

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.
THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
 (EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
 Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 6 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, Tuesday, March 26.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Daily Morning Advertiser
 from now until close of Session
Only 75 Cts.

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 THE ADVERTISER, London.

NEXT DOMINION ELECTION.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Mail-Enterprise says that a general election may not be held till the end of next year.

If that is the intention, two questions may well be asked:

1. Why were the people put to the trouble and expense of revising the voters' lists last summer, if it was not intended to hold an election on them for two years, thereby incurring needless further expenditure of time and money on the country; and
2. Why were voters' lists that ought to have been printed in the Government office at Ottawa farmed out to friends of the Administration in Toronto and Montreal, under the pretence that they were needed immediately?

CONDITION OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

The Scottish American, which has been making an examination into British progress, says that "last year's reports show a very gratifying improvement over 1893 and several preceding years." The shipping built exceeded that of 1893 by 210,000 tons. Last year 614 merchant vessels, of a total of over 1,000,000 tons, were built, while the colonies and all foreign countries combined produced only 318 vessels of 270,000 tons. The cotton industry is also in a healthy condition, showing "a marked improvement over 1893." There is now twice as much cotton imported into Britain and manufactured as there was twenty years ago, and the amount is constantly increasing. What is still more encouraging, it finds, is that while prices of goods and the cost of living are much lower than they ever were before, wages are higher, showing that labor is sharing in the advantages of Britain's rational trade policy.

In 1893 Britain imported and manufactured 12,600,000 cwt. of raw cotton; last year the amount was 15,965,000 cwt. In many other branches of trade the showing made is equally indicative of steady growth and prosperity. This lowering of the cost of living and increasing of employment has done much to lessen the pauperism which under a "protective system" was a disgrace to the civilization of Britain. In 1851 the percentage of pauperism to population in Britain was 4.5 per cent, and now it is only 2.4 per cent. The percentage of pauper children under 16 in the year mentioned was 5; now it is only 2.3. Of paupers between 16 and 60 the percentage was then 1.4, while now it is only .5. Then, too, the percentage of old age paupers (over 60 years) was 21.5, and now it is only 13.7. In 1849 the mean adult pauperism was 13 per 1,000, and now it is only 2.4. There may be suffering in the crowded cities of Britain—it is too much to think that there should be none—but these statistics go far to prove that under free trade there is constant progress, and that comfort and abundance are becoming more general in spite of the density of population and other disadvantages under which her people labor compared with ours.

British statesmen know that whatever the difficulties which their crowded population encounter, they cannot be permanently benefited by reviving a system that brought the masses poverty, want and starvation, and which, but for the vacant lands and natural resources of this continent, would have

long since brought about a similar condition of affairs in this country. As it is, Canadians can see that restricting the opportunity of the people to make the most of their earnings and pampering a few rich men by special Government privileges, must be injurious to the overwhelming majority of the people.

EVIDENCE FROM TORONTO.

It is apparent that the seamstress has not been made rich by the "N. P." any more than other classes of workers. Here is what Mr. S. R. Wickett says in a letter protesting against present conditions which he has addressed to the Toronto Mail-Enterprise, the chief organ of the high tax policy: "Recently a circumstance came to my knowledge that is the occasion of this letter. The 15-year-old daughter of a respectable and capable seamstress applied, in answer to an advertisement, for work upon a sewing machine in one of our large factories. Having got the position she commenced work on the Monday. The mother goes at the end of the week to see how her daughter suited, and to learn the probable wages, when she was informed that all work was by the piece, and her daughter had earned 52 cents for the whole week. The prices were stated to be 25 cents per dozen for men's shirts and 65 cents per dozen for women's blouses, the operators to be charged with thread, oil and breakages of needles. Learning this, the mother made me ask are we not out of sound of the 'Song of the Shirt'? No. Think of less than 3 cents for making a man's shirt—55 cents per dozen. And suppose this girl is expected to keep respectably clothed and board herself. These are, I suppose, the 50 cent shirts at retail, and 6 cents for making a blouse with plentiful frills that women buy at 25 cents."

