

The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON, Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Friday, May 31.

THE SITUATION TO DATE.

Recent bye-elections for the Dominion House of Commons have shown that the tide has turned against trade restriction, against unnecessary taxation, against a prodigal waste of the money of the people.

Since Sir John Abbott gave up the reins to the late Sir John Thompson, the trade restrictionists, now in power at Ottawa, have not gained a seat, whereas Hon. Wilfrid Laurier has captured pivotal constituencies held by his opponents as soon as they have been opened.

The winning of Winnipeg by the Liberals, upon the withdrawal from public life of Sir John Macdonald's son, Hugh John, was no mere snatch victory. It was accentuated by a majority away up in the hundreds, and was succeeded by the capture of Vaudreuil, Que., by a Liberal, who took the seat vacated by an unseated Conservative. And within the past couple of months, the most signal triumph over the trade restrictionists of all—the winning by a leading Nova Scotia Liberal of the seat occupied for years by Sir John Thompson—was chronicled side by side with the announcement of the fact that in Vercheres, Que., neither the persistent coaxing of many Ministers, Local and Dominion, nor a big expenditure of bribery money, could win the constituency over to the trade restrictionists.

It is well known that not only in Nova Scotia and Quebec, but in Ontario and other western and eastern Provinces, the electors await with impatience, the opportunity to follow the example of Antigonish, which has sent to Parliament to succeed Sir John Thompson an able and progressive advocate of trade freedom, economy and progress.

Thus the majority of 48 chronicled as supporting the men now in power when the resolution of Sir Richard Cartwright was voted down cannot be taken as representing public opinion, any more than could the majority of 55 recorded for the same men on a similar occasion last year, be held to represent the views of the electorate in the present condition of affairs.

If, instead of voting down the common-sense resolution submitted by Sir Richard Cartwright, Parliament had supported it unanimously, and with one accord had begun to act up to it, how much more patriotic its conduct would have been, and how much better for every independent, self-supporting Canadian. The statement of facts, as set forth in the resolution voted down, was as follows:

"That the estimates for the fiscal year 1894-95 amount to the sum of \$35,517,152, independently of any further supplementary estimates which may be brought down.

"That the said sum of \$35,517,152 is in excess of the amount expended in 1893-94 by the sum of \$22,127.

"That the deficit for the year 1893-94 amounts to \$1,210,322. That the deficit for the present year is estimated by the Minister of Finance at \$4,500,000.

"That from statements made by the Ministers of the Crown in this House it appears that our existing obligations for railway subsidies and for public works now in progress will involve a further outlay of \$20,000,000, computed as follows:

"For railway subsidies now voted, \$5,729,000. For the St. Lawrence canals, \$6,000,000. For the Trent Valley Canal, \$5,000,000.

"For the Intercolonial Railway and minor works, \$1,000,000. Total, \$20,729,000.

"The interest on which sum, together with the subsidy provided by the statute to be paid on account of a fast Atlantic service, will entail an addition to our already very heavy annual fixed charges of \$1,400,000.

"That inasmuch as enormous sums of money are exacted from the people of Canada which are not paid into the treasury, and inasmuch as the burdens of the people are thereby greater and unnecessarily increased, and it is of the most importance to the well-being of the community that not only should the present extravagant expenditure be diminished, but that the said burdens should be reduced as largely and speedily as possible, it is expedient that in making provision to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, as recommended in the speech from the throne, the existing tariff be so modified that it may be made a tariff for revenue only."

Since Sir Richard submitted this statement of Canada's present financial condition—at least, so far as the men now in power have deemed it wise to reveal it—the Finance Minister has handed in supplementary estimates, to meet which he demanded and will get another \$1,142,206, making in all \$39,869,258. This is a colossal annual expenditure for a country with the population of Canada, which has had no war debt, and heavy pensions resulting therefrom to meet.

That it is high time that a change

were brought about the electors in recent bye-elections have decreed. The majority in Parliament no longer represents public sentiment. The Ministers effectively proved this when they first made every preparation to hold an election in the spring of this year, and then, after they had thrown the country into a turmoil, and had discovered that the large majority of the electors were against them, they finally backed out, and without a legitimate excuse for their conduct, called a summer session of Parliament.

