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LONDON - CANADA.
JOHN CAMERON, President and
Man. Dir.
God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.
London, Saturday, May, 15, 1897.

The New Era.
Every seat is now occupied in the
Dominion House of Commons for the
first time since the general election
of June 23.

The Liberals have a majority of
members from every province, except
New Brunswick, where the Opposition
is one or two ahead.

In view of some foolish ravings
about Laurier domination in the Op-
position press, it is interesting to note
that every section of the Dominion,
and every nationality represented,
have given their verdict in favor of the
Liberal party. It cannot be denied
that the majority of the English-
speaking, the French-speaking, the
German-speaking populations, the ma-
jority of the natives of England, Ire-
land, Scotland, France and Germany—
the great mass of the Canadian people
—voted to give the new Ministry a fair
opportunity to carry out their progres-
sive principles for the welfare of the
Dominion.

It is the establishment of a new and
better era, in which sectionalism and
sectarianism shall have no part, and
under which this fair country is bound
to progress as it has not hitherto done.

The evil of floating mining wild-cat
schemes is commented on by a Van-
couver, B. C., correspondent. So many
fake propositions have been put on
the market that investors have be-
come timid, and do not always take
stock in a good thing when they see
it. The lucky fellows are the expert
prospectors. They get princely salar-
ies, and are employed to an extent
never before experienced in the
region. There will be a big output this
year.

The Plebiscite.

When the plebiscite on prohibition is
taken in Canada, the taxpayers will
vote with a full sense of the responsi-
bility of the change. The Ministers,
recognizing the fact that the liquor
traffic now contributes something like
\$2,000,000 to the revenue of the Do-
minion, will ask the people to consent
to make up that sum by direct taxa-
tion. No other course, as every intel-
ligent Canadian knows, is open to them.
The people would not stand additional
customs taxation, for they placed the
present Government in power to re-
duce the customs taxes rather than to
increase them, and the one resort, when
the revenue from liquor is taken away,
will be direct taxation. No one can
seriously object to the course of the
Ministry in this regard. It will be at
least all-round taxation, and not col-
lected, as now, from the liquor con-
sumers mainly. On the other hand, pro-
minent temperance people have fre-
quently asserted that they were per-
fectly satisfied to pay increased taxes
for the sake of securing the triumph of
the principle involved.

A dispatch from Winnipeg says that
Lieut.-Gov. Mackintosh, who is there,
asserts that spring has opened with
the brightest of prospects for the
settlers. Cattle that were worth \$15
or \$16 last spring are now worth \$30
and \$35. This improvement means
much for the territories.

A Good Bargain.

The British Parliament made a very
good bargain with Queen Victoria
when, in 1837, it took possession of
the personal property of the crown,
then valued at \$203,000 per annum,
and gave her Majesty a definite an-
nual grant of \$385,000. The crown
lands now produce \$412,000 per an-
num. If all the allowances, pensions,
etc., are included, the taxpayers had
to fork over \$234,000 in 1837, but now,
60 years afterwards, the net sum of
\$185,000 has to be provided by the
people to maintain the sovereign, her
children, palaces, households and re-
lations. This includes the grant to
the Prince of Wales. Some sovereigns
have been dear at any price; but Vic-
toria comes not under that category.

Benefits for the British.

In consequence of the prosperity of
British commerce, and the increased
revenue of the country, the Gov-
ernment of the motherland will
this year confer decided benefits on
the people. According to the Chancellor
of the Exchequer, there will in future be
a daily delivery of letters in rural dis-
tricts as well as in cities. The Gov-
ernment owns the telegraphs, and it
has resolved to decrease the cost of
transmitting a telegram to any part of
Great Britain and Ireland. A telegram
is sent for sixpence—12 cents. It will
now be delivered to any residence with-
in a radius of three miles of a tele-
graph office for an additional three-
pence, or 6 cents. Beyond the three-
mile radius the charge for delivery is
only three pence a mile. The present
rate for letters is one penny an ounce.
In future books and samples will be
carried at a similar rate. If the Postal
Congress at Washington consents to it,
Great Britain will also reduce its rate
for letters to the colonies and to for-
eign countries from 2½d to 2d.

