

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 16 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, Saturday, May 4.

PRESERVING THE WORKING-MAN'S REST DAY.

Mr. John Charlton's bill to "secure the better observance of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday," again introduced into the House of Commons, should pass. A similar measure by Mr. Charlton passed the Commons last year, but was thrown out by the Senate.

The law proposed is a moderate one. So far, the Dominion Parliament has not passed any measure relating to Sabbath observance, and the only enactments in existence are those which have been passed by the Provinces. But there are some matters that can be legislated on by the Dominion which can in part only be reached by a provincial law. Mr. Charlton's bill is intended to meet these exceptional cases.

That Sunday may be preserved as a day of rest from labor for the toiler, Mr. Charlton's bill proposes that no newspaper shall be published, sold, or delivered on Sunday; and that the canals belonging to the Dominion shall not be open for business between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. on Sunday. It is intended that local freight traffic shall be prohibited on Sunday, except in the case of live stock or perishable goods, or for acts of necessity and mercy; but through freight traffic will be permitted until such time as the laws of the United States shall prohibit it.

Sunday excursions on railways and steamboats will be prohibited throughout the Dominion of Canada, if this bill passes. But, as Mr. Charlton explained, railway managers make no protest against this provision, which is conceived especially for the benefit of the workers on railways.

Exemplary penalties will be imposed for infringement of the provisions of the act, but all prosecutions must begin within one month after the commission of the offense charged.

There really should be no objection to the passage of this measure, or to the recognition by the Parliament of Canada of the necessity for having Sunday preserved as a day of rest for the toiler. We want no continental Sunday in Canada. Workingmen would be their own worst enemies if they did not oppose every attempt to extend the working week to seven days. In Europe they began to encroach upon Sunday by professing that it was necessary to secularize it and to countenance Sunday amusements, excursions, etc., for the welfare of the workers. Then when the thin edge of the wedge was in, compulsory seven days' work, or at least 6 1/2 days' work, was demanded of the wage earners. To a limited extent, the same result has followed Sunday excursions, Sunday store opening, Sunday saloons in the United States. Beyond a doubt similar injury would come to Canadian toilers from a failure to keep the seventh day strictly as a Day of Rest. By resisting every attempt to make it a Day of Labor, the interests of the workers are maintained. The toilers, whether on railways, steamboats, in factories or in stores, or in any other field, will be benefited, not by extending the working days to embrace Sunday, but by curtailing the hours of labor now required of them on week days, as circumstances permit. Mr. Charlton's measure is intended to provide, as far as expedient, that at least one day in seven shall be a Rest Day. This is in accord with the Biblical injunction, and in the proved interest of every toiler.

SUPERANNUATE OLD AND INFIRM SENATORS.

Why not arrange to superannuate a few Senators? Many are old and infirm, and would be much better at home in care of their families, than in attendance upon Parliamentary duties, no matter how light or unimportant.

The present Government are beset with clamorers for office who know that there are, at the longest, but a few months in which to get what they crave, and then will come the new Administration which will know them not. In response to some of the urgent appeals for office, good men are being superannuated, though well able and willing to perform their duties, and the burdens of the people are thus being added to, for in many cases the superannuation of a man means that the taxpayers will have to pay for an indefinite period a price and a half for services that could be better performed by the man superannuated, at one price. It would be in the best interests of many a Senator if he could be shelved before he passed into the serene and yellow leaf stage, and were allowed to remain in the bosom of his family. And herein, while the present Sena-

torial system remains, would be found a chance to provide an office for some of the more clamorous.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

Rich New Brunswick speculators have their railway bridges built for them, to the tune of \$300,000 or \$400,000, at the expense of the Dominion taxpayers.

London pays a share of these grants in increased taxation.

But London taxpayers have to pay every cent of the cost of the bridges required on the Port Stanley Railway. Can anyone defend a system so inequitable, so iniquitous?

The country needs and must have a change.

The Opposition has a settled policy respecting scandals. Hon. George E. Foster and Mr. Thomas Temple, M.P., were on the rack yesterday over a New Brunswick transaction. It will be somebody else's turn today, I hear. Mr. Foster's attempt to defend himself was rather marred by the apathetic support of his followers. Clearly in contrast is the buoyant enthusiasm prevailing in the Liberal camp. Even the humblest back benches across the floor has caught the infection of the hour. The most trivial point against the Government is received with howls of delight. Pessimism and enthusiasm clearly divide the House.—Ottawa telegram to Montreal Star.