These men ordered that the statement of fact should be voted down, because of its truthfulness. When the electors are given the opportunity they in turn will be voted down and out.

POINTS.

And now the various church parliaments—at which there will be as good chairmanship, as lively discussion, and about as much human nature as at Ottawa.

Dr. Montague ought to be mayor of Chicago, the "Windy City."

Frederick Locker Lampson has been getting a half-column obituary notice in the London Times on the supposition that he was dead. What pleasant things the preachers and newspapers do say about people—after they are dead!

Sir Hibbert Tupper seems to want something he hasn't got, and he won't be happy till he gets it.

At Ellis Island, off New York, the son of an English earl is detained under the act which prohibits the landing of paupers in the United States. There will doubtless be a rush of American heirs-esses to see who will first take the titled penniless out of pawn.

In Ohio McKinley has been turned down, and at Ottawa the high-tax majority has been reduced. The pendulum is on the swing, and it will not in our time swing back to high tariff.

The Montreal Witness says that, next to drink, waste is the greatest cause of poverty. Is this a sly jibe at balloon sleeves?

The per capita wealth of the United States is \$1,036. Many a man would take \$1,000 cash and call it square.

That was a keen thrust by Mr. Davies, M.P., when he said that if the foreigner paid the duty the manufacturer who received the rebate on exported goods was getting something he never paid for.

Sir William Harcourt's declaration for a continued gold standard was a heavy blow at bi-metallicism. Britain's financial policy shapes that of the world. Germany has frankly confessed that an international bi-metallic conference without Britain would be a chimera.

Japan may discover that it will be harder to keep Formosa than it was to win it. That has been the experience of every colonizing nation except Britain, and even she has had a good deal of miscellaneous experience.

Though "Tribby" was so popular in book form, its publication in Harper's Monthly caused a large number of protesting letters to be sent to the editor.

Who says the power of imagination is falling? Jules Verne is 79 years of age, yet he writes stories for six hours a day, and has spoken for work ahead for two years.

There can be little objection to Henry Irving's knighthood. He always acted beyond reproach.

The late Secretary of State Gresham was born in a log cabin. Experience seems to prove that in the road to greatness, in America, at least, "the cottage leaves the palace far behind."

The Guelph Herald thinks that the Imperial Government will not permit Newfoundland to discriminate in favor of United States goods against those of fellow-subjects. Why not? Canada does it right along. We collect far more taxes on British than on United States imports of equal value.

A prominent physician says the cocaine habit is worse than even morphinism in the insidiousness of its growth, its blasting destructiveness, and in the number of its victims.

It is natural that the Dominion Government should postpone its fall until after summer.

One of the best founded tributes paid to this city is the invariable declaration of citizens who go abroad that they always come back from sojourning elsewhere with the conviction that from point of desirability as a place in which to live, few centers of population can begin to compare with the Forest City. Let us all unite to promote its interests!

NEW PAVEMENTS FOR LONDON.

London is going to call upon both asphalt and brick paviors for tenders for paving one of its streets. The manufacturers of vitrified brick should seize this opportunity to convince the public that the article they manufacture is the cheapest and best paving material in existence.—Toronto News.

There is an excellent opportunity for convincing argument. Londoners want

the best, and therefore the cheapest, most enduring, and best-adapted pavement that is in the market. And they want it now for a portion of their streets. But they cannot indulge in costly experiments.

HOW PUBLIC MONEY IS SQUANDERED.

As illustrating the manner in which the tax burdens of the Canadian public are piled on by the men now in power at Ottawa, the "Advertiser" has already given numerous facts and figures, proving that in recent years millions of dollars have been squandered. Here is an illustration in a new field.

But the other day George R. Cockburn was a Toronto schoolmaster. He was careful of his stipend, and he married well. Then he aspired to be a Parliamentary representative, and he was elected M. P. for Center Toronto. Still ambitious, he looked for a Cabinet position, and truth to tell, among the fifteen or sixteen members of the present Government at Ottawa, there are several men of less ability than Mr. Cockburn.

