The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Thursday, March 28.

Daily Morning Advertiser

from now until close of Session

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ORDER NOW

THE ADVERTISER, London.

-Common sugar is now sold in Glasgow, Scotland, for three farthings a

-Prussia has a tax on all incomes over \$214, yet more than two-thirds of her citizens are exempt. "Protection," have it in Canada provails in

-Mr. Marter, the Opposition leader in the Legislature, allows Mr. Whitney to do the most of the talking. Does this foreshadow the deposition of the man of many turnings?

-The last Dominion gerrymander does not come into force until after a dissolution of Parliament. Therefore the bye-elections in Haldimand and elsewhere will be held in the old constituencies, but with revised lists of

-Kent Conservatives yesterday put up Mr. Patterson as their candidate at the next Dominion general election. It age disposal for the whole city, and inis only a ruse to keep the rank and file | telligently devise a scheme for that purin line, as long before the general election Mr. Patterson expects to be Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

-We have been disposed not to put much reliance upon the report that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has resigned his position as a Cabinet Minister. No gentleman of that name has ever been | City Council. known to give up office, once he has got hold of it, unless compelled to do so, or for the purpose of taking a more | ginning of the trouble. Another diffilucrative job.

-It never could be in the interests of the country, even if it were wise, to adopt a protective policy, to impose a tax with the view of preventing the diffusion of capital, in order that it might be concentrated in few hands. When a period of depression first came, who first felt it? It was the men without capital, who depended on their daily earnings for subsistence.-Hon. D. Mills,

-Our old friend, Col. Marvin Knowlton, now of Williamantic, Conn., sends us a copy of the Williamantic Journal souvenir edition, in which there is an interesting sketch of Col. Knowlton's | tinually assails the nostrils of passerscareer. Col. Knowlton's many friends by with the vilest of smells from its in this neighborhood will be glad to learn that he has recently enjoyed tion with such public institutions as the much better health. The souvenir Journal is a credit to the enterprising city in which it is printed.

-Mr. Whitney, on behalf of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, opposed the Government measure providing that ten men on any jury shall be competent to return a verdict. This provision should have been unanimously indorsed, and one is at a loss to understand the opposition raised to it. Justice has often been defeated in Canada by the standing out of one man, unduly influenced, on a jury. The recalcitrant juryman's occupation will

now be gone -At a meeting at Guelph recent Mr. G. B. Ryan, a well-known merchant and a life-long Conservative, made what is described as "one of the most effective speeches ever given from a political platform in that city." Mr. Ryan said that he had always been a Conservative, and had voted for the National Policy, but after sixteen years' experience he now publicly denounced it as a sham, a fraud and a robbery. Mr. Ryan's utterances created a profound impression. He is a large employer of labor, and knows whereof he

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S RESIG-NATION.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto World explains, on what he asserts is undoubted authority, that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has resigned his position as Dominion Minister of Justice because he believes that instead of holding a summer session of Parliament the Cabinet should have dissolved the House and gone to the

In ordinary cases the Prime Minister is regarded as an autocrat in questions of policy with regard to the duration of Parliament, but on the present occasion, it seems, the understanding was that a session should be avoided. And at the eleventh hour, Premier Bowell "funked," much to the disgust not only of his Minister of Justice-who had prepared his report on the Manitoba school case with a dissolution, and not a session, in view-but of a very large number of Conservatives throughout the country.

They had been told to rush their conventions, to get ready at once for dissolution. They had washed their dirty linen in public in dozens of constituencies, and all of no avail. Their needless expenditure of time, labor, money, and their exposure of their domestic troubles was all to no purpose-the edict went forth, "We cannot now face the public; we have been fooling you; the elections may not take place for a

All this in the face of such strong and unqualified declarations as the following, from the pen of the Conservative M. P. for Cardwell, in the Montreal Gazette: "There is practically no margin left for doubt that the Dominion Government has decided to appeal to the electorate as soon as the new voters' lists have been completed. It is now the end of February, and if an intention of holding another session of Parliament before dissolution existed, the proclamation summoning the members for the dispatch of business would by this time have been issued. The political activity everywhere is confirmation of the purpose to dissolve, which Ministers make no efforts to conceal in their public utterances."

Sir Charles Tupper seems to have been trifled with also, or he would not now resign his seat in the Cabinet. It is made more than ever apparent that Premier Bowell is a leader who cannot lead. His followers pine for the strong. guiding hand of a Thompson or a Mac-

INTELLIGENTLY DEVISED CITY SEWERAGE A PRESSING NE-CESSITY.