These reforms, as well as an in-
creased Government grant for educa-
tion and to relieve certain classes of
agriculturists, whose rating was com-
plained of, will all be carried out as a
result of the prosperity of the coun-
try's business. How marvelous has
been its development since Queen Vic-
toria ascended the throne! The Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer showed that
in 1837 the foreign imports of Britain
were \$335,000,000; in 1896 they were
\$2,210,000,000. On the other hand, the
exports from the motherland have in-
creased from \$210,000,000 to \$1,200,000,-
000.

The difference between imports
and exports represents products
sent to Britain in payment for the use
of its ocean merchant fleet in carrying
on a world-wide traffic, and it further
stands for imports collected to pay in-
terest on profitable investments made
by the enterprising Britisher in all
parts of the world. "The balance of
trade" theory of the trade restriction-
ists has no terrors for the thrifty
Britisher, who draws tribute from all
peoples and all tongues.

Sir Henri Joly, Minister of Inland
Revenue, who is an expert in forestry,
does not indorse the view that young
trees are best pruned with a saw. It is
of great importance, he says, to
make the incision very clean. For
this purpose he prefers a hammer and
chisel. All young trees, Sir Henri
says, need pruning.

The New Railway Power.

Though he was at first skeptical as
to the value of electricity as a motor
power for ordinary railway work,
Chauncey M. Depew, president of the
New York Central, now concedes that
it is the coming power for all kinds of
traffic, but says that it is yet in an
experimental stage. The other day,
according to the Buffalo Times, a train
of cars, moved and controlled by elec-
tricity developed at a central power
house, passed from Berlin to Hartford
on a regular schedule between two
trains drawn by steam locomotives in
the ordinary way. The electricity-
equipped train did not in any way in-
terfere with the passage of the train
drawn by locomotives. This is impor-
tant as showing that railroads on which
there is a large and constant volume
of passenger traffic may be gradually
changed from steam to electricity with-
out any interference with the comfort
of passengers.

This important result was the out-
come, as is shown by a report in the
New York Tribune, of a series of ex-
periments made under the direction of
the officials of the New York, New
Haven and Hartford Railroad Com-
pany, in conjunction with the officials
of the New York and New England
Railroad Company. There has been a
fierce contest for supremacy going on
between the backers of electricity as
the future motive power and the back-
ers of steam as the most economical
power known.

It grew to be an accepted theory in
the American Institute of Electrical
Engineers and kindred bodies during
last winter's discussions that the effec-
tive range of electricity in railroad
service was only six miles. The ad-
vocates of steam trunk lines with trolley
feeders said, in effect, that a current
of electricity could not be kept at a
high enough pressure beyond the six-
mile limit to move trolley cars with-
out passing it through a "booster" or
auxiliary dynamo for the next three
miles, and that beyond the nine-mile
limit it would be necessary to transmit
the power from the central power-
house as an alternating current, to be
changed before actual use into a
strict current by means of a rotary
converter.

When it was demonstrated for the
first time by the experiments referred
to above that a direct current of elec-
tricity can be sent without serious loss
from leakage for a distance of nearly
thirteen miles, meaning a radius of 25
miles from the central power station,
the excitement was very great, and the
experiment was declared to be the
most important ever undertaken by
those who believe in the ultimate su-
premacy of electricity over steam as a

motive power. The thirteen miles were
completed in eighteen minutes. It
looks very much as if the third rail
system, in which the "live" rail is in the
center of the track, has at length tri-
umphed over all obstacles.

