

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1888.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (\$10 00 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance

IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, \$5 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.
(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Monday, April 22.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

Our contemporary the Free Press does not seem to favor any restriction whatever of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Why, for example, asks our contemporary, should the hours of sale be restricted at all? "If it is wrong," says our contemporary, "to take a glass of beer or wine at ten, it is equally so at nine." Let us see. There are two directions in which opinion as to this traffic can go—towards restriction, or towards free trade in liquor. By almost common consent, the latter view is repudiated. For the protection of youth and weakness, governing bodies everywhere limit the number of those who may sell intoxicants, limit the hours of sale, and place various other restrictions around the traffic. By nearly universal consent, therefore, the principle of at least limited restriction (and restriction of any kind is, after all, simply prohibition by so much) is admitted to be right and necessary.

"That London stands foremost among the cities of the world in the purity of the water supplied to its inhabitants is a fact conceded by students of sanitary science," says the Philadelphia Record. The Record probably means London, England, but the remark would apply even more truthfully to London, Ont.

The Detroit Free Press says the free log provisions of the Wilson Bill have proved the salvation of the Saginaw Valley lumber interests. Michigan's timber supply is giving out, and the mills there are buying vast quantities of Canadian logs.

The tremendous deficit in Mr. Foster's budget is partly attributed in the speech from the throne to a "reduction of taxation." The actual reduction under Mr. Foster's bogus tariff reform schedule was one-tenth of one per cent!

"Take our tails, but spare our tails," is the cry of the vanquished Chinese.

The white feather should supplant the peacock feather as a Chinese decoration.

The regulation Easter bonnet this season seems to be of such stuff as dreams are made of.

For extreme candor in criticism commend us to the Colorado writer who stigmatizes President Cleveland as a "yellow-bellied traitor."

Editor Pattullo, of Woodstock, is president of a dairymen's association and also of an association to promote good roads. He has been impressing on the great convention of bicyclists the need of better roads, and it is said that he has in view a plan by which pedals can be attached to cheese, and in this way ridden to market by bicyclists. This would certainly create a great revolution in the cheese industry.—Dundas Banner.

"The Criminal Crowding of Public Schools" and "Crowded Schools as Promoters of Disease" are two subjects of pressing importance that will be taken up in the Forum for May. Prof. J. H. Penniman, of Philadelphia, by a study of school reports themselves of many of the principal cities, shows what lamentable lack of sufficient and wholesome buildings there are—how, indeed, much of the educational work in Boston and New York and many other cities is worse than wasted. Dr. H. D. Chapin, of New York, lays down the conditions that should govern the healthful building and arrangement of school rooms.

The result in Antigonish, where Sir Charles Tupper, jun., took charge of the election and lost the constituency held by the late Sir John Thompson, will materially reduce the size of that young man's head. A picture can now be made of his hat with one flash of the camera, and will not have to be taken in sections as heretofore.—Toronto Saturday Night.

Toronto is getting quite cosmopolitan. No university town considers itself anything without a students' rebellion on hand; no considerable center of population regards itself as fashionable without a Horse Show; and now Toronto has a "Theosophical Society," with its little paper called "The Lamp," to make the intellectual and spiritual darkness more visible.

A Georgia doctor, an eye and throat specialist, has been expelled from the Georgia Medical Association for advertising in a newspaper. Every doctor

who has a door-plate with his name on it advertises. To place a card in a newspaper is simply to multiply the door-plate many thousands of times. Not many years will elapse before this non-advertising fad will take its place alongside the Chinese pharmacopoeia.

THE CANADIAN COPYRIGHT ACT.