The Medical News says that even in filter basins at the rate of 2,000,000 gallons per acre per day. This same result has been accomplished by the London asylum sewage system. Once the sewage water filters through the soil and into the drains which carry it into Carling's creek, it is, on the assurance of sanitary experts, fit for domestic consumption.

Whether or not this system of disposing of the sewage of this city will ultimately be adopted, remains to be seen. But every year it is made apparent that in the near future our civic authorities must grapple with the question of sew-

There is now before the Supreme Court at Ottawa a suit to which residents of South London are parties, and in which a portion of the defense for running sewage into dangerous proximity to a man's residence is the allegation that the sewer was countenanced and devised by the

No matter how this suit is settled it must be evident that this is but the beculty in the disposal of London sewage was chronicled in the report of the last meeting of the City Board of Health, and still another has been a standing menace to the health of residents in the fourth and fifth wards for years past. We refer to the diversion into Carling's creek of sewage from the Military School and other premises. In South London the problem is probably the more pressing, because the nature of the soil makes it difficult for houseowners to put down cesspools, which at best are but makeshifts. But all over the city the sewerage problem crops up and calls for settlement. It presents itself even on Dundas street, with its badly equipped sewer that congutter openings. It crops up in connec-Aged People's Home, the medical attendants of which assert that the taxpayers pay as much for drugs because of defective drainage as would provide the improvement. And so it is in many other parts of the city. Our authorities keep putting down sewers here and drains there, temporary attempts to meet local wants are made that are ludicrously ineffective, and no intelligent plan is pursued.

Surely the time must soon come when the sewerage of the city shall be reorganized and a proper system resolved on and upheld which will apply to the whole city. If by the aid of science a portion of the cost to the taxpayers can be recouped by turning the sewage to account for producing food for the people, so much the better.

ELECTRICAL POSSIBILITIES.

At the Stevens Institute of Technology, Cincinnati, a few days ago, Prof. Hiram Forbes stated that within the next half-century two-thirds of the labor now done by men and women will doubtless be performed by electricity. "The toil of the agriculturist will be most materially lightened by this

cheapened, household drudgery cleaned up and sweetened, and every department of human enterprise and effort materially helped." Will society at large be benefited by these improvements? We believe that it will, though temporary disadvantage to many will result. The problem of the future will be how best to manage the labor-saving agencies as to give each member of the

community a fair share of the benefits

accruing from their operation. RECRUITS FOR SIR OLIVER. Yesterday in the Legislature the unique spectacle was presented of the Conservative Opposition following the down the proposal that the Ontario Government officers should be selected by vote of the electors, instead of by those to whom they are responsible for the proper performance of their

When the Patrons voted with the Government against the foolish want of confidence motion which Mr. Marter and his associates have insisted on putting forward, they are denounced by the Conservative papers as having gone hopelessly "Grit."

By similar reasoning the Patrons can now assert that the Conservative Opposition has also joined the triumphant Liberal forces!

Sir Oliver looks on and smiles.

EVIDENCE FOR MANUFACTURERS The following interesting letter from well-known firm of manufacturers, which was published in 1882, will prove

not uninteresting at the present time, particularly as the general situation is the same now as then:

Brantford, Feb. 25, 1882. To the Editor of the Expositor: Sir,-In an article in yesterday's Telegram anent the duties we pay, the \$6,000 mentioned by Mr. Paterson (in the House) is a direct tax caused by the N. P. We ascertained this by tabulating the total amount of goods purchased during the year immediately preceding the N. P., finding the duty on them under the old tariff and the duty on them under the new. The difference is some \$6,000. If our business has increased 100 per cent, as the Telegram asserts, this direct tax is simply increased in a corresponding ratio, while the benefits we derive from it by protection to our manufactured articles are simply nil, as we never had any competition from foreign machinery. Yours, THE WATEROUS E. W. CO.

London manufacturers that we could name have had a similar experience. What they ask is free raw material and a revenue tariff, and they can hold their own in Canada and extend their markets in the outside world.

DOMINION CABINET CHANGES.

