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JOHN CAMERON,

Press and Managing Director.

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

London, Thursday, June 27.

HAD FOR MANUFACTURERS, TOO.

Some time ago the "Advertiser" pointed out that one effect of the policy of high taxation, enforced by the men now in power at Ottawa, was to injure the smaller manufacturers and promote centralization and "combine" rule. Some of the "protectionist" authorities profess to see something illogical in the declaration that high taxation has helped one set of manufacturers and has wiped others out of existence. There is nothing illogical in the contention. Many manufacturers recognize the injury that is done to them, partly through the squeezing of the combine element and partly through the impairment of the purchasing power of their customers; and for this reason they heartily support the Liberal policy of a tariff for revenue only. We gave an instance of how an intelligent manufacturer had protested against the increase of the tax on agricultural implements, when it was proposed to burden the Canadian people with a so-called "protective" tariff, and this instance has called forth the criticism that it is queer that the same system can help one man—a Massey—and hurt another—a Watson. Manufacturers themselves easily understand the situation, and so does every intelligent citizen who is not blinded by prejudice. John Watson, of Ayr, made a good living in producing agricultural implements long before the "N. P." was thought of. He began with a very small capital, and before 1876, when a Parliamentary inquiry was ordered, had grown to be a prosperous and influential manufacturer. At that time he protested against the increase of the tax on agricultural implements, even though it might for a time put money into his pocket. He pointed out that with free coal, cheap iron, steel, paints, and other supplies, and with farmers living under a low tax rate, and, therefore, prosperous customers, the manufacturer in the country town could make a living. But he expressed the belief that if taxes on implements were increased, the taxes on raw material were added to, and the taxes on the farmers also increased, the smaller factories, which then dotted the country, would go to the wall. And so it has come about in the implement manufacturing business, as well as in other industries. And among the dozen and a half implement factories compelled to go out of business has been that so well conducted by this stalwart Canadian, John Watson. The centralization he feared has taken place, for nothing tends to centralization and to combinations more than the collection of public revenue for any other purpose than the use of the public. The same results attended the cotton industry in the west, as Mr. Bain, M.P., pointed out. The rich combine shut up the Dundas mill, which was a prosperous concern as far back as 1876, and for many years before, in order the more effectively to keep control of the prices, and the work people were set adrift. These are notorious facts, and they prove that many industries have been blighted by the great centralizing agency; many towns and villages have had factories wiped out that flourished in the midst of them under a revenue tariff; while the country generally has not profited by the centralization of the manufacturing power in a few places like Toronto and Montreal, but rather has been distinctly injured.

THE WAR ENDED.

The war on the Liberal Aldermen of the London City Council of 1895 has ended. Six months have been spent in the attempt to change the personnel of the Board of Aldermen, much money was spent in needless lawsuits, and what is the result? Mr. J. W. McCullum, a good citizen and faithful representative of No. 6 ward, has been deprived of his seat on a technicality that no one in the past had deemed it worth while to raise against a capable public servant, and his place is taken by Mr. John Marshall, another good citizen.

If the politicians who set out to deprive one-fourth of the members of the City Council of their seats could have foreseen that this would be the result of their attack, they certainly would not have joined together to spend so much time and money to bring upon themselves so thorough discomfiture. As it was, the lawyers alone profited by the litigation, which was altogether unnecessary.

A full year will elapse before the United States party nominations for the Presidential election of 1896 takes place, yet rival cities are already bidding for the respective great gatherings. Many of our neighbors must thrive on political excitement.

POINTS.

Hon. Mr. Ives, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, is in very bad health. Specialists say he must not return to Parliament this session. Summer Parliamentary work is killing. But the Ministers themselves are responsible for it. If they had consulted the public interests, Parliament would have met early, and adjourned by May 24. Here, too, a change is needed.

Municipal street railways have been as great a success in Leeds as in Glasgow. Probably few valuable franchises will be given into private hands in future.

According to the "Barrister," the average Canadian lawyer makes no more than \$1 50 a week. Yet we observe the crop of lawyers, like the crop of doctors, never fails, come the most blighting of frosts or long enduring droughts.

Australia, which has had a hard time of it, financially, is again picking up.

How quickly a man with a shady reputation is suspected of wrongdoing. When a rich Brooklyn miser was murdered, his dissolute son was at once jailed, though there was not a tittle of evidence produced to show that he had been guilty of parricide. If he had been a well-behaved young man, no one would ever have thought of him as the possible murderer.