That there are two sides to most questions is the moral of the following letter addressed by Mr. Goldwin Smith to "The Week," Toronto. That "the question has been too much in the hands of our publishers and printers and too little in those of our literary men," may be the fact; but if the sentence were made to read, "Our Toronto publishers and printers," it would not be an inaccurate distinction. Says Mr. Goldwin Smith:

Sir,—Have the promoters of the Canadian Copyright Act fully considered the probable consequences of their legislation to Canadian literature? Would it not have the same bad effect on Canadian literature which American denial of copyright to English authors had upon the literature of the United States. The American publisher naturally preferred reprinting English works without payment to paying for native production. The consequence of this was the depression of American literature, which continued till, by the adoption of reciprocal copyright, the American writer was placed commercially on a level with his English rival. I am inclined to attribute the anti-British acrimony, unhappily characteristic of American literature, partly to the ill-feeling engendered by unfair competition. Should we not, under the proposed Copyright Act, have similar results in Canada? Would not the hopes, whatever they may be, of Canadian literature be killed by the exposure of the Canadian writer to competition with unpaid authors?

Ostensibly the author would, under the act, have a right to a royalty of 10 per cent. But what chance would the unfortunate writer have of collecting this royalty from a piratical publisher? How would he enforce true returns of the sale? It must be remembered that not only Canadians, but American interlopers might take advantage of the liberty which the act would afford. Practically the act would amount to a general license of piracy, which, apart from the injustice to the individual, would not be very honorable to us as a community. I do not mean to say or insinuate that the framers of the act mean to deny commercial justice to authors, but I do not see how, under their law, commercial justice could be secured. The Government, it is understood, declines to have anything to do with the collection of the royalty.

The author would, at all events, be deprived of control over his work, which might be dealt with in any way that the piratical publisher chose. This might be a source of serious annoyance to writers, to whom, as from the nature of their subjects, they did not, like novelists, look for large profits; the merely commercial question would be a secondary consideration. The question, as it seems to me, has been too much in the hands of our publishers and printers, and too little in those of our literary men. Before it is decided, the attention of our literary men should be given to the subject. Yours faithfully,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, April 15, 1895.

A FOOLISH PREDICTION SOON EXPOSED.

When the McKinley Bill was assailed in the United States Congress, and the high taxes reduced by Congress, an attempt was made to make the dullness in trade arising from this over-taxation and from the bursting of the speculative booms in South America and elsewhere responsible for the financial difficulties over the border. Workingmen were asked to witness how the reduction of taxation had injured them, and they were informed that the great staple industries of the country were ruined. These cries are always raised by the privileged ones when they find that they cannot profit at the expense of their neighbors. Despite these contentions, however, wages have within the last week been increased in many United States industries, which it was predicted were to be completely destroyed by the tariff reductions made by the Wilson bill. Among the increases are these: Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, 10 per cent; Thomas Dolan & Co., carpet manufacturers, Philadelphia, 15 per cent to weavers; Moses T. Stevens & Sons, woolen manufacturers at three points in New Hampshire, 15 per cent; Washington Woolen Mills, Lawrence, Mass., 10 per cent; the two principal Pennsylvania coke companies, 15 per cent. A general increase in the woolen and cotton mills is expected. High taxation injures rather than helps legitimate industries, as manufacturers in this city know to their cost.

LIGHT ON A GRAVE PROBLEM.

An imaginative contemporary makes the astounding statement that at the last Privy Council the Queen spoke of a certain matter of Colonial Office administration "in strong terms." More arant rubbish has never been printed. Is it supposed that a "Privy Council" is the scene of debate and discussions? The proceedings at these functions are always of the most purely formal character, and, as Mr. Charles Greville used to say, the part of the sovereign is merely "to repeat like a parrot whatever is put into her mouth."—London Times.

TAX ON BIRTHS.

The first act of Parliament inflicting a tax on the birth of humanity was the 6 and 7 William and Mary, Ch. 6, (1689), and was entitled:

"An act for granting to his Majesty certain rates and duties upon marriages, births and burials, and upon bachelors and widowers, for the term of five years, for carrying on the war against France with vigor."

Upon the birth of every child, except children of those who receive alms, 2 shillings; of the eldest son of a duke, £20; of a marquis, etc., in proportion. The 24th section enacts that all persons in holy orders shall keep a register of persons married, buried, christened or born in their parish, under a penalty of £100 in default. The taxes on births, marriages and burials were continued indefinitely by 7 and 8 William and Mary, Ch. 35, and imposed a penalty of 40 shillings upon the parson who neglected to give notice to the vicar, etc., of the parish of the date of birth of any child.—Notes and Queries.

