

The Advertiser

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Gods in his heaven, All's right with the world. -[BROWNING. Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have. -[EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

London, Tuesday March 6.

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.

A lazy man's hard times last six years out of half a dozen.

The British Tories have their Primrose Clubs; the Liberals now have their Primrose Premier.

The Montreal Star confesses that the duty on coal oil is 200 per cent., while petroleum gets in at 30 per cent. This will be welcome intelligence to the masses of the Canadian people, who, of course, regard petroleum as a necessary of life!

Toronto chief of police asks that mounted policemen be appointed to cover suburban districts. The northwest could very easily assign a hundred or two of its mounted police force but for the necessity of watching the Canadian and United States frontier to prevent trade between the two peoples.

Lord Rosebery, the new British Premier, among his many enterprises, has become a milkman, one of the most extensive in London, but he does not have his name on his milk wagons as Lord Rayleigh does, preferring to carry on the trade under the names of his managers. Two other peers who turn an honest penny in the same way are Lords Londonderry, retail coal, and Portsmouth, fruit and garden truck.

It is announced that a marriage has been arranged between Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, and Miss Margaret Tennant, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, of the Glen, Peeblesshire. Miss Tennant is the only unmarried daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, and possesses not only considerable personal attractions, but intellectual gifts of a high order. The marriage, which will take place early in June, disposes of the matrimonial fate of a lady who, a year ago, was represented as being engaged to Lord Rosebery, now Premier of Great Britain.

Some remarkable revelations are made in the Dominion Attorney-General's report just made public. Last year the Ottawa Government expended for all purposes the enormous sum of \$42,148,000, of which over \$10,000,000 was for interest on the public debt. Though there was no revision of the Dominion voters' lists last year \$17,500 was expended under this head. The Attorney-General is kept busy looking after the shortcomings of the extravagant Administration. He insists that "new irregularities" are creeping in to an alarming extent and he points out that the estimates were exceeded by \$706,000.

There will be widespread sympathy in Canada with Lady Aberdeen, who mourns the death of her father, Sir Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, Baron Tweedmouth, which occurred suddenly on Sunday afternoon. The deceased was a Liberal of advanced views, and a life-long friend of Mr. Gladstone. He was M. P. for Berwick from 1853 to 1868, and in 1881 he was knighted. His son, Edward Majoribanks, M.P., chief Liberal whip and patronage secretary, will succeed him in the peerage. By the parliamentary vacancy thus caused in Berwickshire the first contest under the Premiership of Lord Rosebery will be caused.

It was fifty years ago—the 5th of March, 1844—that the Toronto Globe first made its appearance. George Brown, its founder, lies in his grave, and there also sleep many of his old colleagues such as Alexander Mackenzie and Archibald Macellar. During all those years the Globe was in the thick of every fight against privilege and on behalf of the interests of the mass of the people. There has been no time from that day fifty years ago that the Globe could not fairly be considered the leading newspaper of Canada. On moral questions its influence has been during the whole half century progressive and wholesome. The copyright of a long-established newspaper becomes gradually valuable, and under conscientious management is practically indestructible. But, then, to grow a copyright is like growing a tree. A valuable copyright cannot be grown in a day; but when once well rooted it seems next to impossible to uproot it. Tempus fugit! Half a century since the establishment of the Globe! The flies, indeed, for all. It is now going on 31 years since the establishment of the LONDON ADVERTISER. Success to the well-managed and well-edited Toronto Globe, and may it be relatively as influential and as useful when it celebrates its hundredth year.

LONDON FIRST.

Now that Mr. W. R. Meredith, of Toronto, has been nominated by the London Tories, a few editorials by the party's journals on constituencies that have to go abroad for representatives would be in order. -[Hamilton Times.

They will not protest in this case, though only the other day the London Free Press vigorously indorsed the view that too many Toronto lawyers represent outside constituencies. Of course, the remark must be applied, like charity, to begin with, at home. London is simply too self-respecting a city, has too much regard for its future, to accept the city solicitor of Toronto, who years ago deserted London, as its representative. Mr. Meredith cannot serve too masters. He cannot serve a city which is the rival of every other city in Ontario, receiving \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year as his reward, and this important western center of trade as well. And our city contemporary being the witness, albeit it has already characteristically recanted, the majority of the citizens of London do not mean that he shall be placed in that anomalous position. If the city solicitor of Toronto wants a seat, let the city of Toronto provide him with one. London is important enough to demand that it shall have a representative entirely devoted to its interests and untangled in the affairs of a community that is our keen competitor. Such a representative, we feel assured, the Liberal candidate will be. Meanwhile, let every independent citizen refuse to pledge himself to the agents of the Toronto city solicitor. The coming man for London will doubtless be placed in the field in due course.