The Boston Globe avers that "The burning question in Dominion circles just now is: Will Manitoba secede?" Manitoba has no more intention of seceding than she has of flying. She will go right on minding her own affairs, which is the most profitable employment of modern times.

The "sky-scraper" buildings in New York need deep foundations. A sky-scraper now in process of construction, has a foundation over 50 feet deep.

Germany's foreign commerce last year increased by over 8 per cent. Germany must be reckoned with in many fields.

The credit of Newfoundland is not altogether gone, despite the wastefulness of officialdom. Its new loan has been subscribed twice over by the British capitalists.

It would be well to inquire whether Mr. Foster, Dominion Finance Minister, has or not much money in the treasury at the present time. When there is a surplus the money is squandered on the most questionable of schemes; and when there is a scarcity of cash, the Government countenances the acceptance of money from speculators under such conditions as are calculated to mislead the British investor and bring Canadian credit into disrepute. Mr. Foster's "moments of weakness" occur far too often. The country needs a change.

And now paper telegraph poles! They are said to be composed of paper pulp in which borax and tallow are mixed; are lighter and stronger than wood, and unaffected by sun, rain or dampness.

They tell us that English novels are growing shorter, and none too soon. In the recent past, at least one-half of the average English story has been "padded"—words, words, words.

Over six and a quarter millions of voters are entitled to go to the polls at the ensuing general election in Great Britain; divided as follows:

England and Wales.....4,905,202
Scotland.....625,628
Ireland.....737,951

It is unfortunate that the Liberal measure of "one-man-one-vote" residential franchise has not been passed. Thousands of the rich men have the right to vote many times in one contest, thus killing the votes of their less wealthy neighbors. The man, not the property, should vote.

In the recent change of Government the bicycle scored as a factor. The private secretary of Lord Salisbury carried his first official message to Mr. Balfour, Conservative leader in the Commons, by means of a wheel. He had a fine roadway from Hatfield House to the Carlton Club.

The United States census report states that women have invaded every possible field of labor and are to be found in all vocations, save the army and navy. The census commissioner forgets that women, too, have invaded the battlefield—but on missions of mercy and not of slaughter.

In 1893 Newfoundlanders had \$15 per head in their savings banks; Canadians had only \$11 02. By the argument of the high tax rulers at Ottawa, Newfoundland is more prosperous than Canada. The savings banks deposits are far from being an infallible indication of a country's standing.

HE IS AT IT AGAIN.

The anonymous letter writer could not keep out of the differences that have arisen as to the placing of a pastor for Queen's Avenue Church in this city. He has been busily at work, writing communications under a variety of signatures, but all having a common object, to aggravate the difficulty, and to stir up bad blood. No wonder that such an one is ashamed to sign his name to his newspaper contributions. He cannot, however, have his anonymous attacks printed in the "Advertiser." This newspaper, in justice to the persons attacked, in justice to its readers, prints no anonymous, rib-stabbing communications.

ASPHALT GOES IN LONDON.

London City Council last night chose asphalt pavements to renew the roadways in the center of the city.

Two reasons are given for adopting this pavement. First, the property owners who will have to pay for the work are almost unanimously in favor of it; and secondly, information obtained trial is to the effect that it is the best from cities where it has had years of material offering for the price.

Our view is that asphalt is good if properly laid, and very infrequently broken into for pipe-laying or repairing. But it must be laid on the best possible foundation.

House and Lobby



Provoking Delays Resulting from Red-Tapeism—
How Canadian Vessel Owners Have Suffered—
Various Railway Matters Ventilated, and a
Row Results.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)

Ottawa, June 26.—In the House this afternoon Mr. Davies brought up an international question of the seizures of certain Canadian vessels by Russian men-of-war in Bering Sea in 1892, referring particularly to the two schooners Carmelite and McGowan, which were seized 40 miles from land for an alleged infringement of the Russian regulations. He was informed that the owners of these vessels had suffered \$50,000 loss, and could get no information as to the outcome of their claims for damage.

Sir Hilbert Tupper said that the cases were particularly distressing, as these people were suffering the consequences of delay, and had committed no offense and contravened no law. The Russian Government had conducted an ex parte examination into the facts as to the seizure of a number of Canadian vessels, and reported that four ships were not guilty of what they were charged with. Her Majesty's Government had within the last few days informed the Canadian Government that they were pressing for damages, and that the negotiations were proceeding. Sir Hilbert Tupper gave notice that he would discuss the subject on a motion going into supply.

Sir Richard Cartwright thought that the presence of some British gunboats patrolling Bering Sea would have a good moral effect both on the Russians and on the Americans, although, of course, they did not want to bring about any collision.