The misanthrope is the result of too much or too little human association.

House and Lobby

The Vice Regal Drawing-Room—Hon. Mr. Sifton's Important Statement—Toronto M.P.s Kick—Budget Speech in Sight—The Hero of Antigonish—Another Big Railway Deal—There Must Be No More "Milking" of Subsidies for Political Purposes—A Suspicious Proposition—Hon. Mr. Davies May Speak in London This Summer.

(Specially Telegraphed by Our Own Representative.)

OTTAWA, April 21.—The drawing-room held by his Excellency and Lady Aberdeen on Saturday evening was brilliant, though the attendance was slim. Of the 317 persons who made their bows before their Excellencies who sat on the so-called throne in the Senate Chamber almost 300 were Senators, M.P.s and their lady friends. The remaining few were the general public. One cause of the falling off in attendance is alleged to be the friction over the recent carnival; another explanation is that times are hard, and the civil servants and those who supply their wants—who make up a great portion of Ottawa society—are not in a mood to go to the expenditure for dresses, etc., necessary to keep up with the vice-regal procession. The Governor's party embraced their Excellencies, Lady Tweedmouth, Miss Myrie Browne and other aides. Lady Aberdeen looked charming in her elegant costume, with a train several yards long, borne by Hon. Archie Gordon and Master Gordon. Lord Aberdeen wore his Windsor uniform. As an escort their Excellencies had the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and while the presentations were in progress the band played in the Senate lobby. There were many striking and expensive costumes, and low-necked gowns were plentiful. The only Londoners present were Hon. David Mills and Mr. J. D. Clarke. Among the M.P.s in attendance were Mr. Allan (South York), and Mr. Grieve (North Perth).

Attorney-General Sifton, of Manitoba, while here told a friend that he had been misrepresented on the Manitoba school question. The Dominion Government, he said, has ordered that we establish separate schools in Manitoba as they were prior to 1880. I have said that Manitoba's attitude is that this demand from Ottawa cannot be carried out, as the schools were inefficient in every respect. Further than that, I have not gone. By the way, the Privy Council decision asserts that it is not necessary to re-establish the schools as in 1880. In this respect it differs from the dictatorial order of the Ottawa Government. I hear that the three Toronto members deem it best to oppose the Ottawa Government on this point, and Mr. McLean (East York) is expected to follow suit.

The estimates are expected tomorrow, and it is possible that the budget speech may be delivered on Thursday.

A telegram was received here today announcing the death of Robert McLean, of Brockville, father of Mrs. Smith, wife of Rev. Mr. Smith, of Morpeth.

Stalwart Duncan Fraser, the Nova Scotia M.P., who, a couple of years ago, paid a visit to London and the west, will, with Mr. Laurier, introduce Hon. Mr. McLean, the hero of Antigonish, when he comes up next week. The capture of Sir John Thompson's seat is a very able man. He is of Highland Scottish blood, a tried statesman in politics and only 39 years of age.

I was told today that Hon. Clarke Wallace will be permitted to "break" with the Government when it is no longer possible to maintain a double-faced attitude.