A scrutiny of the results of the vot-
ing in the Quebec provincial elections
of 1892 and 1897 shows that the people
of the sister province have now mere-
ly further progressed in the direction
which they have been steadily tending
in recent years. The Liberals were
defeated in 1892, and by a majority as
decisive as that now given in their
favor, but an analysis of the vote in
the first-named year shows that many
of the Conservative candidates of that
time were elected by a majority of a
few. In Tuesday's contest these ma-
jorities were wiped out and the Lib-
eral candidates won almost the whole
line.

Trade With South America.

Like ourselves, the people of the
United States have been talking of
extending their trade with the growing
nations of South America. They have
made greater progress than we have, in
that the Washington authorities have
interested merchants and business men
in these southern countries in their
trade possibilities to such an extent
that a large delegation have resolved
to come north and see the republic for
themselves. They had previously been
visited by a deputation of United
States business men. When they come
north it would be a good scheme for
the Government at Ottawa to invite
them to visit Canada, and see for
themselves that we, too, have ample
facilities for trading with them, and
are ready to buy from them than
our neighbors. Thus we are in a po-
sition to trade freely and profitably with
them in all cases where their import
tariffs are moderate. Canada wants
trade wherever it can be obtained.

Britain's readiness to absorb cheap
food of all kinds may enable Australia
to overcome her rabbit plague. The ex-
portation of Australian frozen rabbits
to the London market is now enor-
mous. From Victoria alone, 12,000 rab-
bits a day, or over 4,000,000 a year, are
shipped.

The States and Cuba.

President McKinley, now that he has
the power, is in no hurry to force the
settlement of the Cuban question, yet
before Congress. When he was an ir-
responsible politician, Mr. McKinley
was extremely anxious that his prede-
cessor in the White House should re-
cognize the Cuban belligerents, but, af-
ter a few months' reflection, he has re-
solved to go slow. His bosom friend,
Senator Foraker, has just informed
Congress that the President has sent a
special agent to Cuba to inquire into
the existing state of affairs. This means
an indefinite postponement of action.

Why Sell Lean Cattle?

Western Ontario farmers have in re-
cent weeks been selling many "stock-
ers" to be sent to the Western States
to feed up for the British market. Is it
not better to bring the corn here, and
feed and market the animals our-
selves? If it is profitable for United
States dealers to buy Canadian cattle
and ship them to Illinois, and then
feed and transport them to Great Brit-
ain, it should be more profitable for
our farmers, placed on equal condi-
tions as to feed, to fatten the animals
here, and pocket the profits that have
been going to their Yankee competitors
who finish the raw material sup-
plied from the Canadian farm.

During May Harper's Bazar will
contain entertaining papers on outdoor
sports by Amelia K. Brainerd in her
special field, "The Outdoor Woman";
an article on "The Pundit Ramabal";
outlining the present work in India of
that remarkable woman, by Lillie
Hamilton French; and the first papers
in a series on "Societies for Children,"
by Helen Jay.

CORNBREDS CORNERED.

The Canadian tariff is arranged to
corner the trusts just as soon as the
trust corners a commodity needed by
the people. It immediately puts the
cornered goods on the free list.

PETTY LARCENY NOT FEARED.

Somehow, nobody seems afraid that
the Hardy Government will steal the
clothes of the provincial Opposition. If
it did the Hardy Government would be
a kleptomaniac, unable to resist the
temptation of stealing any old thing.

WORKED NOT IN MONTREAL.

The organized cry against the tariff
and the closing down of the factories
does not seem to have had the effect of
persuading the electors to vote against
the Liberals. The great manufacturing
divisions of the city, those in which
the tobacco factories, the cotton fac-
tories, the rolling mills, and the rest,
are situated, are the very ones which
gave the largest majorities for the
Marchand candidates. These mislead-
ing appeals and election dodges were
long since played out.

THE SECRET SOCIETY.