Sir Hilbert Tupper replied that the most prominent duty performed by British men-of-war last season in Bering Sea was to receive at the hands of the Americans two vessels which had been seized contrary to all regulations and contrary to law.

Col. Prior stated that the British Columbia members would like the British Government to send the men-of-war into that locality to look after the sealing. He thought the British Government should show more interest in patrolling those waters.

The matter then dropped.

Another long discussion on the rival claims and merits of the Coast Line and South Shore Railway, Nova Scotia, took place on the adjourned debate on Mr. Flinn's motion for papers, and was not concluded at 6 o'clock when the House rose.

At 8 o'clock private bills had precedence. In committee on the bill respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, Mr. Frazer moved to insert a clause that compels the company to provide for the unpaid bills of laborers and sub-contractors left in the hands of the company by Mr. Frazer, the main contractors. Mr. Coatsworth read a telegram setting forth that the company was willing to meet all claims if possible, and read an amending clause which he submitted would cover the case.

Mr. Davies said there was doubt about their jurisdiction, and to make the clause effective it should provide that the bill should not come into operation until the laborers' claims were paid. A long discussion ensued, and it was finally agreed to let the bill go back to the railway committee to consider the best draft of the required clause.

Mr. Cameron, of Inverness, resumed the discussion on Mr. Flinn's motion respecting the Coast Line and South Shore Railway. There was evidently a desire to talk against time for some ulterior purpose known only to parliamentary intriguers. Mr. Cameron occupied nearly the whole of the rest of the sitting. Messrs. McIsaac and Eorden also spoke. Mr. Knuback moved adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned near midnight.

A ROW.

The railway committee this morning considered the bill giving a federal charter to the South Shore Railway Company of Nova Scotia, incorporated by the Legislature of that Province in 1892. It was promoted by Mr. White, of Shelburne, and very strongly opposed by the friends of the Coast Line Railway Company.

Mr. Bingay, of Yarmouth, assisted Mr. White in presenting the bill, while Messrs. Forbes, Frazer, Casey, Lange, Her, Mulock, McIsaac and others opposed it.

The fight, which was warm from the start, waxed hotter and hotter, until the meeting moved into scenes of disorder transcending anything in the history of the committee, and resulting finally in an adjournment without reporting the bill. The Conservatives had been whipped in a vote for the bill in large numbers, and as it was a hot day and the atmosphere of the room was

AUSTRALIAN EXPERIENCE.

"I look upon protection, as applied to agriculture, as a hollow farce. If, for instance, there had been a duty placed on wool 40 years ago we would now have protectionists confusing hazy free-traders with the magnificent example of what protection had done for the great staple industry of Australia. The fact is, in the case of agriculture, as in the case of wool, we have such vast stretches of virgin soil and such a small population, that in the shortest space of time the temporary, selfish and illusory advantage of protection disappears. The moment our local market is supplied all our farmers are exposed to the vicissitudes of the free trade prices of the world.—Premier Reid of New South Wales.

A handy book for our readers in the country is the neat little volume by George F. Henderson, barrister, on "The Ditches and Watercourses Act of 1891, and Amendments Thereto." It is published by the Carswell Company (Limited), Toronto.

The publishers of McClure's Magazine announce, to begin with the July number, a reduction of price to 10 cents a copy and \$1 a year. They explain that they are able to make a magazine of the highest quality at this price, and that they propose to give the public the benefit of this ability.

The current July number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly presents an art display that is unprecedented even in the history of this great periodical of the people. It contains no less than many of them full-page engravings in the best styles of modern pictorial art. It is truly a midsummer number, both in illustrations and in reading matter.

NOTES.

A petition was presented to the House today by Mr. McAllister from the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company asking leave to lay before the House copies of the prospectus issued in England by the railway company in connection of its proposed issue of \$500,000 in bonds, and also copies of the letters of the Department of Finance agreeing to guarantee the interest on these bonds. The statements in the prospectus having been questioned in a discussion in the House and "your petitioners greatly injured thereby," the railway company wished to lay the documents before the House "in order that the correctness of the prospectus and the honesty of your petitioners be vindicated."

Mr. Haggart gave a large dinner party this evening in the House of Commons restaurant.

A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

In the Tenders for the Two L. and P. S. R. Bridges.

Steel Structures Will Be Erected—What Stone Arches and Filling in Would Have Cost.

