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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
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God is in his heaven,
All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

If you trust in God and yourself
You can surmount every obstacle. Do
not yield to restless anxiety. One
must not always be asking what may
happen to one in life, but one must
advance fearlessly and bravely.
—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

London, Monday Feb. 12.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

LORD ABERDEEN AND THE HOUSE OF ICE.

Lord Aberdeen and his good wife enjoyed themselves very much at the Quebec winter carnival, and the Governor-General has written to Mr. Joly to say that he will tell the Queen all about it. The Hamilton Spectator implores his Excellency, "if he loves the people he is supposed to be ruling," to carefully conceal the fact that it is possible to build a house of ice in any part of Canada—even in Quebec—but to dwell on what he saw in the Canadian fruit line at the Chicago Fair.

We see no reason why Lord Aberdeen should conceal any part of the truth. He can write all about our splendid resources in agriculture and horticulture; he can say a good word for our clear-skied summers, and he need keep nothing back about our exhilarating winters. Even though it was possible to put up a house of ice in Quebec last week, the Governor-General can tell the old country people that while he was enjoying himself at the winter carnival there the British Columbians, in another part of Canada, were studying the formation of the early snowdrops; the farmers of the far Northwest were turning out their cattle to feed in the open air on the sweet herbage of the foothills; while midway between the east and the west, in this much-favored peninsula, nestled between two great lakes, the weather was so mild and balmy that the average schoolboy struck against wearing his overcoat to school, and housebuilding and other outdoor work proceeded without interruption.

The Governor-General can thus convince old world people—the Queen included—that in this country the new comer has a choice of weather, even in winter time. He will be within the truth if he says that the sleighing season, albeit cold and crisp, is a most delightful period of the year, and is needed to tone up the human system and to brace the spirits of the people.

There is no more disappointed people in Canada, taking them as a whole, than a community which is called upon to pass through the winter months without an ample period of sleighing, skating, curling and snowshoeing. (The knowledge of these facts properly circulated in Great Britain will do no harm. Where Canada has been misrepresented in the past has been in the pictorial representations of winter scenes sent to the old country, which, without ample explanation, were liable to make the careless student believe that Canada is a snow and ice bound, comfortless country. We look to Lord Aberdeen—or rather to Lady Aberdeen, in her widely circulated and charming publication, "Onward and Upward"—to explode the idea that Canada's winter is not fully as enjoyable to the healthy person as is her summer. Both, indeed, in their season, are needed to produce the hardy, progressive Canadian race, who, wherever their lot may be cast, are able to hold their own with the best brains and muscles of the civilizations of the old and new worlds.

—There is a good field for the medical profession, so over-crowded in America, in the German Empire. That country, whose population is about 50,000,000, had 21,621 physicians in 1893, against 20,500 in 1892; that is an increase of 1,121. This makes about 4.37 doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants, but they are not equally divided throughout the empire; for in some regions there are not even two doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants, while in other districts there are 30 of them for the same number of population. Germany possesses also 915 dentists and 4,993 druggists.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT ON THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Sir Oliver Mowat had a very enthusiastic reception from the electors of South Ontario when he visited Whitby last week. Sir Oliver represented the riding for nearly fifteen years, having been elected in three general elections, and in two bye-elections necessitated by his acceptance of Cabinet positions. It was a pleasure, therefore, to Sir Oliver to renew acquaintances with his former constituents, now so ably represented by Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and the great mass meeting of electors were equally pleased to welcome the veteran Premier and to listen to one of the best addresses on public affairs that has ever been delivered in Ontario. The exposition displayed a breadth of grasp, a comprehensiveness of statement, an ability to master facts and figures which demonstrate that the Grand Old Man of Ontario has lost none of his old-time statesmanship with his advancing years. We purpose referring to this speech from time to time. Meanwhile, let us give a few remarks of the Premier upon the separate school question, and the attitude of parties in regard to it. Referring to the settlement of the separate school issue at Confederation Sir Oliver said:

"On the subject of the schools the basis of the new system agreed to was that the dissentient schools of Lower Canada and the separate schools of Upper Canada should be left in possession of the legislation theretofore obtained, but that (subject to certain conditions) all future legislation on the subject of education should belong exclusively to the Legislature of each Province. This manifestly affords perfect security to the Protestants of Ontario, as there are five Protestants in Ontario to one Roman Catholic. Mr. Brown, the champion of Protestantism, in common with the other zealous opponents of separate schools 30 years ago, was delighted with this determination of the long and exciting controversy. The B. N. A. Act made impossible any further legislation in favor of separate schools or other Roman Catholic institutions and objects, except what the Protestants of Upper Canada should be willing to grant. Accordingly there has since been no legislation, not a particle, which was objected to at the time from a Protestant standpoint.

