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London Advertiser.

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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION)
By mail, per annum, \$1.75

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO
LONDON, CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and
Managing Director.

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

London, Canada.

A Few Facts About the Business and Educational Capital of Western Ontario.

London and suburbs have a population of 40,000 people.

London is situated in the Garden of Canada, midway between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers.

London is the center of nine different lines of railways, giving easy access to the whole continent, and to the lakes and seaboard.

London has direct connection with the three great Canadian lines of railway—the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and the Michigan Central.

Each day more trains arrive at and depart from London, than arrive at or depart from any other Canadian city in the same time.

London's public water supply is obtained from never-failing pure springs, four miles from the city. Their yield is practically unlimited. London has the best drinking water on the continent.

London is an excellent health resort, as it has a lower death rate than any city of its size on the continent, and it has magnificent white sulphur baths within its limits.

London has one opera house and four public halls.

London has fourteen public schools, not including kindergartens; five Roman Catholic separate schools, two ladies' colleges, and one Collegiate Institute.

London has one university and one medical school.

London has a conservatory of music and school of elocution.

London has a public library, with every modern equipment.

London has two public parks.

London has six banks and eight loan and investment associations.

London has six charitable institutions, two hospitals, and seven public buildings.

London has an electric street railway, which has a line to Springfield, London's popular summer resort.

London's rate of taxation averages about 20 mills, which includes all school rates, etc.

London has 46 churches, every religious denomination of any importance being represented.

London has an excellent entomological society and exhibition and some of the ablest entomologists to be found in Canada.

London has markets three times weekly—the best in the west.

London has the finest green-houses in Canada. Their products are sent all over the Dominion.

The Great Western Fair is held for ten days in September.

London is an excellent center for manufacturing and commercial enterprises. There are already established wholesale houses for groceries, hardware, druggists, small wares, boots and shoes, etc.

There are one or more manufacturing plants, of furniture, engines, boilers, stoves, of iron and brass foundries, furnaces, iron and brass foundries, carriages, burial caskets, agricultural implements, stamped tinware, railway rolling stock, leather, barrels, machinery tools, clothing, cigars, office and stationery, mirrors and crockery, etc.

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Further particulars about the city may be obtained by applying to the mayor, the city clerk, the secretary of the Board of Trade, or to The Advertiser.

Important Contempt Case.

D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., has made an affidavit in reply to the charge that he was guilty of contempt of court in advising that Judge Darnell, county judge of Ontario, should disobey an injunction granted by Judge Robertson to prevent him from counting the ballots in the North Ontario election case. Mr. McCarthy says that he was retained to act in the record for Mr. Duncan Graham, Liberal-Patron candidate and member-elect. They desired that the recount should not take place before Judge Mahaffy, because they understood that he was a partner in the lumbering business with Angus McLeod, the defeated candidate. He opposed the granting of an injunction unless both parties were heard, but the judge refused to hear his partner and granted the injunction ex-parte. Mr. McCarthy denies that he received a copy of the injunction. He contends that the order was granted without jurisdiction, and when the case was before Judge Darnell, cited cases in support, which determined, in effect, he held, that both his honor and the returning officers were acting parliamentary officers, and as such the court of the province had no jurisdiction.

An important point is raised here as to the rights of judges, of counsel and of litigants. It is yet to be decided.

as the hearing has been postponed till next week.

If Mr. McCarthy has to go to jail for disobeying Judge Robertson, how severe must his punishment be to fit the crime?

Some idea of the equipment necessary for carrying on the business of a great railway can be gleaned from the following statement of the outfit of the C. P. R.'s traffic on 7,251 miles of railway and marine connections:

Locomotives 584
First and second class passenger cars, baggage cars and tourist sleeping cars 580
First class sleeping and dining cars 99
Parlor cars, official and paymaster's cars 30
Freight and cattle cars (all kinds) 15,162
Conductors' vans 297
Board, tool and auxiliary cars, and steam shovels 554
Lake steamers, Alberta, Athabasca, Manitoba, Aberdeen, Ferry steamers, Ontario, Michigan, Pacific steamers, Empress of China, Empress of Japan, Empress of India.

After the Fakirs.

In New York State, legislation is proposed, having for its object the prevention of newspapers from bringing reputable citizens into ridicule, by catch-penny exploits. Two evils are aimed at: (1) The wretched pictorial caricaturing of prominent or other citizens, with the object of bringing them into ridicule or disrepute; and (2), the "popular teacher," "popular preacher," "popular shop lady," etc., contents, which are undertaken with the liberty of the persons thus brought into notoriety, and which, it is held, serve no good object, and often do injustice to very worthy persons.

McKinley's Declaration on Two Important Questions.

President McKinley's message, on taking office as chief magistrate of the republic, was a moderate declaration of his principles. Mr. McKinley does not hesitate to say that he is a protectionist, and that more money being needed to run the national Government than at present is collected, a change of tariff on the lines of protection will be proposed at the special session of Congress, which is summoned to meet on the 15th inst.

How far the restrictive principle will be applied by the friends of the new President remains to be seen. They know that his election was not secured by the votes of men who are trade restrictionists, but by the aid of hundreds of thousands of Democrats, who are tariff for revenue men, but could not support their party on the self-absorbing silver issue. This fact may have a moderating effect on the action of the new Congress.