How would this do for a solution of the pass and reduced-rate problem? Abolish absolutely all passes, and all reduced rates of every kind, and make a uniform rate to everybody of 2 cents per mile. The passenger rates obtained by Canadian railways do not average more than this, taking everything into account, but the rates are unequally proportioned, many persons being charged as high as 3 cents per mile.

A contemporary recently quoted Herapath's Journal as partially accounting for the shrinkage of Grand Trunk receipts by the "absence of demand in the United States for Canadian produce." This confirms what the "Advertiser" has held all along—that freedom of trade would be beneficial to both countries. The railroads would not alone be benefited, but every producer and consumer as well.

Says the Montreal Gazette: "The item of interest on the public debt, for instance, amounting with the sinking funds to \$12,732,700, is of the nature of a contract, and cannot be reduced one fraction by the Ministry." Though it cannot be reduced it should never have been produced to such a burdensome extent. In Mr. Mackenzie's time it was only \$7,000,000.

A resolution has been introduced in the Illinois Assembly by Mr. McCarthy, protesting against the marriage of American girls to titled foreigners. Mr. McCarthy evidently wants to check the outflow of American gold to Europe.

The Monroe doctrine would be much less likely to bring upon us embarrassing complications if it had included some method of binding over the little southern countries to keep the peace.—Washington Star.

Japan is finding out that it takes more than two to make a bargain in these days of international jealousy.

For a country that is claimed to be going to the dogs, Britain is worrying along tolerably well.

John Bull will now draw in his horns at Nicaragua, but he has pretty thoroughly hooked Corinto.

Sir G. Duff says that Englishmen are in two camps—Fools and Free-Traders.

Sir Wm. Harcourt's surplus is almost as large as Mr. Foster's deficit.

EVERY MAN ILLUMINATED.

A Scheme to Convert People Into Human Fire Flies Utilizing the Heat in Their Bodies.

At present Col. Ned Maltby is busy with the experiments some scientific men are carrying on with the firefly. These, if they are successful, Col. Ned is confident will reduce the cost of living, of public expenditure, and domestic life. Everyone knows that food taken into the body after supplying nourishment is converted into heat. In the electrical cell this process is so varied that instead of heat electricity is produced. In the firefly, on the contrary, the result, again varied, is light. Thus it appears that these various energies—heat, light, electricity—are but different manifestations of the one cause, and consequently ought to be readily transformed the one into the other.

Now, how this is to be done is what the scientific gentlemen are endeavoring to find out. The firefly has, of course, a special organ for his electric action. But chemists have discovered that certain fats containing sulphur and phosphorus burned at a low temperature will produce light. This necessary slow combustion the human body furnishes. The inference seems clear that the only thing remaining is to furnish the human with the phosphoric and sulphuretted fat in some form that can be utilized.

When this is done, says Col. Ned, every man may be his own lantern. It is not probable, he continues, that the formula of this light-making food will be given to the public when it is discovered, but he foresees that it will be put into some easily portable form. Lozenges or pills he thinks most probable, which, if they are distasteful, can be sugar-coated. Most probably the formula will be secured by a company of scientific men and capitalists. However, the cost of the lozenges or pills will be slight, as the gentlemen admit that "nature produces this cheapest light at one-fourth-hundredth part of the cost of the energy expended in a candle flame at but an insignificant fraction of the cost of the electric light, or the most economical light that has been devised."—From "The Point of View," in the May Scribner.

It is reported that there are some 500 cases of whooping cough at Morden, Man.

House and Lobby



The Budget—A Confessed Deficit of \$4,500,000 This Year—Additional Taxes to Be Imposed—Shady Liabilities for Millions Shown to Be Concealed by the Finance Minister—Mr. Foster Gets Angry When Called to Book by Sir Richard.

Specially Telegraphed by Our Own Representative.
Ottawa, Ont., May 3.—The financial statement was made by Mr. Foster, Finance Minister, this afternoon in presence of a well-filled chamber. It was a carefully-prepared, largely-written address, which occupied two hours in delivery. The deficit for the present year he confessed to be \$4,500,000, after every possible revenue had been included. The general belief is that the deficit will really be fully \$5,000,000. To in part meet this the grants to the militia and to various public works have been shorn, and some civil servants—a number of them young men—have been superannuated. A tax on raw sugar of 1-2 cent per pound is imposed, with a corresponding "protective" tariff on the manufactured article. The duty on distilled spirits will also be increased by 20 per cent. The public debt increase this year will be at least \$7,500,000, and may be considerably over that sum. Mr. Foster made much of the assets of the Dominion, but there is a belief that he counts good certain assets that can never be realized on and other very doubtful.