To solace his wounded feelings, when Clarke Wallace was taken and he was left, Mr. Cockburn was sent to Chicago as Canadian commissioner at the recent exhibition. His receipted bills for personal expenses have now been presented to Parliament. They form a striking object lesson. Once in Chicago, Mr. Cockburn was no longer the simple educator of youth. No knight, no baron, no prince, could have spent public money with greater freedom than this Toronto M. P. He charged the taxpayers \$20 a day for his board and lodging alone, and when it came to extras, in the shape of whisky, champagne, beer, theater tickets and tips to almost every description of person he met with, Mr. Cockburn seems to have acted as a veritable Sir Bountiful with public money. In today's issue we give, from our Ottawa correspondent, Mr. Cockburn's remarkable bills in detail.

House and Lobby

The Government Proposes to Alter the Superannuation Act—Significant Infrequency of Public Accounts Committee Meetings—London's Delayed Census Returns—Mr. Gibson's Interesting Catechism—Divorce Cases.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)

Ottawa, Ont., May 30.—Today Mr. Foster moved the introduction of his bill to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act, but was not in a position to inform the House of his reason for its introduction, the explanation he gave being too obscure to enable the House to deal with the bill intelligently or to say whether or not it should pass its first reading.

Mr. Laurier protested against its first reading until the Minister of Finance gave the House further information. Mr. McMullin said the Minister of Finance had probably found the superannuation of efficient Government officials profitable, where places were required for relations of the Minister.

Mr. Foster admitted that by the bill the Government were taking power to discriminate whether the full or part rate of superannuation should be paid to any retiring official.

Mr. Landerkin failed to secure an answer to his question as to whether the Governor-General makes any recommendations to the Imperial Government with respect to the conferring of Imperial honors on Canadians, or, if not, do such recommendations emanate from his Excellency personally?

Mr. Foster referred him to some British blue book, but persisted in his refusal to give a direct answer.

Mr. Lister drew attention to the infrequency of meetings of the Public Accounts Committee, where some of the most important work of the session is transacted. He had no doubt the infrequency of meetings of this committee did not tend to popularize it among honorable gentlemen opposite, and an emphasis of this fact was found in the manner in which they burked the committee.

There had been but three meetings of the committee this session, and he thought that at least the committee should sit twice a week. The disclosure in connection with the Curran Bridge scandal, and the developing of a score of other scandals, was the result of the inquiry held by this committee into the relationship between the Government and Contractor St. Louis. If the Government were sure of the ground they stood on, they would not be afraid of having a little light let in upon their doings.

The committee together would justify the belief that they find it better to let well enough alone without facilitating or courting investigation.

Hon. David Mills called attention to the delay in bringing down the returns regarding the census of the city of London he had moved for three years ago. Every year he had been promised that the returns would be laid on the table of the House, but they were still kept back. It was evident the Government had no intention of bringing it down if they could help it. The census had been framed to meet the Government's purpose, for which they were now being used, and as the Government were aware that the returns he asked for would dispel many of the pleasant theories set up for campaign purposes by the Government and its supporters, and the opening of canals. The bill met with the usual opposition. Finally the two clauses were amended agreeably to Mr. Charlton, but yet the bill was not reported. The committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Davin's resolution in favor of Women Suffrage was further debated. Mr. Laurier had moved an amendment against the resolution on the ground that the Province should fix the franchise. The debate was adjourned. Mr. Foster expressed himself in favor of the resolution.

The House then went into committee on the bill for the better observance of Sunday. Mr. Charlton said he would be content with the adoption of those clauses prohibiting Sunday newspapers and the opening of canals. The bill met with the usual opposition. Finally the two clauses were amended agreeably to Mr. Charlton, but yet the bill was not reported. The committee rose and reported progress.

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Mr. Gibson gave notice of the following questions. The answers will be of interest to the volunteer force: 1. Did Major-General Herbert tender his resignation last year as commander of the Canadian militia? If so, what reasons given? 2. Was the late Premier, Sir John Thompson, notified while in England by any member of the Government of General Herbert's resignation, and what action if any was taken thereon? 3. Is Gen. Herbert absent on leave from what date, and how long? 4. Is he expected to resume the position he occupied?

5. Who is now discharging the duties of general commanding the forces? 6. Does the Government contemplate any change in the law so as to permit of the appointment of a Canadian officer as general commanding?

SENATE. The Senate Divorce Committee met under the chairmanship of Senator Kirchhoff. The application of Julia Ethel Chute to be allowed to proceed for a divorce in forma pauperis was considered. Mr. Gemmill appeared for the petitioner, and gave evidence of her inability to pay the crown fee of \$200. The committee decided to report in favor of remitting the fees.

