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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Mng. Mr.

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

London, Wednesday, February 26.

Important to Teachers, Scholars and Parents.

Though at the outset it was stated that this year's session of the Ontario Legislature was likely to be unimportant, it is early made evident that several measures of great interest to the people are to be discussed and disposed of. There are the bills to improve the county, city and other councils, and to simplify and cheapen municipal government, and the Minister of Education has also placed before the Legislature bills affecting the high and public schools which will have a far-reaching and beneficial effect. Owing to the large number of persons who come up to the annual departmental examinations Hon. Mr. Ross proposes to establish an educational council, to whom the duty of preparing examination papers, reading the answers of candidates and reporting the results would be assigned. This council will be composed of twelve persons, four appointed by the Education Department, four by the Senate of the University, and four by the executive of the Educational Association of the Province, and to this council will be assigned, under suitable regulations, the duties heretofore discharged directly through the Minister of Education, with power to report results, consider appeals and judge the standing of all candidates for certificates. That this action was necessary is proved by the fact that last year 8,883 persons were examined at the departmental examinations in July, besides 17,023 candidates at the entrance examination, about 5,000 for the public school leaving examination and nearly 3,000 more at the different professional examinations at the School of Pedagogy, the Normal Schools and the County Model Schools. For these different examinations 729,500 examination papers were printed and dispatched to the different centers at which examinations were held, entailing an enormous amount of work and responsibility on the officers of the department.

In future boards of public and high school trustees may be united for the joint administration of the educational affairs of the city, town, or incorporated village, if the municipalities deem it wise to establish a union. There is also a change with regard to the maintenance of public schools in counties which, it is expected, will tend to secure more general efficiency in education. Public schools are now maintained by a Government grant, a county grant, an assessment over the whole township of \$100 for each school in the township, and an assessment upon the section concerned for such additional sums as may be necessary for school purposes. It is with regard to the county grant that a change is proposed. Each township is taxed by the county for the grant which it receives through the county treasurer, so that what was intended as a county grant is a township grant. To remedy this condition of affairs and to provide more generously for weak schools, it is proposed in the new bill to collect by a uniform rate over the whole county the sum of \$50 for each rural school in the county.

It is proposed to slightly increase the summer holidays by providing that in all rural schools the autumn session shall begin on the first Monday in September instead of on the last Monday in August. The intention is to enact that the rural schools shall also have a week's holiday at Easter. In both instances the new regulations bring the number of county school holidays up to that enjoyed by city pupils, thus securing uniformity in town and country. The changes will no doubt meet with the approbation of teachers and pupils, but parents do not always look at these matters in the same light as do the educationists and the rising generation. If pupils can be induced to make good use of their school time their course of study is now so engrossing that an occasional holiday spell is calculated to do them good. If anything, too much is attempted to be taught at one time to the average pupil, and he is required to undertake too exacting home work. We cannot afford to be come a nation of smatterers. The "thorough" man or woman will alone wear well in the race of life.

In 1877 wheat sold in Canada for \$1 40 a bushel. And the high tax campaigners told us in the campaign that year that the "N. P." would secure a higher price for it. What an imposition!

Britain and Germany.

Under a "protective" policy, borne because of the huge expenditures for war, German workmen are compelled to live on a few kreutzers a day. They are not as well paid as are British workmen, who enjoy the blessings of trade freedom, and they have to work much longer hours than British work people.

What idiosyncrasy, then, to expect the British worker to resort to high taxation as a means to improve his condition? We in Canada know that the worker can never be permanently benefited by an increase of the national burdens, undertaken at the behests of monopolists and avaricious men.

By the Way.

Lieut.-Col. Aymer, formerly of this city, holds in the Week that rifle practice is of far more importance than drill, as now conducted at the annual gatherings. Col. Aymer is an experienced officer, and his views should be laid to heart by the authorities.

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The "executive clemency" has been extended to a Quebec murderer named Morin, who was convicted in 1890 and sentenced to be hanged, but whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. He has now been released. Morin is a Frenchman, and it is possible that the Governor-General ordered his release in order to placate French feeling over the escape of Shortis from the gallows.—Hamilton Spectator.