To set at rest all doubts, Mr. Charlton will move for a committee to inquire into the actual convertible value of the alleged assets amounting to \$62,164,944 48, to report during the present session.

Mr. Laurier, at the opening complained strongly of the discourtesy shown to the public chamber by the failure of the public debt to lay before the Commons the Hudson Bay Railway agreement and by refusing to grant any explanation of it, while in the Senate last night Premier Bowell had explained the measure. It was a most obvious discrimination.

Mr. Foster looked guilty of the accusation, blamed the department, and promised to produce the documents soon.

Mr. Perry complained of what he alleged was a calumny which appeared in the Toronto Mail and Empire—an editorial statement that he had asserted Prince Edward Island would be belied if the tunnel was not constructed as had been promised. He told the House the majority of the Islanders were Liberals, and they were as loyal as any other class of Canadians. They were loyal to the constitution, but they could not follow the men in power.

Sir Charles Tupper, who reappeared after an absence of two weeks, introduced a bill to amend the criminal code. Its principal object is to provide for the punishment of persons against gambling and to restore several sections left out of the act when passed in 1892.

The Hon. George E. Foster, on his budget speech, was applauded. He pointed out that last year the estimated income was \$37,500,000, and the actual income \$36,300,000, a shortage of \$1,200,000. The total decrease in duties from customs was \$8,611,047. Of this merchandise represented \$6,999,919; the value of free goods increased \$944,470. The reductions, Mr. Foster asserted, were effected by the shrinkage in values of goods, which in turn curtailed the revenue. There was a reduction of excise duty for spirits of \$7,919; for malt of \$50,840; and from tobacco and snuff, \$15,650. There was an increase in the excise duty on cigars and cigarettes of nearly \$25,000. The quantity of cigars marketed was 115,392,857; of cigarettes, 55,143,500. In the consumption of spirits there was a slight increase; in beer, a considerable increase; in wine and tobacco, a slight decrease. Canada's investments had yielded well, which was satisfactory in view of the depression in trade. The excess of expenditure was over \$750,000, but Mr. Foster contended that the money had been well spent.

The deficit was \$1,210,332. The deficit, he confessed, was an unwelcome visitor, but in the expenditure he asserted there were \$2,131,260 appropriated for sinking fund for the public debt. The duty on sugar had been struck off, or there would be a balance to the good.

Dr. Landarkin—We are indebted to Mr. McKinley for that reduction.

Mr. Foster next took up the expenditure last year. On capital account there was an increase of \$1,203,203 compared with the previous year. The debt was a little over \$245,000,000 at the end of 1894—an increase of \$4,501,989 during the year. For the present year he estimated the increase to be \$8,330,000, and the expenditure, \$38,300,000, a deficit of \$4,500,000, after counting every possible item of income to the good.

The decrease in imports is \$5,244,046. The reports from Canada up to April 30 are greater by over \$1,000,000 than last year. Against the deficit we have sugar admitted free of duty. On capital expenditure for the year we will have \$20,000,000, and add to that the deficit, and that brings the increase in debt up to \$9,500,000.

Mr. Foster argued that if the duty on anthracite coal, glass and sugar had not been reduced, the public debt would not have been added to as it had been. He admitted the depression in trade and industry, but held that the ease with which Canada can borrow money in Great Britain at a low rate of interest is a proof that Canada's condition is all that can be desired. This, he said, was shown when Canada asked for a loan of \$10,000,000 last year, and was answered in a low rate of interest on the subject of the condition of the Dominion. Another evidence in support of this view, the Finance Minister said, was the increase in the savings of the people of \$42,000,000 in five years. This included all the agencies established for this purpose. As to business, failures were fewer in the period, 1890 to 1894, than in the period from 1874 to 1878.