The Cabinet changes officially announced yesterday were foreshadowed sewage water can be converted into in these columns days ago, and denied pure drinking water by sand filtration by the high tax organs. J. C. Patterson, M. P. for Huron since the last bye-election, retires from the Cabinet, and will be sent to Manitoba as Lieutenantbe sent to Manitoba as Lieutenant- must have been drugged. At Little Rock Governor, in spite of the opposition of he left the coach to walk up and down the people of that Province, it being deemed necessary to send a man who can be relied on to take the Cabinet view of Manitoba questions at this stage. Hon. A. R. Dickey, of Nova Scotia, becomes Minister of Militia, and Dr. Montague, of Haldimand, Secretary of State. The last-named will have to go back for re-election, and it is likely that the contest will be brought on prior to the filling of other seats which have been left vacant for more than a year. Not much courage is displayed by this expedient. Dr. Montague is a fluent talker, and has forced himself into the Cabinet on that score alone, for he has made no standing for himself off the public platform. It is understood that the proclamation to the Indians of Haldimand will be issued in the Queen's name immediately.

> OUR FARM PRODUCE EXPORTS. Some interesting returns regarding the exports of Canadian farm produce during the year 1894 are given in the report of the Minister of Agriculture, just published. While there were imported into Canada last year 4,132 cattle, 36,771 sheep, 197 pigs and 1,663 horses and mules, there were exported 82,217 cattle and 121,304 sheep. The following table gives comparisons of ship-

| ments to the United K | ingdom: | |
|-----------------------|---------|------------------|
| amount to the total | Cattle. | Sheep. |
| 890 | 122,182 | 43,780 |
| 891 | 118 547 | 32,157 |
| 892 | 98,755 | 15,932 |
| 893 * | 80,899 | 1,780 121,304 |

*For ten months only. Prof. McEachran reports that not a single animal exported showed any sign in the least degree suspicious of contagious disease. The inspections before shipment were rigidly carried out; 80 cattle and 17 sheep were either detained or rejected by the inspectors, 16 of which were lame or injured in the land transport, 2 were in poor condition from age, 2 were found affected with tuberculosis, 1 with mange and 59 with lumpjaw. The sheep rejected were lame or injured. The animals collected for shipment came from all parts of the Dominion, with the exception of British Columbia, and the fact or their freedom from lung disease is an evidence of the healthy state of Canadian cattle. The inspection was in every case made by daylight

High water mark has been reached in the cheese industry. Since 1868, when this country began to turn its attention to the export of cheese, the shipments have steadily increased-a result largely due to the enterprise of Canadian dairymen, supplemented by the aid of the respective governments. The exports last year amounted to 154,977,480 pounds, of wheh 15,439,198 went to Great Britain. The value was \$15,488,191. The exports of butter, while not up to 1893, at least show a great improvement over some recent years. The total exports amounted to 5,534,621 pounds, valued at \$1,095,588. There is also an increase in the exports of eggs and poultry. What is needed in each department, to increase our sales abroad, is first-class products and a lowered Canadian tariff on those articles which we must accept in payment. Britain imposes no tax on agent," said he. "The work of the what we send her.

HOW HUTTON ESCAPED

From a Deputy United States Marshal at Little Rock.

How the Bold Diamond Swindler Arrested at St Marys Had Worked the Game All Over the States.

The American Express officials here yesterday received from Superintendent Hulbert, of the Southern Express Company, a circular containing photographs of Henry Smythe, alias H. T. Jackman, alias R. L. Miller, alias Hutton; who was arrested in St. Marys on Premier and his supporters in voting | Saturday last at his old game of fleecing manufacturing jewelers or express companies. It also contained a fac simile of the man's writing and a list of the goods obtained by false pretences in Augusta, Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, Ga. Hutton, or whatever his name is, was in St. Louis on March 16, and the Post-Dispatch of that city contains the following account of his escape from deputy United States marshal:

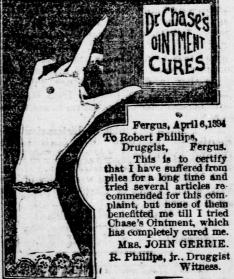
"His plan of operation is to go into country town and inquire around until he picks out some firm with exceptionally good credit. Then he sits down and writes to some wholesale house in express company will probably deliver to a local man. In case they do, he asks that the firm kindly notify him, and he will appear to take enarge of the order. Naturally the wholesale, merchant in the big city would send this order there, thinking it a bona fide one. pay the charge and clear out with the diamonds, or whatever he may have purchased."