SHOULD THE LEGISLATURE ONLY MEET ONCE IN TWO YEARS?

This week a motion in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature will be seriously debated in the Ontario Assembly, despite the fact that the change can only be brought about through the intervention of the British Parliament, which has not hitherto been called upon to consider such a request from any part of her Majesty's dominions. The proposition that the Legislature should only meet every two years provides, as Hon. James Young points out in a letter to the press, for a great decrease in Ministerial responsibility and for an enormous increase in the power of the Ministers. So long as a Premier possessed of sound discrimination and honesty like Sir Oliver is in power, there might be little danger; but let an ill-balanced Premier and a reckless, incompetent and dishonest Cabinet get hold of the Government, and there would be a lamentable lack of check if the House only met and took cognizance of their doings once in two years. Every year a great deal of private bill legislation comes up. Would there not be great hardships to many under the biennial meeting system? It may be said, Let the Ministers be invested with powers to settle all this private bill legislation. Is it in the interests of the people that responsible government should be turned into autocracy? The Ministers are even now charged with doing too much without consulting the Legislature. The same men that raise this cry want to load up the Ministers with more responsibility! They are consistent in their inconsistency. It is in the public interest that all representative bodies should meet once every twelve months—not necessarily for a lengthened period or to indulge in law making merely to make a show of working, but to take stock, to closely scrutinize public expenditures, to remedy shortcomings, to promote necessary reforms, to obtain public assurances that the trustees of the public are doing their duty.

No one ever suggests that the shareholders of the banks and of the loan societies should not have an annual meeting, or that the Anglican Synod, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Methodist Conferences and the Baptist Unions should only meet every two years. The financial institutions, the church bodies and the friendly societies hold it to be eminently proper that their trustees shall give a yearly account of their stewardship, and that the balances shall be struck, not for 24 months, but for twelve. The annual legislative stock-taking cannot be done away with at the suggestion of any unsafe political experimenter, hard up for cause of offense against the cautious, safe and withal economical Ministers now in command. Perhaps it might be an advantage to have the British North America Act tinkered, but not in this direction. The British Parliament, which passed it, experimented in regard to both methods. As early as the reign of Edward III. a statute was enacted providing that parliaments should be held "every year, or oftener, if need be." The determination of some of the autocratic kings to govern without parliaments caused the people much trouble, and the failure to hold a meeting of the representatives of the people every year resulted in the perpetuation of some of the worst outrages on the liberties of the people that have been chronicled. Historians are united in declaring that the excesses in the reign of Charles I. chiefly originated in the long intermission of parliaments. Such outrageous imposts as the levying of ship money would never have been undertaken if the rulers of the day had been compelled to meet the House of Commons every year. In the reign of King William all uncertainty on the subject was put an end

to by the passage of a bill enacting annual parliaments for the purpose of insuring a strict approximation of the public revenue according to votes of supply. The Whigs (the antecedents of the Liberals) supported the measure, and the Tories generally opposed it. King William at first refused his assent to the law, but the Commons, with commendable pluck, declined to abandon so important a measure, and finally the royal assent was given to it in 1694. From that day to this there have been annual parliaments in Great Britain, and in every portion of the empire where representative institutions have been established the rulers meet annually for stock-taking and needed legislative purposes.

THE TRADE RETURNS

From the Canadian trade returns for 1893 we glean the following figures regarding the business done with the under-mentioned countries:

Table with 3 columns: Country, 1892, 1893. Includes Great Britain, United States, Germany, Spain, etc.