North American Review.
While the secret society has its pec-
uliar dangers, it has great elements
of good. Its influence in making

thoughtless men reverential, in in-
creasing respect for government by
law, the influence in maintaining and
promoting allegiance to country, these
are important elements of its service.
While men with evil tendencies and
deformed moral natures are known to
be members of fraternal orders, and
while, when so known, they are not al-
ways as promptly removed as might
be wished, yet I think it is but fair
to say that cases are exceedingly rare
in reputable organizations where men
of known badness are admitted. In-
deed one of the greatest powers of the
secret fraternal orders of the present
day, is found in the element of selec-
tion. No other organization in the im-
mediate hands of man, and unidenti-
fied with religion, so universally sets
so high a standard of sobriety, in-
tegrity and honesty; none other when
a seeker for admission appears, so sharply scrutinizes his past, so search-
ingly investigates his present. The
prime essential in all secret organiza-
tions of this character is that the in-
timate shall be a manly man; after
that a companionable man.

ONTARIO'S SCHOOLS AHEAD.

In the schools of Ontario, which are
acknowledged to be the superior of
those of Michigan, the text-books are
uniform. It has been demonstrated
that the schools have profited by rea-
son of this uniformity. The cost to
the pupils has been less. Better fa-
cilities have been afforded for secur-
ing a uniform course of study. There
are fewer difficulties when pupils re-
move from one school to another.
Teachers have been removed from the
responsibilities, the annoyances and
the temptations produced by the
overturns of agents.

A PERTINENT SUGGESTION.

"I always said," remarked the Tur-
kish officer to a Greek prisoner, "that in
spite of your reputation as fighters, we
would put you to rout."
"Oh, well," replied the man, who had
been active in Hellenic dissensions,
"maybe you couldn't have done it so
easily if we hadn't helped some."

BRITAIN AND CANADA.

Ottawa Journal.
President Kemp of the Canadian
Manufacturers' Association, criticises
the new tariff as "not being preferen-
tial trade at all, inasmuch as Canada
received no concession for what she
was giving."

If Britain should start arguing that
way, she will rise to remark that her
empire will not empire at all, inasmuch
as Britain pays for soldiers, sailors,
warships, forts, consuls, and judges for
Canada and receives no concession for
what she gives.

CANADA AND THE DINGLEY BILL.

Monetary Times.
One gleam of practical wisdom found
its way into the Dingley bill. Raw hides
were made free. The growers of hides
raised a force protest that they were
being treated to buzzard, while other
people were invited to make their re-
quest on turkey. The buzzards and the
turkeys are being fought with an
energy worthy of a better
cause, at present the odds are in favor
of the anti-buzzards. A hopeful sign
is to be found in the extravagance
of the demands of the friends of the gra-
dual for higher duties on wool than
those contained in the Dingley bill.
Some of them would carry the maxi-
mum figure to 50 cents per pound.
Doubtless, these rural enthusiasts
never heard that France once lost the
market of America by putting a high
duty on Neapolitan wool, and the prospect
of something like a repetition of that
abash them if they had. Let the Amer-
icans fall into the trap they are un-
consciously preparing for themselves.
Let them put the wool duties at the
highest figures that will please the
wool growers. This will create for
Canada the opportunity to drive an
immense trade in English woolsens.
It would be necessary to find some means
of doing this without creating a ground
of complaint from our own woolen
manufacturers. If we did this tens of
thousands of Americans would come
here and buy clothes made of English
cloths at one-third the price of Amer-
ican.

SOME LATE NEW THINGS.

A new device for use in the sick
room consists of a spoon having a dial
in the handle, with the hours and half
hours marked on it and an arrow re-
volving by a knob, to indicate the time
for each dose of medicine.

Among the many new devices to as-
sist the blind, one of the best is a
typewriter in which the keys have
raised letters and which punctures the
paper with either letters or the dots
contained in one of the blind alpha-
bets.