No wonder that Mr. Wickett asks: "How shall the unemployed be helped to earn their own livelihood? How shall we exact for honest labor a fair reward?"

The high tax organ does not deign to reply to these queries. But Mr. Wickett and every other worker may rely upon it that he can never be benefited by submitting to a class law operated to make a few rich at the expense of the many.

—The plebiscite continues in favor. It was found to be the only effective way for the congregation of Queen's Avenue Methodist Church. In this city, to reach a decision as to a new site for their place of worship.

GOING FOR THE EDITORS.

Dr. Withrow, in Onward, thus refers to a discussion which took place at the recent Ontario convention of the Epworth Leagues:

Mr. Courtice counseled the leagues to go for the editors, those men who so largely mould public opinion. Some one else said the editors are hard to manage, they always get back at the preachers. They certainly try to have the last word, and generally succeed. I think they hardly get fair play. Of course, their papers are printed to make money; editors cannot live on air any more than other folks. But no class in our country sacrifices more for their principles than they do. There is no higher-toned press on earth than that of Canada. With very, very few exceptions it is on the right side of temperance, religion, Sabbath observance, civic and social morality, and every moral question. They are the best allies of the preachers and the leagues in fighting infidelity, immorality, intemperance, ignorance and the seven devils that must be cast out of the body politic before it shall sit clothed and in its right mind at the feet of Jesus. Our churches and leagues owe much to the press for its free advertising of all donation parties, tea meetings, picnics and the wide publicity given to the clever speech of Mr. A., the beautiful singing of Miss B., and the eloquent sermon of Parson C., and all the rest of it. Leagues should use the press. Don't sponage upon it. Advise in its columns and keep it well supplied with items of interest concerning league work. Price Hughes says to his mission people: "If a duke comes to your meeting, treat him with politeness. If a porter comes, treat him with awful reverence. He is the man who makes destiny."

AN ORANGE PRESENTATION.

W. Bro. Hillier Presented With a Handsome Jewel by Hackett Lodge.

The regular monthly meeting of Hackett Lodge, No. 805, was held last week in Edge block with 75 members and visiting brethren present. After the disposal of the usual business, the delegate to the Grand Lodge of Ontario West, which recently convened at St. Catharines, W. Bro. Simmons, gave a very encouraging report of the proceedings. The W. M. Bro. Joseph Simmons then stated that he had a pleasing ceremony to perform, and requested W. Bro. R. D. A. Hillier, deputy county master of East Middlesex, to come forward, and the following address was read: "The members having appreciated your services while assuming the gavel of the lodge, and as a mark of their esteem and confidence, I attach this jewel to remind you of your activity in the past, knowing that while you governed the lodge you did what you could to advance it. Your interest in the order never diminished, and may you advance step by step and your life be spared for many a year so that you can wear this jewel with honor to yourself and credit to the lodge." Wor. Bro. R. D. A. Hillier replied: "I assure you," he said, "that I cannot find language strong enough to express my sincere gratitude for this beautiful jewel. When I joined Hackett Lodge five years ago this month had I been informed that I would have occupied the chief chair I would not have credited it. While in the chair I endeavored to perform the duties to the best of my ability and to the credit of the lodge. This beautiful jewel will always remind me of the pleasant and happy associations connected therewith, and if I should remove far away this gift will always remind me of the most pleasant memories connected with my life. Again thanking you for this beautiful jewel, and may Hackett Lodge have increased prosperity both numerical and financial; the sincere wish of your humble brother." On the back of the jewel these words are inscribed: "Presented to Bro. R. D. A. Hillier, past master of Hackett Lodge, L. O. B. L., No. 805, March 19, 1895."