"In a speech which I made in 1890 I was able to say, and without any attempt at contradiction having been since made from any quarter, that whatever legislation there had been in Ontario respecting separate schools had been passed with the concurrence of every member of the Legislature, Protestant as well as Catholic, Conservative as well as Reformer, and without a word of objection from anyone outside the House, not from one church or congregation, not from one society, not from one individual, clerical or lay. Most of the legislation took place while Mr. Brown was alive, and he, as well as other Protestants, saw no particle of objection to any part of that legislation. Rev. Dr. Ryerson, for so many years superintendent of education, and still interested in the work, suggested no objection. It was not until the electioneering 'No-Popery' cry was afterwards raised that objections were suggested; and, more or less excitement having been got up, these objections were made or repeated by honest Protestants as well as others. I think many of those objections arose from misapprehending the meaning of the enactments or greatly exaggerating the effect of them."

Below will be found the provisions of the act passed in 1867 by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, under which the Catholic separate schools of Ontario and the 900 Protestant separate schools of Quebec had their rights to exist guaranteed:

"93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

"1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the union.

"2. All the powers, privileges and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic schools shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec."

This makes it plain that while the Imperial Act is unrepented by the British Parliament Catholic separate schools in Ontario and Protestant separate schools in Quebec cannot be abolished, even though the Provincial Legislature might vote unanimously in favor of such abolition.

Sir Oliver further showed the falsity of outcries in this unequivocal statement:

"Since last election it is not pretended that there has been any legislation which was objectionable from a Protestant standpoint. It was alleged also that Roman Catholics had an excessive share of the offices in the gift of the Government. An official paper, which was recently published giving the actual number of Roman Catholics and Protestants respectively in every department, showed the groundlessness of that notion, demonstrating that they had fewer offices and received in the aggregate for salaries less than their proportionate numbers. In the present agitation the contention is that Roman Catholics should be excluded from the Legislature and from municipal office and from public employment. That was not the view of the great Liberal leaders of the past, nor of the Protestants of the Province in their time. On the contrary, four years after Confederation had gone into effect we find Mr. Brown making this statement:

"I believe it is the universal feeling of Protestant Reformers throughout Ontario—now that French-Canadian interference in our affairs has been brought to an end, now that the Protestant majority is completely dominant in our Province and the Catholics placed, by their scattered position, at disadvantage—that it is the incumbent duty of the Reform party, dictated as well by their most cherished principles as by justice and good policy, that a full share of parliamentary representation, according to their numbers, and generous consideration in all public matters, should be awarded to the Catholic minority."

The boycott of any section of the community because of their religious or social preference, is as foreign to Liberal principles to-day as it was in the days of Hon. George Brown and Hon. Alex. Mackenzie. The Administration of Sir Oliver Mowat

deserves support if for no other virtue than the upholding of the cardinal virtue of British fair play.

PILING UP THE DEBT.

The net debt of the Dominion on Jan. 31 last was \$241,972,351. The net debt on June 30, 1878—the year in which the Liberal Government was replaced by the Conservatives—was \$140,362,069; ten years later, in 1888, it had increased to \$234,531,358, and now it is over \$7,000,000 greater than it was five and a half years ago. And this despite the enormously high taxes collected by the Administration on necessities of life consumed by the people. Let the same crowd get control of Ontario's resources and where would the Province be a few years from now?

DEATH OF REV. DR. DOUGLAS.

THE ADVERTISER of Saturday evening contained the intelligence that Rev. Dr. Douglas, principal of the Montreal Wesleyan College, had died that afternoon, after several months of serious illness, the immediate cause of which was an attack of grip, which, in his enfeebled condition, he was unable to throw off.

Dr. Douglas was born in Scotland in 1825, and his early religious training was in the Presbyterian Church, but on coming to Canada he allied himself with the Methodist body, and was received into its ministry in Melbourne, Que., in 1848. He left that place in 1849 to try and build up his none too robust constitution in the Bermuda Islands. There he remained till the latter part of 1850, when, failing to regain his strength, he returned home and withdrew from the ministry for a year. In 1852 he was stationed in Montreal, remaining till 1854, when he was transferred to Kingston for a three years' term. The next three years he was pastor of the chief Methodist church in Toronto, going from there to Hamilton, in which city he was stationed till 1863. Then he was transferred to Montreal, where he has ever since resided. In 1873 Dr. Douglas was appointed to the principalship of the Wesleyan College in Montreal and professor of theology in the same institution. He has been a member of all the general conferences of the Methodist Church in Canada, and in 1879 he was elevated to the distinguished position of president of the General Conference, held that year in Montreal. He was a delegate to the first Methodist Conference in London, Eng., in 1881, and also to the great Washington Conference in 1891.