The trade of Canada, Mr. Foster reasoned, was also satisfactory. Trade had increased with many countries, and had only decreased with the United States, Portugal and Holland. The exports in bulk last year were greater than in any year since Confederation—they would have been much larger but for the decrease in prices. Then the increase in raw materials was a sign of progress. The tonnage of coast-

ing vessels had also increased. There had been a reduction per capita in the taxation of the people, but an increase in the imports. None of the banks here had failed; industries have been well sustained, and want and distress have not prevailed among the people. (Cheers and ironical laughter.)

The tide, he believed, had now turned, and a bright future lay before the country, with a sound fiscal policy and a prudent financial management. He contended that Canada's position during the last few years was indefinitely more satisfactory than that of Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Australia and other countries, and she also had progressed more satisfactorily than in the period of depression from 1873 to 1878.

He discussed the enormous debt of the Dominion for some time, but contended that the people should be well satisfied with it, because the debt created by the Dominion Parliament has been expended upon the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the canals. The money had been expended on capital account. The assets he had mentioned were sufficient to reconcile any Canadian to the debt. In the opinion of Mr. Foster, who further reconciled himself to the burden of the debt because of the low rate of interest at which money can be borrowed in Britain.

On capital account for railway and steamship subsidies and for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal, \$9,700,000 has to be provided within the next few years, say, \$2,500,000 a year for four years. He hoped to keep the expenditure down so as to enable the country to meet its liabilities and to provide a sinking fund, while not increasing the public debt. The revenue for the year 1895-96 he estimated would be \$38,000,000, and the expenditures \$36,700,000, or another deficit of \$1,300,000. He refused to divulge at this stage how the militia estimates for next year were reduced, but he said it was intended to reduce the Northwest Mounted Police from 900 to 700, and to give the men improved arms.

The proposed reduction in expenditures, compared with last year, was \$1,800,000, but with last year's deficit of \$1,200,000 and this year's of \$4,500,000 it became necessary to increase the taxation. When the revenue was buoyant, the Government had been very generous in expenditures with the people's money; now, in a time of depressed revenue, it is necessary to levy more taxes to balance the revenue and the expenditure.

The Government has resolved to levy a duty of 1-2 cent per pound on raw sugar, and to increase the protective duty on manufactures of sugar in the same ratio. That will give increased taxes of \$1,250,000, but it is not enough. The Government will therefore put 20 per cent additional duty on distilled spirits, bringing the excise duty from \$150 to \$170, and the customs duty from \$212 1-2 to \$225. This will add another \$1,800,000. In conclusion, Mr. Foster said that \$12,000,000 had been spent in railway subsidies during the last ten years. It was not intended in times like these to bring down any subsidy proposals this year. The honorable gentleman spoke for two hours, and the House took recess.

When the House reassembled at 8 o'clock the galleries were crowded, many ladies being present. Mr. Foster submitted his tariff changes as follows:

Excise—Distilled spirits, old, \$1.50 per gallon; new, \$1.70 per gallon. Customs—Distilled spirits, old, tariff, \$2 1-2 per gallon; new, \$2 25 per gallon.

Condensed milk, 3 cents per pound to 3 1-4 cents per pound.

Condensed coffee, 30 per cent to 35 per cent.

Sweetened biscuits, 25 per cent to 27 1-2 per cent.

Fruits (canned) 2 cents per pound to 2 1-4 cents per pound; preserved in brandy and other spirits, \$1.90 to \$2 per gallon.

Fats and colors ground in spirits and all varnishes and thinners, \$1 per gallon to \$1 12 1-2 per gallon.

Jellies, jams and preserves, 3 cents per pound to 3 1-4 cents per pound.

Sugar, above standard 16 and all refined sugars, 14-100th cents per pound to 14-100th cents per pound.

Sugar, not above Dutch standard, free to 1-2 cent per pound.

Glucose and grape syrup, 1 cent per pound to 1 1-4 cents per pound.

Sugar candy, 35 per cent.

Brown or white and confectionery, 1 1-2 cents, including sweetened gums, candied peels and pop corn.

Molasses and syrups, 1-2 cent per pound to 3-4 cents per gallon.

Molasses, 1 1-2 cents per gallon to 1 3-4 cents per gallon.

Beet sugar, free to 1-2 cent per pound.

Sir Richard Cartwright was warmly applauded when he rose to reply. He was in the best of humor, and called attention to the notable fact that the Finance Minister, Protectionist, no longer lauds the N. P. That specific had been its purpose, and is now kicked out. Gentlemen opposite hitherto claimed that they made the people rich by putting taxes on them; now they would claim credit for taking taxes off, after having loaded them up.