The Governor-General is not responsible for the release of murderer Morin, after five years imprisonment. He owes his liberty to a decree of the Government at Ottawa. The insinuation that Lord Aberdeen desires to placate the French feeling over the miscarriage in the case of Shortis is therefore not warranted. Nevertheless, the fact remains that Shortis had his life saved because the men in power at Ottawa refused to do their duty, and told the Governor-General that they were unable to reach any decision with regard to the disposal of the murderer. In this matter, as in many others, the high tax leader bungled most decidedly.

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The general elections are at hand. Opponents of the high tax Cabinet should be getting together and organizing everywhere. The country needs a change.

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The city of Boston spends \$200,000 a year on free public libraries. It was the first city to establish a tax-supported library—in 1849.

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On \$7,997 worth of skates imported last year the people of Canada paid \$4,230 in taxes.

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For laughing at a Transvaal policeman, John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, now in trouble at Johannesburg, was fined \$7 shillings. It is no small matter to be gay at the expense of the majesty of the Boer law.

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If the promises of high tax politicians meant anything, how rich we would all be in a marvelously short time.

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President Cleveland's enthusiastic approval of international arbitration will do much to soften the asperity of his supercilious, though undoubtedly sincere message on the Venezuelan question. At heart Mr. Cleveland is a warm admirer of Great Britain and would be happy to see the present difference amicably settled.

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Italy is bankrupting herself and sacrificing the flower of her army, trying to subdue Abyssinia; Spain is waging a hopeless war in Cuba; France has a hard time conquering the Madagascans and Germany is looking round for vacant territory. In view of this it must have been aggravating to them to see the slick manner in which Britain gathered in Ashanti, without even firing a shot.

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Mr. Laurier's nomination for the Commons in far off Saskatchewan shows the leader's popularity is as wide as his platform.

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Preparations are already being made in Toronto for the visit there in 1897 of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. A meeting of those having in hand the arrangement for organization has been held, Prof. A. B. Macallum, Ph.D., of Toronto University, presiding, and committees were appointed to provide for all the details of the congress. The co-operation of all scientific, literary and commercial bodies in Canada will be sought. The Dominion and Ontario Governments and the city of Toronto will contribute liberally to the fund for expenses. Arrangements will be made for the delegates to visit various parts of Canada, and a committee will prepare guide books, etc. The executive committee having the Canadian arrangements in charge consist of: Prof. A. B. Macallum (chairman), A. Macdougall (secretary), James Bain, jun. (treasurer), Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., Hon. G. W. Ross, President Louder, B. E. Walker, Barlow Cumberland, Arthur Harvey, F.R.S.C., Prof. Ramsay Wright, Chancellor Wallace, Hon. G. W. Allan, Provost Welch, Chancellor Burwash, John Hoskin, LL.D., Hon. Richard Harcourt, O. A. Howland, M.P.P., Mayor Fleming, H. P. Dwight, A. H. V. Colquhoun, B.A., Prof. James Maynor, Thos. McGaw, T. Hodgins, M.A., J. A. Patterson, M.A., G. E. Lumsden, Dr. Daniel Clark, Prof. Ellis, Prof. Coleman, J. C. Hamilton, B.A. Representative men from other parts of Canada will be added to the committee.

FUNNY THINGS YOU SEE.

The nervous young girl, who firmly believes that the comet which is coming this way will strike the earth on March 14, wondering what kind of a hat she will get for Easter.

The look on the coal man's face when the friend you are walking with bolts around the corner to escape meeting him.

The woman who frantically wishes she was dead dodging trolley cars at the corner of Richmond and Dundas streets.

The young man who swore he would drown himself when "she" refused him, borrowing her brother's umbrella ten minutes afterwards to keep off the rain.

The peculiar look on the real good man's face as he is surprised by a snow slide from the City Hall roof.

WORLD INDEBTED TO JAPAN.

(Inquirer, Philadelphia.)

Modern warfare between the most civilized nations has never brought about such remarkable and beneficial results as has the campaign between China and Japan. Too often wars are simply wars inspired by selfish greed and the love of conquest, and the one thought is to inflict every possible burden and humiliation upon the defeated combatant. But Japan has been generous. She has not sought in her hour of triumph to form an aggressive alliance with some other powerful nation, but has gone on as before, looking to the development of her commerce and industries, and striving to take a part in the peaceful rivalries of civilization. China, too, has been taught a lesson, and is throwing down her barriers, and turning her face to the light of progress. History will yet have to record that the world owes a debt to Japan.