The total trade of the Province of Ontario last year, according to an Ottawa investigator, amounted to \$77,834,000, of which \$47,607,000 was with the United States and \$27,086,000 with the British Empire. Ontario's trade with the United States was, therefore, 61 per cent. of her trade with the whole world; with the British Empire it was 35 per cent. Ontario's trade with the world outside of the United States and the British Empire was less than 4 per cent. of the total. Ontario sold to the United States goods to the value of \$18,588,000, and to Great Britain, \$10,689,000. Ontario bought from the United States \$28,447,000, and from Great Britain \$15,694,000. All these figures refer to goods the produce of Canada. Of \$908,000 worth of minerals sold last year by Ontario the United States took all except \$8,000; of Ontario's fish, \$454,000 worth, the United States took every pound; of products of the forest Ontario exported \$9,974,000, of which the United States took all save \$54,000; of animals and their products, cheese, butter and hides, Ontario exported \$7,391,000, of which Great Britain took \$4,858,000 and the United States \$2,524,000. The export of agricultural products to Great Britain is credited with buying \$4,044,000, and the United States with \$2,664,000. Ontario exported \$3,381,000 worth of manufactures, of which the United States bought \$2,141,000 and Great Britain \$828,000. Taking the returns for the whole Dominion in the fact that the total exports of agricultural products was less in value last year than in 1877, sixteen years ago.

Table with 3 columns: Iron and steel manuf., Woolen manufactures, Cotton manufactures, etc. with values for 1892 and 1893.

England's credit was never so good as now. The Government issued treasury bills this week for \$5,000,000, received applications for fourteen times the amount, and raised the money at 1 15-16 per cent. Consols this week also reached the highest figures on record.

SUNLIGHT SOAP advertisement with circular logo and text: 'IF YOU USE SUNLIGHT YOURS RIGHT. Sunlight Soap has the LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. Because it is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. And also because Those who use it Find it will do what no other Soap can do. For Laundry and Household, it is a positive comfort.'

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

CURES AND PREVENTS COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, STIFF NECK, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA, BRUISES, SPRAINS.

Quicker Than Any Known Remedy. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Inflamed, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Will Afford Instant Ease. It was the first and is the only Pain remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and

ASHEVILLE, N. C. This is to certify that in February, 1890, I had a severe attack of La Grippe and cured myself in 24 hours by the use of Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills. I had another attack of the same dreadful disease in March, 1891, and used the same remedy with the same result. I do not know Radway & Co., the parties who manufacture these medicines, and I have always put very little faith in "Almanac Certificates," but if these few lines will only induce some suffering one to use the above remedy I will feel amply repaid for writing what I have. Respectfully, E. L. BROWN. J. W. BREWER, Asheville, Pike county, Mo.

THE "GRIP."

RADWAY'S PILLS.

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELING, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they steady the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Canada. Send stamp for postage to RADWAY & CO., for our book of advice.

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Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you the medical science and business honor still exist; free go hand in hand. Write to our book with explanations and proofs. See sealed, free. Over 2,000 references. ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

2 SPOONS.

SKREI Cod Liver Oil will do more building up than the large one filled with the best of the many emulsions now in the market.

ALLEN'S CURED BY COUGHS, COLDS, LUNG CROUP, BALSAM advertisement with image of the product.

Needham & Leigh, PLUMBERS, Have opened an establishment at 397 Clarence street, Phone 1012. And any orders given in will be promptly attended to. We do Plumbing and Gas Fitting Steam and Hot Water Heating. Also put in and repair Electric Bells. Jobbing a specialty.

LONDON Machine Tool Co. MANUFACTURERS OF Lathes, Planers, Drills, etc. E. J. MACROBERT & BROTHER DISTRICT AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR WESTERN ONTARIO. English, American and Canadian companies represented. District managers Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York. Offices—Room A, Masonic Temple, London, Ontario.

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Peau De Soie Silk, 22 inches wide, guaranteed all silk, worth \$1 25 a yard, at Chapman's - - - - \$1

New Factory Cotton New Towels New Shirtings New Gingham New Sheeting.

Unbleached Factory Cotton, fine, good width, for 5c a yard, 20 yards for \$1, or \$1 50 for the web.

New Flannelette New Ticking New Cottonades New Linens New Bleached Cotton Flannelette, 33 inches wide, neat patterns, fast colors, worth 12 1-2c a yard, at Chapman's - - - - 8c

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Why go to the trouble of getting your wrappers made, when you can get them ready-made, and of standard prints, warranted to wash, at Chapman's for \$1 50.

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