct an efficient campaign on educational agencies, holding themselves open to enter the field in a future contest.

If the labor men had put their candidate (Mr. Marks) in the field, there could be no doubt that he would have made a strong run. He is an artisan of very superior parts, and to every movement in which he has participated he has added force of character that has been distinctly helpful to the people. Unselfish to a fault, Mr. Marks has devoted all his spare time to the consideration and promotion of means for the advancement of his fellow-workers. Such a man, if elected, would have been true to the interests of the city of his choice and to the welfare of the masses. The classes can always be depended upon to look out for themselves.

Though the labor organizations have resolved not to place a candidate in the field, it would be wrong to imagine that they so decide because they are satisfied with the present member, and are prepared to aid in his re-election. We are informed that the large majority of their number endorse the views set forth in the last number of the organ of organized labor in the city, the Industrial Banner, as contained in the following editorial comment on the attempt to foist the Toronto city solicitor upon the independent electors of this community:

"There is nothing small about Toronto. She is not content with wanting four city members in the Ontario Legislature, but manages to pick candidates for a score of rural constituencies as well. She is now reaching out after rival cities, and London is expected to elect her able solicitor to swell the crowd. Toronto is no hog, she doesn't want the universe. Give her all the land and someone else can have the water. She is always willing to go halves so long as she gets the solid half. Great head! Some day she will have the right to elect the whole Legislature; she has only got to go ahead as she is doing, and 'Get there, Jacob,' is the word while other people play the piper."

In this declaration there is much wholesome truth. There can be no doubt that Toronto works hard to centralize everything possible within her borders, and that many rural members of the Legislature are resident in that city. Toronto is just as hoggish as the people of other places permit her to be, however. Take the position of London. Very little was said in London about Mr. W. R. Meredith's desertion of the city, several years ago, until he built himself a residence in Rosedale and announced that henceforth Toronto was to be his home. Then many citizens on both sides of politics began to inquire whether it was fair to expect London, of all places, to continue to send to the Legislature a man who had deserted her, and cast in his lot with her rival.

For ourselves we raised little objection to the change, so long as Mr. Meredith was a free and independent member of the Legislature though we never could see why London, of all cities in Canada, should be the only one to advertise that she had no one within her bounds sufficiently interested in her welfare to represent her, necessitating resort to Toronto, already much over-represented in the Legislature. But when Mr. Meredith accepted the position of paid servant of the Corporation of Toronto we had no longer any hesitation in joining the protests against the continued indorsement of a man placed by his own acts in so anomalous a position. When Mr. Meredith became city solicitor of Toronto, an office with emoluments of \$13,500, and publicly announced that henceforth his first duty would invariably be to his new client, no self-respecting Londoner could regard him as sufficiently independent to represent this city in a Legislature where the demands of Toronto, which Mr. Meredith must in future voice, are so frequently antagonistic to the best interests of every other city in the Province. Viewed in this light the opposition of organized labor to the candidature of a Toronto civic official is natural.

We much mistake the verdict of the whole people of London if it is not in accord with the editorial declaration of the Industrial Banner. A more decent arrangement would be for the Toronto city solicitor to gracefully retire from the London contest and concentrate his talent and his energies in the city to which he has sworn special allegiance. His party owes him a safe seat. Why should he not get East Toronto?

TAXES HAVE BEEN INCREASED

To the Opposition leader belongs the credit of discovering one more case in which the tariff has been revised upwards and to the marked disadvantage of the laboring man. The duty on syrup has been placed at one-half cent a pound. This, on syrups costing ten cents a gallon, which are largely used by the poorer classes, represents a tax of 70 per cent.—[Toronto News.]

Mr. Laurier might have added lamp chimneys, the duty on which has been raised from 25 to 30 per cent, india rubber boots and shoe tops from 25 to 30, and many other increases that are unwarranted in a system of taxation adapted to the wants of the Canadian masses. We are glad to learn from Ottawa that the Liberals will permit none of these tax items to pass without criticism, and without a strong attempt to effect their reduction in

the public interest. The country demands radical tax reduction, not a mere fooling with the tariff.

NEVER HAVE BEEN ANY.

Even Mr. Laurier speaks of the national "surpluses." He says the \$20,000,000 of "surpluses" claimed by the Conservatives in the past fifteen years represent \$20,000,000 of unjust taxation. Pshaw! In the same fifteen years the national debt has increased by \$100,000,000. In 1879 the net public debt in excess of assets was \$142,990,188. To-day it is about \$240,000,000. What is the use of talking about our surpluses? There are none; never have been any. The phrase is a fiction which blinds the people and when intelligent politicians speak of "surpluses" one feels that it is for specious purposes.—[Ottawa Journal.]

