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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES BORN.
LOCHEAD—On June 17, at the wife of John Lochead,
MARRIE.
On Wednesday On Melos Rev. J. M. Macle
B.C. (formerly of daughter of John
CRONYN — McLA

cry. Bowmanvil bride's father, on Fraser, M.A., Be Toronto, eldest s London, to Marg-James W. McLa for West Durhan

BROWNLEE—Die cession 9, of L Brownlee, in his 7 Funeral from 1 day, 29th, to Wood 10 o'clock. Friend accept this intime SLATER-June 26, son-in-law, W. H. London South, A



DOMIN GARTLEY

Razors, etc., che EHOP, 192 DUN BLOXAM'S ELEC R ESTORES GRA.
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the head clean, cool
Cures irritation and
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Come early and rush to secure barge are bargains.

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The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863. THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. blished twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, in eight-page form, making sixteen pages each week, in addition to Wires and Daughters, which consists of sixteen pages, and is mailed monthly without extra cost to Western Advertises subscribers only.

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

Monthly (sixteen pages), per year..... JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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BRANCH OFFICES:

Montreal and Maritime Provinces—A. McKim & Co., Montreal, Que.

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

London, Monday, June 29.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS. The evidence given in the McGreevy-

Langevin scandal investigation at Ottawa Friday was of the most extraordinary character. It has been claimed that evidence existed to prove that, with the connivance of a Conservative member of Parliament and of

those in authority in the Public Works Department, the country has been robbed of from \$600,000 to \$800,000 through boodling in contracts for public works. The defense formulated so far has been that there may have been irregularities, but that Mr. McGreevy, M. P.,

who acted as go-between, was alone responsible, and that Sir Hector Langevin and his department knew nothing of the significant. Even the men who in the peculations. Sir Hector, in his Parliamentary defense, was more guarded. He there said he had received nothing from the slim majority in the House to contractors for his own profit and advancontractors for his own profit and advantage, leaving it to be inferred that what he pose. He did not make an unequivocal dereceived was accepted for some other purnial. Why? Perhaps the evidence of Friday, given with so much circumstantial detail, and supported by correspondence written at the time, may afford some clue to the guarded denial of the Minister.

Sir Hector Langevin has yet to be heard, but there can be no doubt that he feels the force of the damaging evidence given under oath. It was at his instance that Mr. Osler, Q.C., the eminent criminal counsel, was brought in as special agent of the Public Works Department. Whether either the Minister or his counsel will attempt to combat the remarkable evitation, of would be of immense benefit to them? of witness Murphy, the financial partner of the firm of Larkin, agent of the Red Parlor monopolist aggre Connolly & Co., remains to be seen. The evidence is most damaging. The Witness intelligent Canadian that if it benefits evidence is most damaging. The intelligent can be swore that he gave Langevin \$10,000 of the him to have the taxes reduced on sugar and on salt, it would be ment over which he presides, and that he paid \$5,000 to Langevin's son, who was an inspector of the works for which the firm contracted, and \$5,000 to Laugevin's son-in-law, to aid him in making his Conservative paper pay. Letters were submitted strongly corroborating the payment of these sums, and it is said that check stubs and other papers would have been produced in evidence had they not mysteriously dis-

Langevin has asked his party to stand by McGreevy and whitewash the Minister. But surely there is a limit to which even strongly prejudiced Conservatives can go in condoning wrong doing in high places.

THE POSTMASTER PATRIOT.

Many of our Western Ontario readers will remember Thomas Cowan, of Galt, who was one of the high tax patriots that went up and down the Province posing as an assistant savior of the country at the rast Dominion general election. Then Mr. Cowan asserted that the reduction of taxes incident to the carrying out of complete reciprocity with he United States would completely floor the Dominion. He was so Impressed with this, he invariably pointed out, that he had resigned his office as postmaster of Galt in order that he might fly to the rescue of his beloved land. To high heaven he waved his arms, windmil fashion, while he descanted on the necesnity for making such sacrifices as his patriotism had compelled. The election is over; the speech-making season is passed; the traducers of their betters have crawled

BY CLAIMING credit for reducing the protective duty on salt, and then securing a reduc-tion in price, the high taxadvocates admit, perhaps unintentionsly, that they have been taxing one industry for the bene-fit of another. That is really what the policy of "protection" does always. It enriches the one and impoverishes the other. How could it do otherwise?

the laying bare of the means by which the high tax manipulators won the last election, the friends of trade freedom, both in and out of Parliament, are apt to lose sight of or to devote too little attention to the false pretenses. great question of the day.

There is and will continue to be until it is settled in a way that shall benefit the entire people the immensely important fiscal uestion. How to dispose of it in a satisactory manner is the problem of the hour to which the full and complete energies of the Liberals in the House and out of it must be directed.