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

Miss Skimin has opened a millinery store at 523 Richmond street, and has placed a large assortment of the latest styles in hats and bonnets on view. Miss Skimin requires no introduction to the ladies of the city, as she is well and favorably known here, having had charge of the millinery departments of some of the largest goods stores. Judging from the display of Easter millinery she will no doubt receive a large share of trade.

THE NORTHERN SPY

Vigorously Defended by an Experienced Apple-Grower.

Who Has Some Good Suggestions to Make on Planting for Profit.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

At the late fruit grower's meeting held here for discussion some statements were made in passing concerning this apple that were likely to be very injurious and derogatory to its culture and interests in this country. This we very much regret, and believe that it was not intentionally done on the part of Mr. McNeil, who made the statements. The gentleman being a man of some considerable influence in his way and being employed as he has been during the past winter by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association to attend and address the various meetings of the Farmers' Institutes over this part of Ontario, has no doubt very widely spread the injurious teachings that the Northern Spy apple trees cannot be planted for profit, that they take some sixteen years to come into bearing, etc. And all this was largely said in his extreme advocacy of the widest growing of the Ben Davis, Baldwin, etc. All this we very deeply deplore, it being not in the line of our personal experience in such matters or in that of very many others who know better. Further, the assumption of a comparison of the real merits of the fruit of the Northern Spy with that of the Ben Davis, when properly there is no comparison, appeared to us as the last and lowest extreme of injustice. The Northern Spy apple, in our estimation, is a No. 1 in every respect, in internal qualities for all conceivable uses, for its full, perfect and beautiful exterior, and for its ability to fill barrels and realize the best market prices in all the respectable markets of the world. For our own domestic it is at all times and places in demand, and nobody as far as our observation goes will willingly and knowingly turn their backs upon a well picked barrel of Northern Spies. All this, I think, is agreed upon, but now let us see about this question of attack, viz., that of long waiting for bearing or practically for non-bearing. I remember quite well that some short time ago in the days of our infancy this same attack was made on our efforts at pear-growing in this country. The running proverb in everybody's mouth then was:

He that plants pears,
 Plants for his heirs.

Well, what does all that amount to today. It is all a fudge! And no sensible go-ahead intelligent fruit grower even pretending to listen to it, but pushes on and plants the trees and in proper time, and before he is gray, too, they come into bearing and he rejoices in the fruit of his labors. Just here kindly allow a bit of personal experience to illustrate this point. Five years ago I planted a young pear orchard of about 100 to 150 trees, largely on Ben Davis well-prepared and favorable piece of Ontario soil. Three years after that many of them showed me as large, handsome and perfectly formed Bartlett pears as I ever handled or ate or wished to, and last fall those handsome young trees were literally loaded beyond conception. There is really nothing to complain of in this case and we have had almost the same experiences in the planting and growing of Northern Spies, and we have grown many thousands of them. As we have frequently before said we make but very little in coming into bearing between them and any other variety, scarcely ever having to wait more than six or seven years. How does this tally with the lecturer's sixteen years theories and teachings? And I am pleased to know that it is not solitary and alone. By all this I would not be understood as saying that I have not seen cases of Northern Spy trees, and indeed others as well, being planted in unfavorable and uncongenial soils or locations where their planters did not see much fruit of any kind from their trees in sixteen or even twenty years, if ever they would. Such cases I believe are not very hard to find, and should be put to a popular vote in a mixed assembly of farmers you might get a very large showing in support of very injurious conclusions. But that is not the thing that is required in the present case. What is required is that a just and intelligent estimation of the real qualities and essential requirements of the fruit be made and in a fruit of such great worth and such superior excellence it much becomes us to accommodate it as much as possible.