Our Ottawa contemporary has generally favored the Conservative side, but in this matter, under cover of rebuking Mr. Laurier for exposing the stupidity of the argument that it is good for the people to collect more taxes from them than is necessary to economically conduct public affairs, it tells some plain truths. We admit that such collections have been made, but just in proportion to their size has been the extravagance and the wastefulness of the Ministers. Not half the scandals revealed in recent years at Ottawa would have been possible if the taxpayers, by their votes, had not made it easy for unscrupulous men to attain power and to borrow and levy unnecessary taxes. A full exchequer is always a temptation to the needy hangers-on, and they have been legion in recent years at Ottawa. With a revenue tariff, and every cent of the money taken from the people going into the national treasury, there could be no boasting about surpluses, and no wholesale thieving of the money thus unnecessarily accumulated.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT AND THE NEW PARTIES.

Soon after the election of Mr. McNaughton, M. P. for North Bruce, a valued correspondent points out, the Canada Farmers' Sun, in an editorial signed by Mr. A. Gifford, grand trustee of the Patrons of Industry, undertook to define the position of the new member of the Legislature, and said, among other things: "There is no doubt great efforts will be put forth by both parties to tie Mr. McNaughton to one or other of the chariot wheels. The Opposition will likely be on hand with a nicely fixed-up motion of want of confidence in the Government, embodying the idea of the appointment of all officials by the municipality, and Mr. McNaughton will be expected to support it. But the people of North Bruce did not elect him for any such purpose, but to introduce a bill himself, modeled on the lines indicated in our platform, and to press that bill to a division, not to withdraw it at any leader's behest, as was done in the last session."

And again: "He is not there to introduce or support factious opposition for party purposes, but to initiate and support such legislation as is in the interests of the people only. In fact, it would be well to ignore all questions introduced for the purpose of securing a party advantage leaving the parties to fight those among themselves."

Mr. Gifford also declared, in an interview that Patrons were not elected to support want of confidence motions. Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, grand trustee, said that it was not the intention of the Patrons to defeat the Government, or to indulge in factious opposition to the party in power. There is no doubt that the position of the Patrons was defined in a similar way during the contest, and that many Liberals voted for Mr. McNaughton upon the understanding that he would give a general support to the Government, and would not oppose it except for the furtherance of legislative measures which the Patrons favored.

In proof of this it may be stated that at the nomination proceedings in Port Elgin Mr. McNaughton was asked: "Supposing, peradventure, a motion should come up in the House declaring non-confidence in the present Government, knowing their past record as you do, would you vote against the Government?" And he replied: "So far as I am informed in regard to Parliamentary rules, it depends altogether upon the way that resolution was pressed, and for what reason it was brought about. Provided that the Mowat Government brought in a measure that was not in unison with our platform, and certainly, if the vote of want of confidence came to that measure, I am in duty bound to support the Opposition in it."

Mr. McNaughton has given votes against the Government, and the chief motion upon which he opposed the Government was not in furtherance of any legislation, or upon a measure. It was an amendment to supply, a piece of pure party tactics, legitimate enough from a party standpoint, but just such a motion as Mr. Gifford said Mr. McNaughton would not support. It was the "nicely fixed-up motion of want of confidence" which the Sun anticipated. It mixed the question of appointments with the question of fees, which is not mentioned in the Patron's platform.

Added to this non-confidence vote is the fact that the Patrons have chosen Mr. Charles Horne, a member of the P. A. A., to oppose Sir Oliver Mowat in his own riding. Patron leaders have asserted with great vehemence that they were not opposed to Sir Oliver or his Government. What, then, do they mean by running against him a Patron P. A.?

Let Liberals take warning. Let them be on their guard and, by spurning false promises, prevent a repetition of the calamity of 1878, when the National Policy was inaugurated and with it a Conservative Government, with all that that implies. That the National Policy has not been a blessing to the farmer, the Patrons of Industry everywhere declare. That the Conservative Government has not been a blessing to the country goes without saying. In the light of past experience would it not be well to pause, lest a proper and useful organization like the Patrons of Industry should inadvertently bring about a calamity as great to the Province of Ontario as the introduction of a Conservative Government was to the Dominion fifteen years ago?

