

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 16 pages) — \$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months — 1 00
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IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 90 per annum; Evening Edition, 100 per annum, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.
(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum — \$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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LONDON, - CANADA.

God is 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, Wednesday March 21.

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.

—The location of the new county seat of Nipissing will be decided by a plebiscite of the taxpayers. Thus the application of the principle continues to extend.

—The new British Premier was the first chairman of the London City Council. He strongly favors the application of the single tax to the ground landlords of the British metropolis. Lord Rosebery is a man of progress.

—Two pretty Polish girls jumped into the jury box in a New York court the other day, and kissed and hugged every jurymen several times because a verdict of not guilty had been rendered in the case of a friend. When the judge rapped for order the women rushed on him and offered to continue their censure of osculation on him, but were restrained by the officers. Jury service has its sensations over the border.

—By the death of R. W. Phipps, of Toronto, the fact is recalled that he wrote by far the strongest argument in favor of "protection" prior to 1878 that was given to the public. The Government of the day refused to formulate the "N. P." on the lines laid down by Mr. Phipps, and he lived to see the fallacy of the entire system and to denounce it. Mr. Phipps was a devotee of forestry, and he spent a great portion of his later life in promoting tree-planting and forest preservation. When the forestry department was formed by the Ontario Government in 1883 he was made its chief clerk, and from that time onward he devoted his life to the promotion of the work he loved so well. His annual reports bore on every page the traces of an enthusiast's devotion and marked originality of thought and research.

—It is alleged by the ex-president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons that public drinking troughs for horses are a curse to horseflesh, as they spread farcy and glanders. A considerable ventilation of the matter is in progress, and it seems to be conceded by experts that the danger is in the contact of the horses' mouths and not so much in their using the same troughs. Troughs with separate compartments are recommended. Public drinking troughs were established chiefly for the use of the careless, who were thus reminded of what they owed to their animals. No considerate horse owner will run the risk here indicated by veterinary experts. He will see that his horse is regularly watered, either from his own bucket or a running stream.

—The chief warriors of the European continent are engaged in preparing for the altered conditions of warfare brought about by the invention of smokeless powder. In Austria, blue uniforms are to be abolished and a sober gray substituted. This is the decision of a committee of experts appointed to investigate and settle the question of the best color for soldiers' clothes. The German Emperor has ordered that the glittering military helmet (pickelhaube) be abolished from the army, as the introduction of smokeless powder has rendered it unfit for actual war. It will be replaced by a kepi, similar to the headgear worn by the Austrian infantry. The entire German uniform is to be changed so as to resemble closely that of the Austrian troops. Popular though the red coat in Great Britain may be, it is doomed, or in the next war with a civilized country—let us hope it may be long postponed—the British troops will fight at a great disadvantage.

—Good news is cabled from England. A cablegram informs us that there is every reason to believe that one of the considerable group of secondarily English solicitors who fatten on the credulity of American claimants to old estates may get some genuine punishment. In the High Court of Appeal one of these lawyers, Howell Thomas, who sought to escape from cross-examination as to his share in working up abortive assaults upon the title to the Townley estates, and in disposing of \$80,000 extorted from American gulls for the case, was savagely scored from the bench as a rascal, and the Lord Chief Justice also ordered all the documents in the ap-

peal to be impounded and turned over to the public prosecutor, with the view of seeing if both he and his confederate, named Col. Jacques, said to be an American, could not be indicted. The misfortune is that no sooner is one of these rascals sent to penitentiary than another tries his hand at the same old swindle, and finds no difficulty in getting the attention and the money of people on this side of the Atlantic. It matters not that 999 out of every 1,000 of these gullible individuals never get any return for their money, they are ready to hand it over on the smallest provocation, and on the most lying and improbable representations. If the law did not impose barriers in the way, these swindlers would vastly increase. So eager are people to get money for which they have not toiled.

PERSONATION.