There is little doubt, however, and all proper apple growers acknowledge, that the Northern Spy to be brought to its best, to its height of perfection, is a little particular, and even fastidious about its positions, soils, climates, etc., and so it is little or no use for a man to attempt to plant Northern Spy trees either for profit or any other proper and useful purpose save failure on one or any of these cold, wet, forbidding clay bottoms without some effort first being made to properly drain and dry them and so render them in some degree suitable. The soil for the Northern Spy apple must be most thoroughly drained and deeply broken up and so warmed, and then with proper sunlight and fertilization the trees will speedily repay you every dollar you have expended upon them and for every year you have spent in looking and patient waiting for their proper development and maturity. The proper workable theory with respect to all these things is to study their conditions and requirements, and whenever you find a location particularly suited to the development of Northern Spy fruit use that location and the conditions to their fullest possible extent. But by no means use an unfavorable location or any one man's experience in it to widely decry the real merits of a popular standard fruit such as the Northern Spy apple is known to be, and make this a fit and proper measure for all other people over the wide extent of this country. This is what we object to and protest against. The adaptedness of this country for the successful growing of these fine and valuable fruits so largely over it is one of the great things we especially boast of and most particularly pride ourselves upon, and we would not by any means like to have this fond patriotic pride entirely taken out of us as it were by one fell swoop. Hoping this may at least in some small measure help to correct and soften down some of those popular misunderstandings regarding one of the most beautiful and valuable apples we grow. I am, sir, yours most fraternally.

B. GOTT.

Strathroy, Ont., March 23, 1895.

Being the embodiment of purity, Dr. Price's Baking Powder is the foe of sham and adulteration.

A TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Sir Chas. Tupper, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the other gentlemen who will accompany him to Washington will probably not arrive until the middle of next month. The purpose of their visit is that they may be consulted by the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, in the preparation of a treaty looking to the formation of a commission to consider the claims of the Canadian sealers against the United States. The Canadians will remain about one week.

STARTED IN LONDON.

What the Independent Foresters Have Done in a Few Years.

Court Welcome, No. 12, Holds an Open Concert—Addresses by the Chief Ranger and Others.

As a means of more widely making known the aims and objects of the Independent Order of Foresters among the general public, Court Welcome, No. 12, held a free concert in the Foresters' Hall, East London, last night. The large hall was filled with Foresters and their wives and lady friends, and the affair was in every respect a success. The high chief ranger, Mr. H. Collins, and the high senior inspector, Mr. C. C. Whaley, both of Toronto, were present. The chief ranger of Court Welcome, Mr. F. W. Bayless, after a short address as chairman of a number of selections, introduced the high chief ranger. Mr. Collins, like all visitors to the city, was struck with the beauty of London, and told his hearers so in his introductory remarks. It required very few words from him to tell anything about Independent Forestry, especially in London, and where it received its nurture, and where as a Canadian institution it received the light of day. He congratulated Court Welcome upon being the most progressive in the order, and referred to the presence of the fair sex as a true indication of the sympathy they gave to the order. Here in London some thirteen or fourteen years ago the order took root. It would be remembered that the institution was 21 years old, but about fourteen years past a large number saw fit to secede and found the society known as the Canadian Order of Foresters. The Independents were left with a membership of only 369 and a debt of \$4,000. Mr. Collins went on to say when the state of the order then and today was compared, no fraternal society in the whole Dominion had made such rapid progress as the I. O. F. It was a matter of congratulation to point to the strides which had attended the efforts of the supreme executive. In London the order was founded, and from London was chosen the man to guide its ship. (Applause.) A few complimentary remarks were then paid to Dr. Oronhyatekha. "This man," said Mr. Collins, "at the institution of the order was given the undivided confidence of the 369 members. He was not of the pale-faces, but came from a tribe that fought in the days gone by to keep the flag of Great Britain flying for all time to come over the Dominion. The tribe was the Mohawk Indians. He went for years without fee or reward doing for the society— which he saw could do naught but succeed—all that was in his power. His heart has never got faint in the work, and every plan which he devised met with general approbation." Mr. Collins dealt with the insurance question, and expressed the opinion that a man was criminally liable if he failed to provide for his wife and family at his death. The I. O. F. was so cheap and yet so safe that he wondered that the membership, instead of being 70,000 was not 150,000. The scheme had made the targets for the shafts of envy by the old line insurance companies, but it was going ahead rapidly. The debt left on the order fourteen years ago was one of honor, but it had been wiped off, and last year the surplus amounted to \$1,250,000. This had not been secured in requests from rich men, but had accumulated from the hard earnings of Independent Foresters. During the last twelve years \$2,250,000 had been paid out to the widows and orphans of deceased members. Mr. Collins appealed to the ladies for their assistance, and in concluding referred to some of the prominent men connected with the society, among them Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, and Hon. George W. Ross, the foremost educationalist and unsurpassed orator of the present time.