A Queer Case.

TORONTO, April 18.—Alexander McKenzie, a letter-carrier, was up in the police court yesterday, charged with stealing some letters. Inspector Burnham, when put in the box, refused to give evidence against the prisoner, and he was discharged.

Rupture, Breach, or Hernia.

permanently cured or not pay. The worst cases guaranteed. Pamphlet and references, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For Internal and External Use.

In using medicines to stop pain, we should avoid such as inflict injury on the system, Opium, Morphine, Chloroform, Ether, Cocaine and Chloral stop pain by destroying the sense of perception, the patient losing the power of feeling. This is a most destructive practice; it masks the symptoms, shuts up, and instead of removing trouble, breaks down the stomach, liver and bowels, and if continued for a length of time, kills the nerves and produces local or general paralysis.

There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation, and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or mucous membranes. FOR STAINING BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE OR ANY OTHER. A few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

CURES AND PREVENTS.

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Influenza.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in Back, Chest or Limbs.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort. ALL INTERNAL PAINS, PAINS IN BOWELS, STOMACH, LIVER, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, NERVOUSNESS, STIFFNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FADING SPELLS are relieved instantly and quickly cured by using generally a half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in half a tumbler of water.

MALARIA.

Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BELCHING, FEVER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, PILES, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or on receipt of order will be sent by mail. Five boxes for One Dollar.

RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Canada.

THE ONTARIO Loan & Debenture COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital.....\$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital.....1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....432,000

MONEY TO LOAN

On mortgages on real estate AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST. For best terms make personal application at the office of the company.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, MANAGER.
Office—Corner Dundas street and Market Lane, London.

October 25, 1893.

My health was completely restored by CAMPBELL'S SKIN OIL. 3 bottles taken in 22 days increased my weight by 18 lbs.

HENRY ZIVERN, Montreal.

Prop. Renovo Co.

SCROFULA

CURED BY

B.B.B.



MRS. JAS. CHASE.

Worst Kind of Scrofula.
DEAR SIR:—I had an abscess on my breast and scrofula of the very worst kind, the doctors said I got so weak that I could not walk around the house without taking hold of chairs to support me. The doctors treated me for three years, and at last said there was no hope for me. I asked if I might take B.B.B. and they said it would do me no harm, so I began to take it, and before three bottles were used I felt great benefit. I have now taken six bottles and am nearly well. I find Burdock Blood Bitters a grand blood purifier and very good for children as a spring medicine.

MRS. JAMES CHASE, Frankford, Ont.

FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY.

APRIL 20.

What's a Bargain?

It depends entirely where you get it. If a reputable house sells a reputable piece of goods at a price lower than any other house sells it—THAT'S a Bargain. To-day we show you the practical definition of the word "BARGAIN."

READ THE LIST:

- 1st.—Ladies' Black and White Straw Flop Hats, worth 35c and 45c, on Friday 25c.
- 2nd.—Fancy Straw Bonnets, worth 50c and 75c, Friday only 25c.
- 3rd.—Ladies' Black Straw Hats, with fancy colored rims, worth 50c, for 25c.
- 4th.—Small Crown Sailor Hats, worth 75c, on Bargain Day 50c.
- 5th.—Fine Millinery and Fancy Ribbons, worth 50c, on Friday only 25c.
- 6th.—A bargain in Jet Sprays. Friday at half price.
- 7th.—Children's Turkish Caps, cardinal and navy, worth 40c, for 20c.
- 8th.—Boys' Fancy Peak Caps, 2 for 25c.
- 9th.—Gents' Black Fedora Hats, best quality, worth \$2 75, for \$1 65.
- 10th.—Gents' Derby Hats, black and brown, worth \$1 50, Friday 90c.
- 11th.—Gents' Fine Wool Drawers, large and small sizes, spring weight, worth 85c and \$1, on Friday 50c.
- 12th.—Men's Heavy Seamless Cotton Socks, only 8c pair, worth double.
- 13th.—Men's Cottonade Overalls, worth 85c, Friday 65c.
- 14th.—Gents' Linen Cuffs, worth 25c, for 15c pair.
- 15th.—Gents' Black and White Sateen Shirts, worth \$1, for 75c.
- 16th.—Gents' 3-ply linen collars, on Bargain Day 5c each.
- 17th.—Gents' Black Kid Gloves, 2 button, worth \$1, Friday 25c.
- 18th.—Gents' White Hem-Stitched Handkerchiefs, 5 for 25c.
- 19th.—Men's Red and Blue Handkerchiefs, a bargain, 3 for 25c.
- 20th.—Gents' Black Cashmere Socks, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 21st.—Ladies' Cashmere Hose, spliced heels and toes, worth 45c, Friday 30c.
- 22nd.—Ladies' Cashmere Hose, merino heels and toes, worth 25c, for 20c.
- 23rd.—Fancy Border and Plain White Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, Friday 7 for 25c.
- 24th.—Table of new Embroideries, worth 10c yard, Bargain Day 6 1/2c.
- 25th.—Ladies' Blouse Waists, in dark and light Cambric, perfect fitting, only 50c, and a better line at 65c.
- 26th.—Fancy Plaid Ribbons, suitable for hat trimmings, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 27th.—Fancy Figured Ribbons, all colors, worth 10c, Friday 5c.
- 28th.—Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, worth 75c, to-day 62c.
- 29th.—6 pieces 42-inch Colored Cashmere, worth 25c, for 12 1/2c.
- 30th.—9 pieces All-Wool Serge, was 25c, on Friday 13c.
- 31st.—4 pieces Grey and Fawn Check Suiting, worth 22c, for 10c yard.
- 32nd.—5 pieces Plaid Dress Goods, regular price 38c, for 30c.
- 33rd.—2 pieces Black Soleil Brocade Dress Goods, worth 50c, to-day 30c.
- 34th.—13 pieces All-Wool Debeige Dress Goods, worth 35c, Friday 25c.
- 35th.—17 pieces All-Wool Surah Serge, worth 40c, for 25c.
- 36th.—9 pieces Serpentine Cloth Suiting, worth 40c, for 25c.
- 37th.—5 pieces, Fancy Tweed Dress Goods, worth 40c, Friday 25c.
- 38th.—Serpentine Braids, in all colors, only 50c dozen.
- 39th.—A line of Fancy Dress Braids, in all colors, in two widths, worth 15c and 20c yard, reduced to 5c and 10c yard.
- 40th.—28 pairs White Lace Curtains, worth \$1 50 pair, for \$1 18.
- 41st.—25 pairs Cream Lace Curtains, worth \$1 75, to-day 8 1/2c.
- 42nd.—7 pairs Cream Lace Curtains, worth \$1 35, to-day 99c.
- 43rd.—Bargains in Chenille Curtains, worth \$7 50, for \$4 95; worth \$12, for \$8 50; worth \$8 50, for \$6; worth \$6 for \$4 80, a few odd Chenille Curtains, for doors, etc., very cheap.
- 44th.—5 pieces Wool Tweed, for boys' wear, worth 40c, for 29c.
- 45th.—3 pieces Merino Shirting, unshrinkable, worth 20c, 12 1/2c.
- 46th.—5 pieces Shaker Flannel, regular price 10c, for 7 1/2c.
- 47th.—2 pieces Bleached Table Damask, worth 68c, for 54c.
- 48th.—10 pairs Best Quality All-Wool Blankets, worth \$4 75, for \$3 60.
- 49th.—2 pieces Bleached Twilled Sheet, 80 inches wide, worth 35c, Bargain Day 29c.
- 50th.—Your choice of 15 patterns good Flannelette, 5c yard; 20 yards for \$1.
- 51st.—36-inch Bleached Cotton, value for 12 1/2c, to-day 8 1/2c.
- 52nd.—4 pieces Unbleached Table Damask, worth 50c, for 39c.
- 53rd.—2 dozen Fancy Table Covers, worth \$2 50, for \$1 75.
- 54th.—2 pieces Reversible Canton Drapery, worth 20c, for 16c.
- 55th.—2 pieces unbleached Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 22c, for 17 1/2c.
- 56th.—5 pieces 36 inches wide Ceylon Flannel, worth 25c for 17c.
- 57th.—Suits to order. Your choice of 25 patterns All-Wool Tweed, \$15 to your measure. Our cutter is one of the best in London.
- 58th.—Ladies' Spring Jackets, worth \$5, to-day \$3.
- 59th.—Ladies' Cotton Wrappers, a few only, worth \$1 50, for 75c.
- 60th.—Your choice of 3 dozen Fine Linen Table Cloths, slightly damaged in the making, 3, 4 and 5 yards in length, worth \$7 and \$8, your choice on Friday for \$4.

Terms Cash.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.