By a small majority, by agencies far from creditable to them and by the cunning misrepresentations of their negotiations at Washington, the high-tax leaders were temporarily successful in March last. When they came back from the country, their chief subsidized organ announced that they had a sure majority of 45. Since then however, the majority has dropped down to from 15 to 25, and the leaders have no assurance that it may not be wiped out at any

Even now the high tax leaders are or the run. They have for years been pro-testing that, at all hazards, Canada must be kept from having close commercial relations with the United States. On hundreds of platforms in February and March last they asserted their determination to in no degree be dependent on the tariff legislation of our neighbors. Now we find that chiefly because of the action of the United States in abolishing the duty or sugar, the high tax Finance Minister of Canada is forced to eat the leek and confess that the reduction in the United State compels the reduction in Canada. The trouble is that the reduction does not go far enough. The duties on refined suga coming into Canada are still placed at a rate that will put in the pockets of the millionaire refiners hundreds of thousands of dollars every year that by right belongs to the consumers. Still, the partial reduction is a proof of the rightfulness of the position taken by the Liberals for years past. The same may be said of reduction in the duty on salt. The explanation of this change is that it is meant as a blow at a salt combination. But throughout the election contests of recent years the high tax advocates have been telling us that "protective" tariffs do not cause combines—that internal competition

anyway the foreigner pays the duty. The reductions in these taxes are most past have taken their election funds from the monopolists are compelled by stress of external circumstances and a sious. The hosts of monopoly are breaking up. They are on the run. Let them their parliamentary exponents have been making show how untenable is the position of the trade restrictonists. It is proved that a reduction in the tax on sugar makes that commodity cheap and plentiful. A reduction of the tax on salt is made with a similarly avowed object. What more natural than for the farmers, the merchants, the artisans, the laborers of Canada to reason that as partial tax reduction is so beneficial, so complete tax reduc Not the most glib-tongued professional

invariably prevents combines-and that

secure a reduction in the taxes on clothing, hats and caps, rubber goods, coal oil, binding twine, barbed wire, and hundreds of other articles that now have to be purchased subject to heavy taxes.

Nothing can prevent the progress of free dom of trade. But let there be thorough unity and determination on the part of its friends. We do not say that much of the him in all his doings because he has stood by them, and the disposition is to sacrifice general talking of the Parliamentary exponnecessary; but it is just possible that some of our brethren in Parliament attach too much importance to the minor shortcomings of the men now holding on to power by the skin of their teeth. If monopoly is fought in detail, and on every vulnerable point, in the House and out of it complete victory must soon be achieved.

THE CAMP.

THE CAMP.

The London Advertiser remarks:

Mr. Carling and his friends promised that
the military camp for the western district
would be held in perpetuity in London.

Neither Mr. Carling nor his friends made
any promise of the kind. It is one of the
pet falsehoeds of the Advertiser to say so.

—[London Free Press.
The Free Press is a friend to Mr. Carling.

On Jan. 6, 1886—the day after the last camp bargain was ratified by the Council— the Free Press said:

"The last important act of the outgoing Council has been to ratify, as far as possible, the unfortunate vote of last September, by which the establishment of a military school here and the continuance of the anunal camp, were seen in incomplete." the annual camp were sorely jeopardized.'

What does that statement mean if it is not an assurance that the camp would be into their holes, and Mr. Cowan has re-turned to his postoffice at Galt. His self-bargain, and its members publicly assured Recorated, self-lauded patriotism has been their constituents that the arrangement artived at with Mr. Carling and the Government insured the holding of the annual camp. On January 6, 1886, our city contemporary told its readers that the bargain then arranged had resulted in the "securing here, in this excellent center, two im portant aids to progress and public utility."
What were these aids—the military school

was one, the annual camp another. On those and other assurances, made publicly and privately, the bargain was ratified. Mr. Carling was a party to this Proj

IF SUGAR AND SALT ARE CHEAP
ENED, WHY NOT MANY OTHER
NECESSITIES?
What with the revelation of grandels of declarations regarding the annual What with the revelation of scandals, of wholesale pilierings of public money, and he laying bare of the money. aldermen. He must have concurthose views, for he surely would not desired to have disposed of his prope

By the way, it is a trifle significant London was always regarded as the point at which to hold the camp till the purchase of Mr. Carling's property military purposes. Not till then deemed necessary to lug the camp i to aid the candidature of weakling servative candidates.

WHAT THE "ADVERTISER" THIS ABOUT IT.

THE London Free Press assures its rethat the United States Government po \$90,000,000 bonuses yearly for "the p duction of raw sugar." This is whopper of the week. +++

LE MONDE (Sir Hector Langevin's pap points out that Mr. Tarte, who is t mover in the exposure of the McGreev Langevin scandal, is the only Fren Canadian M.P., who believes in Imper Federation. That is a distinguish characteristic.