With the March issue, the Atlantic Monthly begins two important series of papers. The Irish in American Life, by H. C. Merwin, is the first of the articles on "Race Characteristics in American Life." Under the general heading "The Case of the Public School," the Atlantic will discuss the payment and standing of teachers throughout the country. "The Presidency and Secretary Morton" is the second paper in the series of political studies. "A Seminary of Sedition" is another of John Fiske's historical studies in Old Virginia. J. M. Ludlow, in an article entitled "Two New Social Departures," gives an interesting account of two meetings recently held in London to discuss the relation of employer and employee, and the question of international co-operation. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The complete novel in the March issue of Lippincott's is "A Whim and a Chance," by Wm. T. Nicholls, already favorably known to the readers of this magazine. Clare E. Robie sketches sharply and not admiringly the portrait of "A Labor Leader." Other short stories, both agreeably light, are "Miss Pettigrew's Silver Tea-Set," by Judith Spencer, and "Henry," by Mary Stewart Cutting. Oliver McKee considers a topic now attracting general interest, the relief merits and disadvantages of "The Horse or the Motor." Emily Bally Stone presents a picture of "Household Life in Another Century"—not the twentieth, but the fifteenth. Jean Wright offers "A Little Essay on Love," which she handles in no sentimental vein; Agnes Carr Sage traces "The Evolution of the Wedding-Cake," and Frances Courtenay Baylor has something to say "About Widows."

FATAL FIGHT OVER A COLLAR BUTTON.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 26.—At Chilesburg, this county, on Sunday, Henry Benton was shot and killed by Bob Toomey, both colored. The row grew out of the loss of a collar button, two years ago, Toomey surrendered himself to the authorities.

A TARIFF BILL KILLED.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, moved in the Senate yesterday that the Tariff Bill be taken up, urging that the needs of the treasury and of business demanded action. Defeated—Yea, 22; Nay, 39. Mr. Morrill said the Tariff Bill was dead, and he added it was now shown there was not a Republican majority in the Senate.

TORONTO FAILURES.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 26.—The Toronto Shoe Company, corner King and Jarvis streets, has assigned to Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson. The liabilities will not greatly exceed the assets, which are \$10,000.

The liabilities of Thomas E. Cleghorn, the insolvent fish and fruit firm, are \$14,900, nearly half of this amount being located here. The assets are \$8,500.

BLAZE IN WINDSOR.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 26.—J. W. Drake's furniture factory was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. It cost \$3,000, and was used of late as a machine shop, and the machinery had been removed. The furniture was insured. The blaze spread to John Gault's barn, totally destroying it, and James Juncen's was damaged \$500 worth. The fire department saved W. J. McKee's lumber yard and several cottages.

LIZZIE, THE BIGAMIST.

Windsor, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Elgin Williams, formerly Lizzie Shaw, the young woman who came to Windsor to hunt up her husbands, for she has two, was sentenced to four months in the Mercer Reformatory by the magistrate, whom she vainly implored to let her go back to her first husband, Williams, in Hamilton. During the trial it came out that Lizzie's mother is living in Detroit, but would have nothing to do with her. No word has been secured from West, who eloped from Hamilton with her.

THE BOUNDARY TROUBLE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—The Venezuelan Commission has received an intimation from the Royal Geographical Society of England, through Clements R. Markham, its president, that all the maps and records of that society will gladly be placed at the disposition of the commission. A courteous reply has been sent, declining the offer, in view of the willingness already officially expressed by both the British and Venezuelan Governments to furnish all necessary information. Mr. Malet-Provost, secretary of the commission, thinks the members are determined to make the result of their labors a decision which would withstand the most violent partisan assault, voting exactly as the Supreme Court would over any contest before it, and that no matter what subsequent or concurrent negotiations take place the line they draw will be adopted as the permanent boundary between the two countries and be supported by both.

She—Why do you not enjoy a few minutes' happiness and satisfaction by having your work done at the Palace Barber Shop, 60 1-2 Dundas street west?

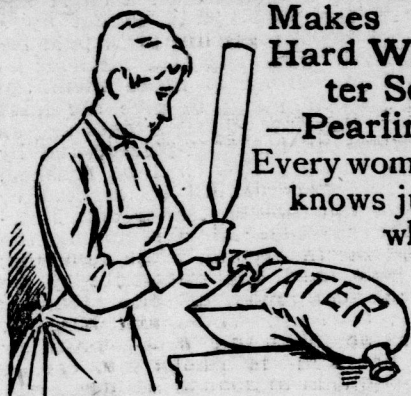
ALASKAN SEALS.