Deceased occupied an eminent position in the religious world. He was probably the best known of present day Canadian Methodist divines, enjoying a reputation as an able, fearless and eloquent preacher, not only throughout Canada, but in the United States and Great Britain. He was an orator in every sense of the word, and few speakers could more effectively retain the attention and enlist sympathy and enthusiasm. His mental grasp of all subjects, whether pertaining specially to the pulpit or of a moral or political character, was wonderful, when we take into consideration the fact that for many years his physical powers were, through some mysterious disease, in a state of paralysis. For years, too, he was stone blind. Despite this great affliction his mind remained clear till the last, and as opportunity offered he expressed his opinion in the pulpit, on the platform, and in correspondence to the press in terms of the force of which could not be gainsaid. He was one of the chief movers in the equal rights agitation and he strongly opposed the Jesuits Estates Act passed by the Quebec Government. His scathing arraignment of Sir John Thompson was one of the sensational sequels of that vigorous campaign. By the death of Dr. Douglas the Methodist Church sustained a severe loss and the Canadian public and platform is deprived of one of its few orators. Why are the orators so scarce as to make the fact one for comment?

"Sir Oliver Mowat had the effrontery to say 'Yes' to the prohibition question," pertinently remarks the Toronto Telegram, "when his friend the enemy wanted him to say something else."

THE "BRITISH GOLD" CRY.

A dispatch from New York says the Republican newspapers that during the last presidential campaign printed a sensational story in regard to the disbursement of an immense corruption fund raised in England for the free trade cause in America, are likely to suffer. Libel suits have been brought by Edward H. Van Ingen against the Mail and Express, the Recorder, the Advertiser, the Press and Curtis H. Bond to recover damages for publishing, in 1892, statements to the effect that Mr. Van Ingen was disbursing agent of a "Cobden Club corruption fund whereby British gold was to convert American voters to free trade." So the tactics of the high tax advocates are the same on both sides of the border. The only difference is that the newspaper libelers engaged by the monopolists in Canada alleged that leading Liberals were bribed by United States money to advocate a policy of trade freedom that would have increased our business with the United States, the inference being that liberty to buy and sell would be beneficial to our neighbors and hurtful to us. Very stupid argument undoubtedly, but some took stock in it. Though nobody bothered themselves enough to sue the slanderers, they richly deserve to be stuck for substantial damages.

ONE LAW FOR ALL.

(Hamilton Herald.)
To be consistent the P. P. A. ought to attach to its demand that convents and monasteries be open for inspection, an offer to open itself and its aims and proceedings to public inspection. Why not have one law for all?

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The most certain and safe Pain Remedy in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great

CONQUEROR OF PAIN,

and has done more good than any known remedy.
FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACK-ACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE OR ANY OTHER EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications rubbed on by the hand act like magic-causing the pain to instantly stop.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat Inflammation, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Influenza,

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in Back, Chest or Limbs.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.
ALL INTERNAL PAINS, PAINS IN BOWELS or STOMACH, CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, SICK-HEAD-ACHE, DIARRHEA, COLIC, FLATULENCE, FARTING SPELLS are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally a half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in half a tumbler of water.

MALARIA,

Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, PILES, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or DELETERIOUS DRUGS.
Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO., 419 St. James street, Montreal.

To the Public—Be sure and ask for Radway's and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

KOOF NO MORE!
WATSON'S COUGH DROPS
WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., AND ARE INVALUABLE TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP. TRY THEM.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.
Manufactured only at 75, New Oxford Street (late 63, Oxford Street), London, and sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not 75, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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Paid-up capital.....1,200,000
Reserve fund.....415,000

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W. M. TRIPP'S LIVERY, RICHMOND street north, has added a first-class hack and team to its outfit. Careful drivers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges right. Telephone 423.



S. MARSHALL
MAMMOTH LIVERY, DUNDAS STREET
Good carriages at all hours. Low charges. Telephone 54.

CHAPMAN'S GREAT OVERCOAT SALE

In the last three days we have sold a great many Overcoats. A great many customers have gone away from our stores greatly pleased with their bargains. We have a large number of the best coats left yet. We want our customers to get them. We invite you to come in and see them and then we are sure you will secure one. Never was such value offered in Overcoats before that we have heard of.

Some were \$14 00, now \$6 50
Some were 13 00, now 6 50
Some were 11 00, now 6 50
Some were 10 00, now 6 50

WRAPPERS!

See our west window. These are stylish goods, well-made, Standard Prints and warranted to wash. We have them in different styles for \$1 50.

DRESS GOODS.

10 pieces 42 inch Union Cashmere, regular price, 25c yard, to-day 15c.

5 pieces Black Soliel Dress Goods, worth 40c, 50c and 60c yard, your choice to-day 31c.

COTTONS

2 bales Factory Cotton, wide width and worth 5½c yard, to-day 4½c.

2 bales Factory Cotton, yard wide for 6c yard, 17 yards for \$1; worth 7c yard.

White Twill Cotton for 8½c yard, worth 10c. Customers can have any length.

Remnants Canton Flannel

For 8c yard. Some of these at worth 12½c, 14c and 16c per yard.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128