A meeting of the London and Port Stanley Railroad directors was held in Mayor Little's office yesterday afternoon to award the contract for the bridges over Kettle and Mill creeks, just south of St. Thomas. In calling for tenders, Engineer Graydon asked for prices for the erection of steel structures, and also for building stone arches and filling in the ravines, making a solid roadbed.

As already announced in the "Advertiser," the steel bridges could be placed at less than half of what the other plan would cost. Tenders to the number of about 20 were received, from the best known bridge and construction companies in Canada and a few from the United States. For the steel bridges the figures ranged from \$38,241 to \$87,000, while for filling in the ravines and stone arches, the tenders ranged from \$78,695 to \$95,985. The board did not take the latter into consideration, and as for the other bids, only two received any serious attention. They were from the Hamilton Bridge Company, \$38,241, and the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal \$39,600. Both these figures included an allowance of \$5,000 for stone work, which was not included in the tenders, thus making the tenders for the superstructure alone that much less. The Hamilton company, however, had not, in their plans, met the specifications drawn up by Engineers Graydon and DeCoursey, and this apparently militated against them. The Montreal company were the only tenders that had done so, and on the written recommendation of the two engineers, their tender was accepted.

Tenders for the stone work will be called for at once and an agreement will be drawn up by the city solicitor for signature. The structures are to be completed by Nov. 1. Traffic on the road will not be delayed in the least during the progress of the work. The directors present were, Mayor Little, Ald. Wm. Heamen, J. W. Jones, O'Meara, Farnell and Carrothers. Messrs. M. Masurel, Frank Leonard, and John Bland and Secretary Kingston. City engineer Graydon and Engineer DeCoursey and Supt. Woolatt of the L. E. and D. R. R., were also present.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of Headache, Paralytic Vegetables Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Paralytic's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

Criminals executed at Newgate Prison, England, are placed in common burial shafts, in which quicklime has previously been deposited.

Friday Bargain Day. June 28th. CHAPMAN'S

Dress Goods Department.

- 1st—10 pieces All Wool Crepon, in a nice range of colors, worth 50c, for 25c.
- 2nd—Five pieces Cream All Wool Surah Serge, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 3rd—3 pieces Black All Wool Serge, 38 inches wide, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 4th—10 pieces Black Lace Grenadine, worth 15c, for 5c.
- 5th—11 pieces Dark Challies, worth 20c, for 12 1/2c.
- 6th—6 pieces 42 inch Union Cashmere, worth 25c, Friday for 12 1/2c.
- 7th—5 pieces Scotch Tweed Dress Goods, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 8th—5 pieces All Wool German Tweed Dress Goods, worth 50c, for 25c.
- 9th—5 pieces Estamine Serge, all wool, in black and navy, guaranteed fast dye, worth 40c, on Friday for 30c.
- 10th—8 pieces Pongee Silk, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 11th—20 pairs Lace Curtains, 3 1-2 yards long and worth \$2 and \$2 25 per pair, on Friday for \$1 50.

Staple Department.

- 12th—Cream Ceylon Flannel, with pink and blue Polka dot, worth 25c, for 12 1-2c.
- 13th—India Flannel Shirting, silk mixture, worth 50c, for 32c.
- 14th—One Table of Scotch Ginghams, Muslins and Delaines, worth 12 1-2c, Friday for 8 1-2c.
- 15th—Fine Twilled Sheet, unbleached, 2 yards wide, worth 22c, for 17c.
- 16th—Pillow Case Cotton, 44 inches wide, worth 14c, for 10c.
- 17th—White Quilts, with fringe, largest size, worth \$2 25, for \$1 69.
- 18th—Unbleached Table Damask, wide and fine, worth 60c, for 47c.
- 19th—Chenille Table Covers, 2 yards square, worth \$3, for \$2.
- 20th—5 pieces Reversible Cretonne, worth 20c, for 14c.
- 21st—White Twill Sheet, 36 inches wide, worth 15c, for 11c.
- 22nd—5 pieces Cretonne, light and dark colors, worth 7c, for 5c.
- 23rd—Bleached Twill Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 25c, for 20c.
- 24th—Fine Cream Flannelette, worth 7c, for 5c.
- 25th—Unbleached Cotton, 40 inches wide, worth 8c, for 16 1-2c; 16 yards for \$1.

Smallware Department.