For the purpose of preventing scarf
pins from coming out, a handy new de-
vice is composed of a small piece of
wire coiled into a spring and attached
by a chain or cord to the tie, the pin
being pressed into the end of the coil.
A recently patented safety check for

"Rosy-Cheeked Baby."

A mother asks: "Why is Mel-
lin's Food so successful?" The an-
swer is, that Mellin's Food closely
resembles mother's milk and can be
easily varied to meet the require-
ments of every child. And further;
Mellin's Food contains a proper
amount of nourishment of the right
kind to nourish the child and pro-
mote the natural growth of the
body.

Yours of the 21st received. Carefully
following the tabulated report con-
tained in your book "The Care and
Feeding of Infants," I have found Mel-
lin's Food to be most satisfactory. For
three weeks now we have been using
an exclusive diet of Mellin's Food and
we have had no trouble of any kind
whatsoever. Thanking you for your
prompt response to my request, I re-
main,

Mrs. J. W. West.

1125 Wallace St. Philadelphia

Write to us (a postal will do) and we
will send you a sample of Mellin's Food.

DOLIBER-GOODALE COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

Agents

banks has coupons attached to the
upper edge and each end, representing
tens, hundreds and thousands of dol-
lars, the larger coupons being detach-
ed until the right amount is reached.
When it is desired to use the check,
one of the most handy wrappers for
use in doing up newspapers and the
like has a plurality of slots, placed in
a straight line across the outside thick-
ness of the paper, so that when it is
grasped in both hands and given a
slight twist crosswise it breaks along
this line.

THE NEW GUNS.

Quebec, May 15.—The last install-
ment of 12-pounder field guns, twelve
in number, have arrived, per Monte-
videau. Six complete field batteries of
nearly 150 cartridges in all have now
been received, together with a quantity
of armor-plate projectiles for 12-pound-
er, quick-firing guns.

ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring,
Humiliating
Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin
and scalp humors is instantly relieved
by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP,
a single application of CUTICURA (oint-
ment), the great skin cure, and a full dose
of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood
purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

REMOVES speedily, permanently, and
economically cure, when all else fails.
PUTTER DRESS AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop. Boston.
How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humor, Free.
PIMPLY FACES Purified and Refreshed by
CUTICURA SOAP.

Mix With Syrup.

Get some of that
"Wheat Farina" at your
grocer's. Cook and serve
as pudding. A delicious,
healthful dessert. Made
from wheat. Mix syrup
with it—one way to en-
joy it. Your grocer sells it.
THE TILSON COY., Ltd.
Tilsonburg, Ont.

LAXA LIVER PILLS
CURE
BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION
SICK HEADACHE
AND ALL LIVER TROUBLES

Cap= i= tal

Safety Match—in neat slid-
ing boxes. Positively a
safety match. Ask your
dealer for them.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd.
Hull - Que.

To London Soap Co.

Gentlemen,—We beg to ac-
knowledge the receipt of your
order for a million Sweet Home
Soap Wrappers, which will
have our prompt attention.
Thanking you for the same, we
are yours truly,
Advertiser Printing Co.

It looks from the above as if
it took some wrappers to do
up Sweet Home Soap. It will
also take 40,000 Premiums in
Books, Pictures or Perfume to
exchange for the million wrap-
pers when they are returned to
us.

THE
London Soap Co.

Saturday Night Fair.

From 7 to 10 O'Clock.

CHAPMAN'S

ON GROUND FLOOR.