Congress Passes the Bill for Their Extinction.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The House has passed the Dingley bill to exterminate the Alaskan fur seal herds in case a modus vivendi cannot be concluded for the protection of the seals pending the adoption of proper and effective regulations by the countries interested.

The bill authorizes the President to conclude negotiations with Russia, England and Japan, or either of them, for a commission to inquire into the habits of the Alaskan fur seals, and the best method of preserving the seal herds, pending which he is authorized to conclude a modus vivendi to terminate Jan. 1, 1898, for the protection of the seals. In case such modus vivendi cannot be concluded before the opening of the present season, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to take and kill all seals while on their feeding grounds on the Pribylov islands.

Mr. Dingley explained that the necessity for immediate action arose from the fact that the Canadian pelagic sealers, whose ravages the bill sought to prevent, were already fitting out their vessels and would begin to sail in the course of a week. The bill was passed without debate.



Makes
Hard Water
Soft
—Pearline.
Every woman
knows just
what

that means to her. Washing in hard water is so difficult, and the results so poor! Pearlina reduces the labor, whether you use soft water or hard. But use Pearlina, and it's just as easy to wash with hard water as with soft water—and the results are just as good.

Pearline saves more things than your labor, though. We'll tell you of these savings from time to time. Keep your eye on Pearlina "ads."

Beware of imitations. 444 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

Racked with Rheumatism

Unable to Walk, owing to excruciating pain.

After ten years terrible torture, cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla.

A. H. Christiansen, writing from the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, says: "I owe more to you than I can ever pay. For ten years I suffered the tortures of the damned with rheumatism. Father had it before me, and I believe it is an hereditary disease. My knee joints would get inflamed, and if I was out in any 'weather' I was sure to be laid up, which to a travelling man is a calamity. In a score of Canadian towns local doctors treated me, some giving relief, others none. I read that Sarsaparilla was a rheumatic cure, and I asked the druggist for 'a bottle of the best Sarsaparilla on the market.' He gave me Scott's, remarking that it was an improvement on all others, and that he could honestly recommend it. I have taken four bottles, and am as free from pain as a man can hope to be. I was out in a rain storm two days ago and never felt a twinge. As I said before, to Scott's Sarsaparilla I owe more than I can ever repay."

The best remedy for rheumatism, sciatica, and neuralgic pains—all arising from the presence of poison in the blood—is Scott's Sarsaparilla, a modern concentrated medicine, prompt in its curative effects. Doses from one half to one teaspoonful. At \$1 per bottle of your druggist.

KOOTENAY

HAS

MADE

THE

MOST

STARTLING

CURES

OF

RHEUMATISM

EVER

RECORDED.

WRITE

FOR

PAMPHLET

CONTAINING

SWORN

STATEMENTS.

S. S. RYCKMAN

MEDICINE CO.

HAMILTON.



THE



STYLISH



SPRING



DRESS



FABRIC

In Black--Is Mohair.

Mohair plain, Mohair figured, Mohair dotted—and the stock was bought before the Mohair market went skyward. These lots will not be duplicated at the prices.

Mohair Crepons--Black

50 inches wide, a beautiful line, only 65c per yard.

Plain Black—in Lustres, Brilliantines and Sicilians; a large range starting as low down as 25c per yard, and up to the fine silky make at \$1 25.

Black Figured Mohairs

In stripes; beauties at \$1 per yard. A large variety of patterns and prices. Call and see them.

Dress Garnitures

Are open and the newest Spring Trimmings can be seen. Not a hint of their beauties here, only it is safe to say that they will surprise you. Come early.

Don't You Need a Silk Waist

And wouldn't you buy it if the price was very tempting? At our Silk stock you will find a lot of stylish waist patterns. Only one of a kind.

All Silk "Crepe Du Chene"

In light colors and black. This line has sold very fast but there is still a full range of colors, only 47c per yard.

Black and White Silk,

A nice line just received, 50c per yard.

Are You Thinking About

New Curtains? Then come and see our stock of Chenille and Fancy Curtains. They are great value. A visit will convince you that they are just right.

Art Muslins and Draping Goods

In new and natty designs.

Chapman & Co.,

126 and 128 Dundas Street.