In the application of Mr. Loop Sewell O'Neil for a divorce from his wife, Mr. Hoag, Q.C., appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Gemmill for the defense. Defendant asked that the application for the divorce here be not proceeded with until an action for separation, now pending in the Quebec courts, had been determined.

The committee took up the case of Mrs. Faulding, of Ottawa, for a divorce from her husband, who, by the evidence, appeared to have been living in New York and other places with another woman as his wife. Mr. Gemmill and Mr. Lewis, of Toronto, for the petitioner. The committee determined on reporting in favor of the petitioner. Faulding, lived in Ottawa, Montreal and Sherbrooke.

The next case was that of W. W. Colton for a divorce from his wife. Before entering upon the evidence, Mr. Skimpton, of Kingston, as counsel for the wife, asked that the petitioner furnish moneys for the payment of his wife's counsel and witnesses in order to defend the application. Mr. Gemmill and Mr. May appeared for the petitioner. The evidence in the case will be heard tomorrow. Colton was ordered to put up \$30 a day, and also to pay the expenses of any witnesses Mrs. Colton might call.

NOTES. The banking and commerce committee this morning agreed to report a bill amending the act relating to the Manitoba and Northwest Loan Company. The bill incorporating the Bankers' Life Association of Canada was taken up, but not passed.

Col. O'Brien said to your correspondent this afternoon that he had never before entered upon the evidence, Mr. Skimpton, of Kingston, as counsel for the wife, asked that the petitioner furnish moneys for the payment of his wife's counsel and witnesses in order to defend the application. Mr. Gemmill and Mr. May appeared for the petitioner. The evidence in the case will be heard tomorrow. Colton was ordered to put up \$30 a day, and also to pay the expenses of any witnesses Mrs. Colton might call.

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted urgency upon the Government demands for a credit of 250,000 francs to erect a monument to the memory of the French soldiers killed in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870.

Friday Bargain Day

May 31st, 1895.

The Banner Bargain Day of this Month. TO OUR READERS

Our daily and weekly announcements which have been so widely read during the past five years in both of the city dailies, will, in the future only be found in the columns of this journal. The other city daily, under new management (we presume), imagines this business cannot get along without their aid, and endeavors to impose upon us conditions which we cannot submit to. The large amount which we have been paying them will now go direct to our customers in the way of "Bargains" and "Snaps." To our customers who have been reading our Bargain Day Announcements in the Free Press, we ask you to leave us your name and address, and we will send you the ADVERTISER free of charge each week, this will keep you posted as to our movements. Let us have one thousand names on this last Friday of May—we are prepared for it.

BARGAIN DAY LIST

CHAPMAN'S

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

- 1st—10 pieces Black Grenadine, lovely goods for hot weather, worth 15c, to-day for 10c. 2nd—4 pieces Ombra Stripe Dress Goods for summer wear, worth 25c, for 15c. 3rd—7 pieces Small Check Dress Goods, worth 35c, for 25c. 4th—4 pieces Plaid Dress Goods, everyday price 35c, Friday for 25c. 5th—10 pieces Dark Ground Challie, beautiful goods, only 15c. 6th—2 pieces Black Luster, great bargain, only 25c. 7th—2 pieces Black Grenadine, worth 60c, Friday for 45c. 8th—7 pieces Broche Lustrene, worth 60c, to-day only 35c. 9th—7 pieces Art Muslin, light colors, worth 10c, for 5c. 10th—5 pieces Coin Spot Muslin for curtains, worth 20c for 15c, worth 25c for 17c.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