I hear that there are prospects of a lively discussion of the Hudson Bay Railway bonus deal. The proposition, I am told, is to grant the speculators who are promoting a railway from Winnipeg to as yet nowhere in particular, and misnamed the Hudson Bay Railway, a straight bonus of \$2,500,000 instead of the subsidy of \$80,000 a year for twenty years voted at last session. How the money is to be raised I have not learned, but it is reported here that the dying Government hopes to accomplish the change, so earnestly sought after by the speculators, without consulting the representatives of the people in Parliament, on the recommendation of Mr. Haggart, Minister of Railways, who is alleged to have taken legal advice from a prominent counsel in Toronto as to whether this can be done without the embarrassment of coming to Parliament for its approval. It would doubtless be a good thing for the speculators if they could get the immediate sum of two and a half millions of dollars of public money to do as they please with while the line is yet practically in the clouds. They could then sell out their interest to others, and betake themselves to a fresh field of speculation, to the decided detriment of the public interest. If a change so radical is contemplated, it certainly should not be made by a moribund Administration, or even by a Parliament in its dying hours. Indeed, there are well-defined rumors that if a two million and a half grant is made to those to whom it is voted will be pledged to grant a rebate of 10 per cent—or \$250,000—to help along the trade restrictionist politicians in their struggle to retain place and power. This would be no new experience in Canada. I heard Mr. Caron, the Postmaster-General, confess in Parliament that he had accepted huge subscriptions for election purposes from men to whom railway subsidies had been granted. The sums so accepted were so large that no man in his senses would have handed them over to a politician except as a quid pro quo for favors received at the expense of the taxpayers. Indeed, I have heard of a man in fact, an alien, and had no other aim except to make himself solid with the men in power. Under those circumstances, any attempt of the same Administration to change the terms already made with the Hudson Bay Railway speculators will be viewed with the gravest suspicion, and it is to be hoped that means will be adopted to expose the alleged compact, and if it exists to prevent its being carried out. The country will countenance no improper expenditure of public money; of that there has been already far too much. The public debt has been added to by millions

CHAPMAN'S,

Manufacturers of Men's, Youths and Boys'

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For London and Surrounding District.

Attention, Please!

We gladly invite all citizens for a stroll through our Ready-made Clothing Department. Here you will find honest goods, well made, latest cut and the lowest prices. Our increasing sales show how the public appreciate our make, our prices for Tailor-Made Clothing.

WE ARE READY TO SHOW

NOW

Men's All-Wool Tweed Sack Suits for

\$4, \$4 25, \$4 50, \$4 75, \$5, \$5 50, \$6, \$6 50, \$7, \$7 50, \$7 75, \$8, \$8 50, \$8 75, \$9, \$9 25, \$9 50, \$9 75, \$10, \$10 50, \$11.

We Offer

Men's Fine Tweed and Colored Worsted Suits at

\$7 75, \$9, \$10, \$11 and \$12.

OUR PRICE

Men's Fine Tailor-made Black Worsted Coats and Vests, Stripe Pants, fit like a charm. Your choice, some \$10 50, \$11, \$11 50, \$12, \$13.

Ask To See These Suits.

CHAPMAN'S

Young Men's Suits

(D. B., or Square Cut)

\$6, \$6 50, \$6 75, \$7 50 and \$8.

Boys' 3-Piece Suits

This department is loaded with Suits of every shade, D. B., single breast, squarecut, double knee, patent double seats. This department is booming; the prices do it. Suits for

\$2 75, \$3, \$3 50, \$4, \$4 50 and \$5.

Last, But Not Least, the

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

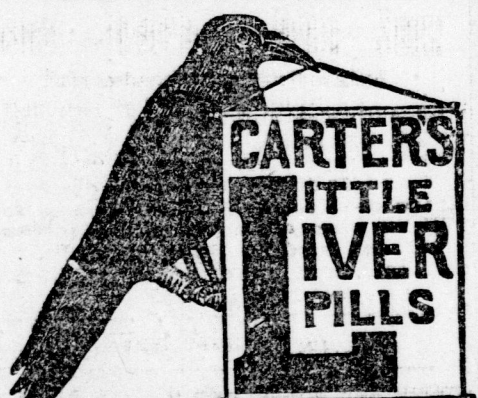
Our Children's Suits are known far and wide and are becoming very popular. We are busy in this department, latest cut, fit and please, and our prices are lower than ever this season. Suits for

\$1 40, \$1 75, \$2, \$2 25, \$2 50, \$3, \$3 25 and \$3 50.

Any color, any size, any style.

John H. Chapman & Co.

126-128 Dundas Street, London.



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.

F. G. RUMBALL,

Wholesale & Retail Lumber Merchant

Largest stock of Maple, Basswood, Elm, Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Chestnut, Ash, Oak, etc., in Western Ontario. Inspection solicited. Prices on application. Office and Yard—York Street, just west of Tecumseh House.