"This game was worked successfully all over the western and southern country until last September, when the United States postal authorities at San Francisco got on to him and arrested him at San Lorenzo, Cal., where he had worked some of the San Francisco merchants. He also was wanted at Macon, Mo., Kirksville, Mo., and Chicago, Ill. As the Missouri authorities wanted him badly, and the cases against him were considered good, he was placed in charge of United States Deputy Marshal Henry Miller, of San Francisco, on Nov. 8, and started for St. Louis. His wife and 5-year-old child accompanied him in all his travels though the country, and his wife pleaded so pitifully to be allowed to come with him east that this permission was granted. Friends obtained passes for her and the child, and they occupied berths in the same sleeper with the offficer and prisoner. Miller and Smythe occupied one berth, and the mether and child another. As a precaution Miller made the man sleep without any of his clothes, but that did not prevent his eventual escape. By Monday the travelers had reached Texarkana, on the Iron Mountain. Everything had pros-pered, and Miller felt no suspicion of danger. Mrs. Smythe had been very pleasant all the way. This day, as on the others, she made coffee in the coach—she had been preparing her meals the entire distance. Miller drank some of it in the morning and it made him very ill. He has thought since it the platform to get the air, watching very closely meanwhile the forward end of the car. The back door was locked and he felt secure in that direction, When the train moved out he jumped aboard, but there was no Smythe to be seen. Search failed to locate him, and upon investigation it was found that while Miller was on the platform some watermen had opened the rear door, and Smythe had slipped past them. The deputy wired the Little Rock authorities of the circumstances and when he arrived in St.Louis on Nov.13 he told his story here, but the swindler seemed to have made good his escape. Work on him was begun all over again, and his on his trail. On Nov. 27 he appeared in Tuskahoma, I. T., and played his game there on the Wells-Fargo Company. On Dec. 1 he showed his hand at Waelder. Texas, getting the better of the same company again. On Dec. 5 the Pacific Express Company was made a victim at Catoula, Texas. Then he laid low for a time, but on March 12 he got into the Southern at Gainesboro, Ga., and again at Hopkinsville, Ky., three Tays later. In these five operations he succeeded in swindling the express com-

panies out of about \$10,000, as they have to stand all such losses.' Coming to Canada, Smythe changed his name to Hutton and started to work the game from St. Marys. He secured diamonds from P. Birtwistle, this city. and had sent his letter to Hamilton and Toronto firms. An item in a trade paper detailing Smythe's modus operandi put the Hamilton people on their guard, and his subsequent capture on Saturday is well known.

MIDDLESEX.

On the evening of the 21st the Epworth League of the Methodist Church, Dorchester, held their littrary entertainment, and those who attended enjoyed a treat. After a short programme Rev. R. J. Treleaven, the popular pas-tor of the Methodist Church, Aylmer, delivered his lecture, "Say So." The reverend gentleman was not only entertaining, but highly instructive, his earnest words carrying with them an inspiration that will surely bear fruit.



"My six-year-old daughter, Bella, was afflicted with eczema for 24 months, the principal seat of eruption being behind her ears. I tried almost every remedy I saw advertised, bought innumerable medicines and soaps, and took the child to medical specialists in skin diseases, but without result. Finally, a week ago, I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and the first application showed the curative effect of the Remedy. We have used only one-sixth of the box, but the change is very marked; the cruption has all disappeared, and I can confidently say my child is cured. (Signed) MAXWELL JOHNSTON 119 Anne St., Toronto (

112 Anne St., Toronto 6 Sold by all dealers, or on receipt of price, 60c. Address, EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

BARGAIN DAY.

Bargain Day is essentially citizens' day. We ask you to trade on Friday so as to give a full day on Saturday to our thousands of customers from a distance. We also make it well worth your while. The list below speaks volumes. We are showing the best value and the best assortment of Drygoods in London. Try us.

and writes to some wholesale house in one of the large cities, of which the country town is tributary, and orders a bill of goods. Say, if a jewelry store is selected, he will order \$1,000 worth of diamonds. He next goes to the head of the firm and tells him that they both bear the same name. He (Smythe) has just ordered a bill of goods which the express company will probably deliver

Dress Goods Department.

1st-25 pieces Dark and Light Challies, worth 25c yard, on Friday for 15c 2nd-10 pieces All-wool Cashmere, 46 inches wide, worth 65c, Friday for 3rd—10 pieces All-wool Debiege, 42 inches wide, in assorted colors, a

bargain at 35c, on Friday for 25c. 4th-2 pieces only Black Figured Dress Goods, worth 4oc, for 3oc.

5th-6 pieces Black Figured Alpaca, worth 50c, Friday for 35c.

6th-5 pieces Corkscrew Serge, grand goods to wear, worth 6oc yard, Fri-

7th-10 pieces Heavy Flannel Serge, all wool, in navy, brown and black, worth 40c, Friday for 25c. 8th-3 pieces Heavy Check Dress Goods, for Bargain Day 25c.

9th-1 table Assorted Dress Trimmings, worth from 15c to 30c, your choice on Friday for 10c.