- 11th—10 pieces pink and white Striped Chambray, worth 8c, for 6 1/4c. 12th—5 pieces Tweed for Boys' Suits, regular price 35c, for 29c. 13th—Feather Ticking, best quality, worth 25c, for 18c. 14th—White Quilts for single beds, with or without fringe, worth 75c for 50c. 15th—5 pieces Plain Chambray, pink, blue and gray, worth 7 1/2c, for 5c. 16th—3 pieces Bleached T'will Sheetting, 80 inches wide, worth 35c, for 27c. 17th—10x4 White Quilts, with fringe, worth \$1, for 75c. 18th—Very fine Scotch Chambray, best shades of blue and pink, worth 18c, for 15c. 19th—6 pieces Spot Muslin, fine patterns, worth 12 1/2c, for 10c. 20th—4 pieces India Flannel Silk Mixture, worth 50c, for 39c. 21st—White Muslin, striped and checked, worth 12 1/2c for 10c. 22nd—Silk Embroidered Table Covers, 2 yards square, worth \$1 75 for \$1 20. 23rd—3 pieces Table Linen, unbleached, worth 63c, for 50c. 24th—Fine Ceylon Shirting, stripes and checks, worth 20c, for 12 1/2c. Great snap. 25th—Fine All-Wool Navy Serge for suits, worth 45c, for 33c.

SMALLWARE DEPARTMENT.

- 26th—Ladies' Black Silk Parasols, black handles, worth \$1 25, for 75c. 27th—Children's White Embroidery Collars, worth 10c, for 5c. 28th—Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, summer weight, spliced heels and toes, worth 50c, for 38c. 29th—Ladies' Tan Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced, worth 50c, for 38c. 30th—Ladies' Black Lisle Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 40c, for 30c. 31st—Ladies' Black Italian Silk Hose, spliced, worth \$1 for 82c. 32nd—Ladies' Colored Taffeta Gosses, worth 25c, for 15c. 33rd—Colored and Black Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c, for 15c. 34th—Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 5c each, for 7 for 25c. 35th—White Lawn Blouses, frilled collars and fronts, worth 65c, for 54c. 36th—Colored Chambray and White Shirt Waists, worth \$1 25, for \$1. 37th—Ladies' White Cambric Corset Covers and Drawers, lace trimmed, worth 25c, for 19c. 38th—Ladies' Colored Stripe Chambray Shirt Fronts, worth 75c, for 56c. 39th—Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, short sleeves and sleeveless, worth 25c, for 19c.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

- 40th—Men's Heavy Suspenders, leather ends, worth 15c for 10c. 41st—Men's Fine Elastic Suspenders, worth 40c, for 25c. 42nd—Men's Gray Flannel Shirts, worth 80c, for 65c. 43rd—Men's Heavy Gingham Shirts, worth 75c, for 50c. 44th—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fast black, worth 75c, for 62 1/2c. 45th—Men's Black and Brown Fur Felt Hats, worth \$2, for \$1 59. 46th—Men's Heavy Overalls, assorted patterns, worth \$1, for 75c. 47th—Men's Seamless Cotton Socks, worth 12 1/2c, for 8c. 48th—Men's Fine Unlaundered Shirts, worth 75c, for 48c. 49th—Men's Fast Black Maco Cotton Socks, worth 18c, for 12 1/2c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

- 50th—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$9, for \$7. 51st—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$12, for \$8 25. 52nd—Men's Heavy and Strong Tweed Suits, worth \$7, for \$4 75. 53rd—Men's Good Tweed Pants, worth \$2 50, for \$1 80. 54th—Men's Light Tweed Pants, worth \$2, for \$1 40. 55th—Men's Fine Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75, for \$2. 56th—Children's Blue Serge Blouse Suits, worth \$1 50, for \$1 10. 57th—Boys' Serge Suits, worth \$1 75, for \$1. 58th—Boys' All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$3, snap for \$1 95. 59th—Boys' All-Wool Tweed Pants, worth 65c, for 49c.

ORDERED CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

- 60th—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, to order, worth \$14 50, for \$10 50. 61st—Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, to order, worth \$18, for \$15. 62nd—Men's Tweed Pants, to order, to-day for \$2. A snap.

LADIES' CAPE AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

- 63rd—Ladies' Capes, worth \$1 50 for \$1 10, worth \$2 75 for \$2, worth \$4 for \$3. 64th—Ladies' Print Suits, worth \$4 50, for \$3 75. 65th—Ladies' Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75, for \$1 40.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

- 66th—Large assortment of Fancy and Plain Leghorn Hats, worth 50c for 25c. 67th—Cream Chip Hats, worth 25c, for 15c. 68th—Large White Leghorn Hats, crimped rim, worth \$1 50, for \$1.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Lost Manhood

and vigor quickly restored. Varicocele, Nightly emissions, Impotence, etc., cured by the great Anderson's Nerve, Drugless, LONDON, ONT.