Provincial Secretary Gibson has brought into the Provincial Legislature a bill for the more effectual punishment of personators at provincial elections. The "one man one vote" provision in the Ontario Act is a powerful preventive of personation in the rural constituencies, but it has been found that in the cities even the whole-some enactment which provides that a man should vote where he lives, and there only, does not fully meet the case. The bill brought in by the Provincial Secretary is intended to make the crime more difficult of accomplishment. It applies to Toronto, London, Hamilton and Ottawa, and sets forth that the returning officer, if information concerning personation is given to him, may at any time during election day issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender. He may swear in special constables to make the arrest, and even poll clerks are declared to be constables for this purpose. If the deputy returning officer does not perform his duty in this regard, he is liable to punishment the same as for other cases of neglect of duty under the election law. The county attorney is to provide the deputy returning officer with all the necessary forms of information and warrants, and is to receive \$4 for each deputy returning officer so supplied. It would be well to have the provisions of this measure extended to municipal elections. Dishonesty in connection with the recording of the popular verdict should be severely punished, no matter who is the culprit. The liberty of the people is at stake.

THE UNPOPULAR TREATY.

Mr. Dickie, M. P. for Cumberland, N. S., voices the opinion of the supporters of the Canadian treaty with France when he says that "the Government is in honor bound to submit the treaty for ratification and to ask its supporters to stand by it." This is the view promulgated by Sir Charles Tupper, who has threatened all kinds of trouble for Sir John Thompson unless he commits the Conservative party to the indorsement of the one-sided bargain. A very large section of the people, however, are opposed to the treaty, and for different reasons. The Canada Manufacturer, the organ of the protectionists, for example, opposes the ratification of the treaty on these grounds:

"This journal has always opposed the ratification of the French treaty as a Tupperian freak that would greatly benefit France and greatly injure Canadian industries of great value. With grape growing and wine making industries of our own, upon which we could rely with certainty for domestic wines of absolute purity, and which give profitable employment to so many of our people, it would not be an act of wisdom to give free entry into our markets of the wretched so-called cheap wines of France."

This feeling is especially strong in the Niagara Peninsula and in Western Ontario, where the grape industry is a large and growing one. But the temperance people join issue with the Tupper wing of the Ministerial party, and oppose the completion of the treaty because it encourages the importation of intoxicants and ties the hands of the Government no matter how the question of prohibition for the whole Dominion may be finally disposed of.

It is true that a few Canadian products are received into France at a reduction of the present rate of duty, but no one so far has seriously advocated that the swapping would be equitable. Then the "favored nation" clause in the treaty is emphatically objectionable. If France reduces the tariff on the article mentioned in the treaty to any other country, Canada will have the advantage also; but in future Canada is pledged to give France, Algeria, and the French colonies generally, the full benefit of any commercial advantages that may be entered into with a third contracting nation.

Sir Charles Tupper's pride was wounded because the Government at Ottawa did not at once lay the treaty before Parliament for ratification last February when he sent it to Ottawa. It was the first product of his brains as a European diplomat. He was bound to see it indorsed, and to obtain the usual "honors" extended by the imperial authorities to a successful diplomat. When, in face of hostile criticism, Mr. Foster last year refused to lay the treaty on the table of Parliament, Sir Charles foamed, fretted and threatened, claiming that the Government by accepting a draft treaty consented to the agreement finally reached. The Administration has had over a year to consider its course. But it met Parliament without any declaration of policy regarding the matter. This was a most unusual proceeding, and the Ministers have been criticised without stint for their dilatoriness. The fact is they know that the treaty is not in the best interests of Canada, but they also know how far they are responsible for its completion, and what they may expect from the Tupper wing if they throw the pet project of the High Commissioner overboard. This is apart from the charge of discourtesy to the French nation in letting the treaty remain so long in abeyance only to reject it on the excuse that, though they were

consenting parties to the preliminaries, and their agent professed to be armed with full powers, they are now unable to command a majority for the treaty in Parliament. The dilly-dallying but tends to convince the people that the treaty is not one that should be ratified. Will Sir John Thompson dare to force it through?