HOSE—Ladies' and Children's Ribbed
and Plain Cotton Hose, double heels and
toes, worth a shilling.
Saturday Night 3 for 25c
HOSE—Ladies' Plain Fast Black Cotton
Hose, double heels and toes, worth 20c.
Saturday Night 14c
HOSE—Ladies' Ribbed All-Wool Cash-
mere Hose, double soles, heels and toes,
seamless, worth 25c.
Saturday Night 20c
HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered
Handkerchiefs, worth 12½c.
Saturday Night 3 for 25c
GLOVES—Ladies' Black Lacing Kid
Gloves, worth 75c.
Saturday Night 63c
CORSETS—H. and S. Corsets, sold regu-
larly at \$1, only large sizes, 24 to 30.
Saturday Night 69c
CORSETS—E. T. Corsets, sold in the regu-
lar way for 75c, sizes 24 to 30.
Saturday Night 56c
VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Summer Vests,
manufacturers' samples, worth 18c to 20c.
Saturday Night 1 shilling
PARASOLS—Ladies' Black Silk Gloria
Parasols, fancy handles, worth \$1 50.
Saturday Night \$1 25
VEILING—Black and Colored Silk Net
Veiling, worth 18c.
Saturday Night 1 shilling
DRAPERIES—Fancy Tinsel Draperies,
worth 1 shilling and 15c.
Saturday Night 10c
HATS—Men's Fine Felt Hats, in all shades,
worth \$1.
Saturday Night 69c
SOCKS—Men's Black Cotton Socks, fast
colors, worth 15c.
Saturday Night 3 for 25c
UNDERWEAR—Men's Balbriggan Under-
wear, worth 80c.
Saturday Night 65c
SHIRTS—Men's Fine Black Sateen Shirts,
fast colors, worth \$1.
Saturday Night 69c
SHIRTS—Men's Flannelette Top Shirts,
good value at 40c.
Saturday Night 35c
HOSE—Men's All-Wool Bicycle Hose,
worth 65c.
Saturday Night 45c
BELTS—Men's Bicycle Belts, worth 30c.
Saturday Night 15c
UNDERWEAR—Men's Fine Cotton Un-
derwear, worth 30c.
Saturday Night 25c
SOCKS—Men's Seamless Cotton Socks,
ribbed tops, worth 10c.
Saturday Night 4 for 25c

ON FIRST FLOOR.

OVERCOATS—Men's Fawn and Blue
Spring Overcoats, silk lined, worth \$10.
Saturday Night \$7 50
SUITS—Men's odd lines in good Tweed
Suits, worth \$9.
Saturday Night \$6 40
SUITS—Men's Fine Tweed and Serge Suits,
worth \$5.
Saturday Night \$3 75
SUITS—Men's Black Suits, fine worsted,
worth \$7 50.
Saturday Night \$4 50
SUITS TO ORDER—Men's All-Wool
Tweed Suits, made to order, all the new
shades, worth \$17.
Saturday Night \$14 25
SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Blue All-Wool
Biset Suits, to order, worth \$15 50.
Saturday Night \$14 90
SUITS—Boys' 3-Piece Fine Suits, worth
\$8.
Saturday Night \$3 98
SUITS—Boys' Cream Braided Wash Suits,
worth \$2.
Saturday Night \$1 50

SUITS—Boys' Blue and White Duck Blouse
Suits, worth \$1.
Saturday Night 75c
SUITS—Boys' Blue and Pink Stripe Duck
Kilt Suits, worth \$1.
Saturday Night 79c
SUITS—Boys' Blue and White Stripe Suits,
Galatea Cloth, worth \$1 25.
Saturday Night \$1
WRAPPERS—Your choice of 40 Cambric
Wrappers, worth \$1 75.
Saturday Night 59c
CAPES—Ladies' Capes in tweed and plain
cloth, worth \$1 25 to \$3 50.
Saturday Night 45c
DRESSES—16 only, Children's Dresses,
sizes 4 to 12 years, worth \$1 50 to \$3 50.
Saturday Night \$1
SKIRTS—Ladies' Tweed Skirts, our own
make, worth \$4. 8 Gore.
Saturday Night \$2 35
UNDERSKIRTS—Tweed Underskirts, fine
plaiting round bottom of Skirt, worth \$2.
Saturday Night 50c

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas St.

Phone 791 London.