- 26th—Swiss Cambrics, all over embroideries, worth 45c, for 28c.
- 27th—Children's Straw Sailor Hats, worth 25c, Friday for 15c.
- 28th—Colored Chambray, embroideries, worth 10c and 12 1-2c, Friday for 5c.
- 29th—Fancy White Pearl Dress Buttons, worth 20c a doz., for 10c.
- 30th—Ladies' Balbriggan Vests, worth 40c, Friday Bargain Day, 25c.
- 31st—Ladies' Colored and White Chemisettes, turn point and turn down colors, worth 35c, for 21c.
- 32nd—Children's Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, spliced knee, heel and toes, worth 25c, for 17c.
- 33rd—Fancy Cream and White Dress Laces, worth 15c and 20c, for 10c.
- 34th—Colored Silk Windsor Ties, worth 35c and 45c, Friday for 25c.
- 35th—Colored Silk and Satin Ribbons, worth 15c a yard, for 10c.
- 36th—Colored Silk Filled Garment Elastic, worth 25c, Friday 18c.
- 37th—Drab, Black and White Linen Spools, good quality, worth 5c, for 3 1/2c.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

- 38th—Gents' Black Maco Cotton Socks, fast dye, worth 18c, for 12 1-2c.
- 39th—Gents' White Laundered Shirts, reinforced, worth 60c, for 48c.
- 40th—Gents' Colored Silk Gloves, all sizes, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 41st—Boys' Windsor Ties, fast colors, worth 15c, Bargain Day for 10c.
- 42nd—Men's Natural Wool Socks, worth 40c, for 25c.
- 43rd—Men's Seamless Cotton Socks, ribbed top, worth 12 1-2c, Bargain Day, 4 for 25c.
- 44th—Men's Neglige Shirts, assorted patterns, worth \$1, Friday for 62 1-2c.
- 45th—Boys' Straw Hats, white and fancy, worth 25c, Friday for 13c.
- 46th—Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, worth 50c, for 37 1-2c.
- 47th—Men's All Wool Sweaters, white, worth \$1 25, for 75c.

Ready-Made Clothing Department.

- 48th—Men's Fine Light Weight Suits, worth \$7, on Friday \$5.
- 49th—Men's Better Quality Fine Wool Suits, worth \$9, for \$6 75.
- 50th—Men's Fine Worsteds and Tweed Suits, worth \$10, for \$8 25.
- 51st—Men's All Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 50, for \$1 50.
- 52nd—Men's Fine All Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$3, for \$2.
- 53rd—Men's Tweed Unlined Summer Coats and Vests, worth \$4, for \$2 95.
- 54th—Men's Black Lustre Coats and Vests, worth \$5 50, for \$2 50.
- 55th—Men's Silk Coats and Vests, worth \$5 50, for \$4.
- 56th—Boys' 3 piece English Tweed Suits, worth \$4, for \$3 25.
- 57th—Boys' 3 piece Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$4, for \$3 25 on Friday.
- 58th—Boys' 2 piece English Tweed Suits, worth \$2 75, for \$2 15.
- 59th—Boys' Fawn Serge Suits, worth \$2 50, for \$1 65.
- 60th—Boys' 2 piece D. B. Serge Suits, worth \$1 75, for \$1.
- 61st—Boys' 2 piece Sailor Suits, fancy trimmed, worth \$3, for \$2 40.
- 62nd—Boys' Worsteds Suits, worth \$4 50, for \$3 75.
- 63rd—Boys' Blue Serge Pants, all sizes, worth 75c, for 45c.

Ladies' Suit and Wrapper Department.

- 64th—18 only, Ladies' Print Wrappers, our own make, fast colors, worth \$1 75, for \$1 40.
- 65th—12 only, Ladies' Print Wrappers, fast colors, worth \$1 75, for \$1 25.
- 66th—Muslin Delaine Wrappers, worth \$3, for \$2.
- 67th—Ladies' Duck Suits and silk vest to match, worth \$4 50, for \$3 75.
- 68th—Ladies' Print Suits, worth \$3 50, for \$2 50.
- 69th—Ladies' Silk Vests, any color, worth \$1, for 80c.
- 70th—Ladies' Stylish Spring Coats, one half price today.

Millinery Department.

- 71st—Ladies' Black, White and Colored Straw Hats, worth from 35c to \$1, for 15c.
- 72nd—Colored Flowers and Wreaths, at half price.
- 73rd—Millinery Ribbons, all shades, worth from 35c to 75c, for 25c.
- 74th—White Leghorn Hats, with small crowns, worth \$1 50, for 90c.
- 75th—Children's Muslin Bonnets at half price.
- 76th—Black Leghorn Hats, worth 45c, for 25c.
- 77th—Ladies' Small Jet Bonnet Shapes, worth \$1 50 and \$2, for \$1.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.