LABORERS FOR CANADA.

Canada suffers a great deal from the publication of such injudicious statements as that which follows:

"In any part of Canada a farm laborer may earn from 4s. to 5s. a day, and with ordinary intelligence have an independent farm of his own in a few years."

This is from the London Canadian Gazette, a paper to which the Dominion Government pays thousands of dollars a year. There is not a farm laborer in this the most favored section of agricultural Canada, who does not know that the assertion is not well founded, and the same may be said of Quebec, New Brunswick and other parts of Canada. Farm laborers may get \$1.25 a day during the short and busy summer season, but no such wage can be guaranteed to them during the winter months. This winter young immigrants have been working at various points for their board, and glad to get it. The effect of drawing the long bow about the prospects of farm laborers is to flood the Canadian labor market with men who are able to find work in the country in the summer, but who troop into the cities in the winter, causing such a competition among city workmen as to lower the rate of remuneration beyond that which is necessary to keep a wife and family. The great need of Canada at present is not moneyless laborers, sent here with the ill-founded assurance that they can get plenty of work, the year round, at good pay, but men with money to take up land and cultivate it. There will always be plenty of workmen if the remuneration is ample.

LUCAN LOCALS.

Mr. Peter Downham has been revisiting old friends in Lucan for a week or more. He looks well and reports a good year at the cheese business in Oxford county.

Mr. Thomas Haskett, who has been very ill for the past two weeks, is getting around again.

Numbers of the farmers around the village were plowing last week. It was unusually fine weather.

Sugar-making is on the slow side this spring. Neither quality nor quantity being up to the average.

Missionary services were held in the English and Methodist churches on Sunday last. Speakers from a distance occupied the pulpits.

Biddulph Roman Catholics held a very successful concert in the town hall on Friday evening last, in honor of St. Patrick.

Dr. Clarke was called away on Monday to attend the funeral of his mother.

PREMIER PETERS' PLAN

For Wiping Out the Debt of Prince Edward Island—Fancy Salaries Must Come Down.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 20.—At Mount Stewart last night Premier Peters laid down his plan of taxing before a large audience, amid great enthusiasm.

He will devote the proceeds of the land office to wiping out the debt. He said it was a wrong principle to tax industry, thrift and enterprise.

He will revert to the old system of a tax on land, 25 or 30 cents an acre. Farms will be valued in three classes, \$500 to \$1,000 and \$2,000 each. No commissions or discounts will be allowed, and the taxpayers will not be called on.

He will abolish statute labor and impose a poll tax instead. A bill to license banks, insurance companies and commercial travelers will be introduced.

He will economize on every point, beginning with his own salary. All holding ornamental positions will have their salaries reduced.

The "Cottage Collection" of mementoes of Robert Burns, sold in 1843, and acquired by Mr. Robert Esdaile, Old Rectory, Manchester, have been sold by him for shipment to America, the price being \$8,000.

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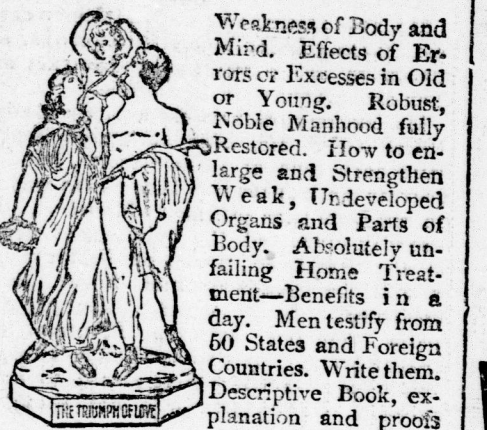
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Easter Millinery
Large display of novelties. Prices moderate.

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Ladies' Wrappers complete—ready to wear. Made of
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sizes. The price complete is simply what you would
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