Addressees were also made by the high senior inspector, Mr. C. C. Whaley; Mr. Atwell Fleming, High Court treasurer, and Mr. Frank McCormick, of St. Thomas.

An excellent musical and literary programme was also rendered, in which the following took part: Misses Lily-white, May McQueenie, Cornish, Crawford, Whitehall, Bertha Eyles, Mrs. Errington, and Messrs. R. Errington, C. Perry, Walter Shipman, J. L. Fortner, R. Madge, J. Matthews, Chas. A. Williamson and E. J. Forsythe. Refreshments were also served.

VICTORIEN SARDOU

The Great Dramatist.



The mobile features of this great man are seen above. Sardou is the great wizard of the stage, clothing his characters in flesh and blood, and making them live. He makes, not mummies, but men and women, as witness the realistic portrayals of Bernhardt, — chiefly the master's thought. When body and brain are weary with work, anything that will drive away the blues must possess a great value. It is the verdict of Sardou that "Vin Mariani," the great tonic-stimulant, possesses this subtle power. This is what the great man says: "Vin Mariani" is perfect, gives health, drives away the blues, and is of such excellent quality that whoever tastes it might almost desire to be forever debilitated and depressed, thus to have a pretext to drink it. Celebrated men and women, the world over, have spoken similarly of the stimulating, nourishing effects of "Vin Mariani" upon body and brain. A preparation from pure grapes and carefully selected coca leaves, "Vin Mariani" is more tonic than quinine, and yet it never constipates. For the convalescent it is invaluable; for all enfeebled people, it has a magic restorative property. Send your name to Lawrence A. Wilcox & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents, and you will receive an album containing the portraits of a large number of celebrated people, who have used "Vin Mariani" with wonderful results, and who speak highly of it.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

The number of hairs on the adult's head usually ranges from 128,000 to 150,000.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earaches, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

We Have

Got the Grip.

Not that kind that makes you feel sore, but the grip that makes you smile all over. We have got the grip on a great many good things in

Dress Goods, Silks and Trimmings

Silk and Wool Crepons.

This is one of the favorite weaves this season, and we have secured a fine range of colors in them and they are selling fast. They are worth \$1 per yard, but you can have your choice of any of them at 75c yard. Silken threads of brightest hues flash in and out among the wool.

Silver Crepons.

This cloth is also silk and wool, and is woven in stripes of black and white, a very pretty effect, sold at 75c per yard.

All Black Crepons.

A beautiful range of these goods in stock, ranging from 40c per yard to 85c per yard.

Colored Wool Crepons.

In toned effects, in fifteen different combinations. These goods are very handsome and were intended for a 65c line, but our price is 50c yard.

Crepons in Evening Shades.

All wool, in great variety of light colors, nice and crisp, sold everywhere at 45c and 50c, our price only 30c yard.

All Wool Debieges.

Nearly everybody knows what a serviceable dress these goods make, and how neat they look. We have a very large range of them and the price is only 25c per yard.

Not the price but the value makes our goods cheap.

Fiber Chamois, Hair Cloth and Angora Braid are all now in stock.

Give our Dressmaker a trial, and you will come again.

Chapman & Company

126-128 Dundas Street, London.