10th—6 pieces Art Muslin, for Friday Bargain Day only 3c.
11th—7 pieces Art Muslin, nice light colors, worth 10c, for 7c.

Staple Department,

12th—Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 20c, Friday for 15c. 13th—Reversible Cretonnes, in dark colors, worth 15c, for 10c. 14th-Large Size Bed Spreads, colored, new goods, worth \$1 25, for \$1. 15th—Unbleached Twill Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 22c, for 18c. 16th—Unbleached Table Damask, 56 inches wide, worth 32c, for 25c. 17th—Tapestry Table Covers, garnet and blue, new goods, worth \$1 25,

18th—36-inch Twill Cotton, very fine, worth 15c, for 121/2c. 10th-36-inch Heavy Bleached Cotton, worth 10c, for 81/2c. 20th—Bleached Table Damask, worth 50c, Friday for 36c. 21st-10 pieces English Long Cloth, slightly soiled, worth 10c, for 61/4 c.

22nd—1 table Dress Sateens, beautiful goods, worth 18c, for 121/2c. 23rd-4 pieces All-wool Flannel Shirting, worth 38c, for 25c. 24th-Moleton Skirting, with fancy border, 36 inches wide, worth 25c, for

25th—I bale Heavy Sheeting Cotton, 36 inches wide, worth 9c, for 7 1-2c; 14 yards for \$1.

26th-3 pieces Fine Angola Shirting, unshrinkable, worth 20c, for 12 1-2c. 27th—Full size White Quilts, toilet patterns, worth \$1 50, Friday for \$1 25. 28th-30 ends Tweed, in lengths of from 11/4 to 4 yards, will be sold on Friday at Bargain prices.

Smallware Department.

29th-White Cambric Handkerchiefs, worth 5c, on Friday 8 for 25c. 30th—Colored Silk Ties, all silk, worth 35c, Friday for 25c. 31st-New Dress Laces, I table full, special for today in cream, white and

butter, worth 15c, for 10c. 32nd-Ladies' Tan and Black Laced Kid Gloves, for Friday 25c. 33rd-Cream and White Maltese Lace, worth 5c yard, Friday 10 yards for

34th-Ladies' All-wool Cashmere Hose, worth 6oc pair, on Friday for 45c. 35th-Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, seamless, worth 25c, for 18c.

36th-Ladies' White Cambric Night Gowns, trimmed with Embroidery and Insertion, worth \$1 25, Friday for 98c. 37th—Ladies' White Skirts, trimmed with wide Embroidery, worth 85c, for

38th-White Cambric Corset Covers, worth 25c, Friday for 16c. 39th—Colored Silk Pompons, for fancy work, worth 20c dozen, for 10c

40th—Dress Shields, worth 10c, Friday for 5c. 41st-Dress Steels, worth 18c dozen, Friday for 10c. 42nd—Fancy White Metal Buckles, worth 35c, Friday 25c. 43rd-Fancy Quill Splashers, worth 10c, for 8c.

Readymade Clothing Department.

44th-Men's All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$6, for \$4 50. 45th-Men's All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10, for \$8 25; worth \$8, for \$6 50, on Friday.

46th-Men's All-wool Worsted Suits, worth \$15, for \$11 50. 47th-Youths' All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$7 50, for \$5 50. 48th-Boys' 3-piece Tweed Suits, worth \$4, for \$2 25. 49th-Boys' 3-piece Tweed Suits, worth \$5, for \$3 75. 50th—Boys' 2-piece Tweed Suits, worth \$4, for \$5 25.

51st—Boys' Fine All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$3, for \$2 25. 52nd—Men's Fine All-wool Tweed Pants, worth \$3, for \$2.

Gents' Furnishings Department

53rd-Men's Top Shirts, assorted patterns, worth 75c, for 5oc. 54th-Men's Gray Top Shirts, worth 50c, for 37 1-2c. 55th-Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, worth 6oc, for 45c. 56th-Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, worth 65c, for 49c. 57th-Men's Fine Linen Finish Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, for 6 for 25c. 58th-Men's All-pure Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 18c, for 12 1-2c. 59th-Men's All-Silk Ties, worth 25c, for 15c. 60th-Men's Nobby Black and Brown Fedora Hats, worth \$1 25, for \$1. 61st-Men's Umbrellas, steel rods, worth \$1 75, for \$1 37 1-2. 62nd—Boys' Tweed Caps, worth 15c, for 10c.

Special.

63rd—One thousand yards of White and Cream Lace, today only ic a yard.

TERMS CASH.

126-128 Dundas Street, London.