In the liberal regime there were deficits all told of \$4,500,000, though times then the world over were very much harder than they have recently been. But that was only the deficit (Continued on Page 5.)

WM. BARTON, Manager.

Stop Lying

Awake Nights. We can ship promptly.

The London Dynamos and Motors carried in stock. No better machine made.

LONDON

Electric Motor Co.

OFFICE AND FACTORY: 90 York St., Phone 1,103.

--Always the Best Value.--

Saturday Night Fair

FROM 7 TO 10,

CHAPMAN'S,

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, spliced heel and toe, worth 25c,
Tonight 18c

HOSE—Children's Plain Fast Black Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 10c up,
Tonight from 9c up.

Hose—Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast dye, 6 fold, spliced knee, heel and toe,
Tonight from 7c up.

GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, worth \$1,
Tonight 75c

GLOVES—Ladies' Tan Musquetaire Undressed Kid Gloves, all sizes, worth \$1,
Tonight 75c

RIBBONS—One Table Colored Silk Ribbons, 2 10 3 inches wide, worth 10c and 12 1/2,
Tonight 5c

LACE—One Table Cream Dress Lace, worth 15c a yard,
Tonight 10c

GLOVES—Ladies' Black and Colored Silk Taffetta Gloves, worth 25c,
Tonight 19c

PARASOLS—Black Silk Gloria Parasols, fancy handles, worth \$2 50,
Tonight \$1 90

BLOUSES—Fancy White Blouses, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, worth \$1,
Tonight 78c

CORSET COVERS—White Cambric Corset Covers embroidered trimmed, worth 65c,
Tonight 50c

NIGHT ROBES—Ladies' White Cambric Night Robes, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, worth \$1,
Tonight 79c

COLLARS—Gents' Four-Ply Linen Collars, worth 15c,
Tonight 4 for 25c

CUFFS—Gents' Heavy Four-Ply Cuffs, worth 25c,
Tonight 19c

TIES—Gents' Silk Ties, light and dark colors, worth 25c,
Tonight 12 1/2c

BRACES—Gents' Fine Elastic Braces, worth 50c,
Tonight 38c

UNDERWEAR—Gents' Fine Merino Underwear, worth 35c,
Tonight 25c

SOCKS—Gents' Fine Natural Wool Socks, worth 25c,
Tonight 19c

HATS—Gents' Fine Fur Felt Stiff Hats, worth \$2,
Tonight \$1 65

HANDKERCHIEFS—Gents' Fine White Cambric Handkerchiefs, worth 8c,
Tonight 8 for 25c

SUITS—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$9,
Tonight \$7

SUITS—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10,
Tonight at \$8 25.

PANTS—Men's All-Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75,
Tonight \$2

PANTS—Boys' Good Working Pants, worth \$1 60,
Tonight \$1

SUITS—Boys' Blouse Suits, any size, worth \$1 50,
Tonight \$1 10

SUITS—Boys' Serge Suits, worth \$2 25,
Tonight \$1 25

SUITS—Boys' Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$2 75,
Tonight \$2 25

PANTS—Boys' Fine All-Wool Short Pants, worth \$1,
Tonight 65c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth \$16 50,
Tonight \$13 50

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth \$22,
Tonight \$18

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth \$18,
Tonight \$14

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth \$14,
Tonight \$11

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth \$10,
Tonight \$7

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth \$6,
Tonight \$4

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth \$2,
Tonight \$1

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth \$1,
Tonight 50c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 50c,
Tonight 25c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 25c,
Tonight 12 1/2c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 12 1/2c,
Tonight 6 1/4c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 6 1/4c,
Tonight 3 1/8c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 3 1/8c,
Tonight 1 5/16c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 1 5/16c,
Tonight 7/16c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 7/16c,
Tonight 3/8c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 3/8c,
Tonight 1/4c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 1/4c,
Tonight 1/8c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 1/8c,
Tonight 1/16c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 1/16c,
Tonight 1/32c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 1/32c,
Tonight 1/64c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 1/64c,
Tonight 1/128c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 1/128c,
Tonight 1/256c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 1/256c,
Tonight 1/512c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 1/512c,
Tonight 1/1024c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 1/1024c,
Tonight 1/2048c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 1/2048c,
Tonight 1/4096c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth 1/4096c,
Tonight 1/8192c