Correspondence Solicited From novelty dealers and book and newspaper publishers. THE issue of the Illustrated Buffalo E press of July 5 will be a handso ouvenir number of the Army of the in Chatham, and would like to Potomac, which holds its annual meeting secure a few agencies that I could handle with my business.
Best of references given. this year in Buffalo, July 3 and 4. The Express will contain tull account of sam and will be profusely illustrated with scenes and incidents of the past and present, including phototypes of Sheridan a Five Forks, McClellan taking leave of the Army, Alger leading the Forlorn Hope a Boonville, and many others; also fine sketches made during the war illustrating acidents of army life, and exceller articles on phases of the Campaign of the Army of the Potomac, with portraits of many prominent generals.

PROHIBITION STRAIGHT.

Closing Session of the Good Templars' Closing Session of the Good Templars Grand Lodge.

Peterboro, June 27.—At the closing session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars delegates from the W. C. T. U. and the Royal Templars of Temperance were received and heartily welcomed. A second report was presented by the Finance Committee, increasing the capita tax to 12 cents per quarter. This was adopted. The Committee on Legistation submitted the following report, which was carried unanimously:

mously:

1. That this grand lodge instruct the Executive Committee to memorialize the Ontario Government, praying that at the approaching session of the Local Legislature there be introduced and persistently urged a bill amending our liquor laws as (1) to substitute for the present law against calling liquors to minors the provisions of urged a bill amending our ratio.

to substitute for the present law against selling liquors to minors the provisions of the Illinois State Law as to sale or gift of liquor to minors, both as to age limit and as to penalties. (2) To give the electors of any polling subdivision the power to prevent the issue of any license within the limits of such subdivision, by means of a majority petition; or else that every licensee be obliged to get every year a majority petition of the electors residing in the polling subdivision in which the license is to take effect. (3) To prohibit the treating business by the adoption of the system in such successful operation in Nova Scotia. (4) To license all houses of public entertainment. (5) To close all taverns and liquor shops on all statutory holidays and on any days set apart for voting on the Local Optien By-law, the same as during Provincial and Municipal elections. (6) To prohibit the sale of liquor in all railway stations and the neighborhood thereof. (7) To provide that any perin all railway stations and the neighborhood thereof. (7) To provide that any perhood thereof. (7) To provide that any per-son may apply to a county judge to have a license quashed when the same is illegally granted. (8) To provide more adequate penalties for illegal liquor selling by per-sons who are licensed to sell liquor. (9) To provide that the clerk of municipality be given power to issue summonses comnelling

petition for a new license, or a transfor, when such petition is referred to him, in accordance with the License Act.

2. That the Dominion Government be memorialized to prohibit the sale of strong drink in military and mounted police can-

teens.

3. That it is our duty to use every means at our disposal for the curtailing of our country's curse, while never losing sight of our ultimate object, the complete overthrow of that curse, and with this object we urge our members to de all in their power to secure the submission and adoption of prohibitory bylaws in their respective localities, if our local option legislation is sustained by the Court of Appeal, by which it is now being considered.

The Grand Lodge will meet in the city of Guelph on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1892.



At sword's points -dirt and Pearline. It is hard for dirt, but pleasant for the housekeeper. Pearline does your washing and deaning as nothing else can. It is strong enough to do it with little help; it is powerless to harm anything with which it helps you. Get Pearlink, and the rest is

easy; you can rest easy if you use Pearline. Think Would it be necessary to peddle the imitations if they were as good as Pearline? Why do they select mames ending in INE?

MAN'S LIFE SAVED

I WOULD not be doing justice to the afflicted if I I withheld a statement of my experience with Jaundice, and how I was completely cured by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Biscovery. No one can tell what I suffered for nine weeks, one. third of which I was confined to my bed, with the best imedical skill I could obtain in the city trying to remove my affliction, but without even giving me temporary relief. My body was so sore that it was painful for me to walk. I could not bear my dothes painful for me to walk. I could not bear my dothes painful for me to walk. I could not bear my dothes pointly of the medicines, my appetite was gone, nothing would remain on my stomach, and my eyes and body were as yellow as a guinea. When I wentured on the street I was stared at or turned from with a repulsive feeling by the passer-by. The doctors said there was no cure for me. I made up my mind to die, as LIPE HAD LOST ALL ITS CHARLE. One day a friend called to see me and advised me to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I though if the called to see me and advised me to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I thought if the doctors could not cure me, what is the use of trying the Discovery, but after deliberating for a time I concluded to give it a trial, so I procured a bottle and commenced taking it three times a day. Jrpsa of MY SURPHIES at the expiration of the third day to find my appetite returning. Despair gave place to Hope, and I persevered in following the directions and taking Hot Baths two x three times a week until I had in used the fifth bottle. I then had no further need for we

I have opened

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ry Histogenetic Medicines thing ever seemed to give relief. The first week's lief, and in two weeks the and has not returned. I for six weeks, and am atism. I feel better in try years of age, and feel re. I can cheerfully re-

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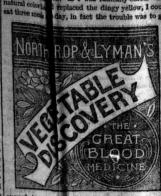
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All colors, the latest shades and fancies. NECLIGE SHIRTS

The newest, most stylish and most comfortable is the cloth with laundered collars and cuffs.

All colors and widths of stripes, from \$2 50 up; great value.

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