To the new President must be given hearty praise for the support he has given to the pending treaty for the arbitration of all difficulties arising between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, President McKinley very properly recognizes that the peace treaty is conceived in the highest interests of the peoples of both countries. He takes cognizance of the fact that it was not the British people who first asked for a treaty of arbitration. The United States Congress first resolved in favor of an international treaty on this line. The British Parliament thereupon passed a similar resolution, and authorized the Prime Minister to sign it. President McKinley is statesman enough to see that the United States Congress is in honor bound to carry through the treaty, and it is probable that at an early day the new Senate will join the House of Representatives in endorsing the instrument. That done, a step in the highest interests of civilization will have been taken.

The arbitration treaty will not prevent war, but it will go a long way towards making war between these peoples impossible.

What the World is Coming To.

Prof. Percival Lowell, the distinguished United States astronomer, continues to discover many wonderful things about other worlds, and to have printed in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly his deductions therefrom. His powerful telescope has been used for the special study of Mars, Mercury and Venus, and his messages are not at all reassuring, though not likely to cause much alarm to the present generation. Our neighbors towards the sun are Venus and Mercury. Mars is the nearest neighbor of the earth away from the sun. All three were once in the same condition. The earth now is, the astronomer tells us. By and bye, the earth will come to be as these planets now are. Prof. Lowell says that at present the Martians are all in the condition of the settlers of the arid regions of the Western States. They have to depend on irrigation for the maintenance of animal and vegetable life, and as all the water obtainable is derived from polar snows, the irrigation works are necessarily on a scale that reduces terrestrial artificial reservoirs and ditches to tiny tanks and gutters by comparison. The Martian engineers would laugh at the Chicago drainage canal being spoken of as a "gigantic engineering work."

When the earth reaches the age of Mars it may be similarly trenched from the poles to the equator, and the water stored at numerous points of convergence, to be drawn upon cautiously until the next annual polar thaw. It may happen, however, that the people of Mars are a race to whom these conditions are most congenial. They may be just as happy with their irrigation works and artificial system for providing moisture, as we are in this portion of the Creator's vineyard with our perpetually recurring rains, which fall upon the unjust as well as upon the just.

In his latest deliverance printed in the March Atlantic, the professor declares that Mercury and Venus, lying nearer the sun, have passed the condition of the earth and even of Mars. They are as dead and practically as waterless as the moon. Only one side of the moon is presented to the earth, because rotation of the satellite on its axis and revolution in its orbit have in course of time become synchronous. The same thing has taken place in the relation of the two inner planets to the sun around which they revolve. The observations of Venus lead to the conclusion that the bright side of the planet visible to us is always turned to the sun and is utterly waterless. The dark side, being always turned from the sun, is sheeted with ice. Life of any kind is as inconceivable for one hemisphere as for another. In Venus, Prof. Lowell holds, "we gaze upon a world which, as a world, has run its course. Beautiful as she appears to us, as she glows and sparkles on the twilight sky, it is distance alone that gives her her seeming loveliness, and endows her with eternal youth. In truth she is far otherwise. All the comeliness she may have in the morning of her prime, when the solar system itself was young, has gone from her never to return."

It may give comfort to some to learn that it will be some millions of years before the earth, having passed through the irrigation period of Mars, will be in the same condition as Venus and Mercury. Then one side, always turned toward the sun, will be blistering; the other side always dark and covered with a huge ice sheet. There will be no grumbling about these extraordinary conditions, however—the worst will have happened. The earth's usefulness will be gone—that is, if Prof. Lowell is a reliable prophet. And who, at this stage, dare say him nay?

Swinburne, picturing the deportment of the elements these days, writes that "the hounds of spring are on winter's traces." Would that the hounds of spring would get on the traces of those who heap up the snow on either side of the city sidewalks, establishing free swimming baths in the most unseemly of places.

The Bill is Dead.

Though the United States House of Representatives passed the immigration bill by an overwhelming majority over the late President's veto, the measure is dead. When the Senate learned of the action taken by the House, it referred the matter without comment to the committee on immigration, where it remained when Congress adjourned. The Senate only passed the bill, in the first instance, by a majority of three, and its members no doubt interpreted public opinion to mean that the measure should not be further indorsed in its then shape.

There were some enactments in the bill that were not specially objectionable—such as those intended to check the influx of illiterate foreigners, who have little or nothing in common with the people of the United States, and who, in the present condition of the country, might become a burden upon their neighbors.

But, as Mr. Cleveland pointed out in his final message to Congress, the bill was specially objectionable in its provisions intended to affect Canadians along the border, thereby injuring a people whose sons and daughters have been among the best settlers of the United States, and have contributed not a little to the advancement of that nation. Its enactments, in this regard, while conferring no real benefit on any citizen of the United States, were calculated to induce the passage of a retaliatory measure of exclusion by the Canadian Parliament. That would have been injurious to many citizens of the United States, and would have added to the friction and the irritation. Such warfare no real lovers of peace and concord would promote.

President Cleveland's veto has meant

time given the promoters of the immigration bill a breathing spell, which they may profitably turn to account in considering whether their restrictive act does not go much too far. The measure will no doubt be brought up again in some shape, but it is doubtful if the clause aimed at Canada will ever pass into law.

CURES WROUGHT BY A CHANGE.

Edgar Coleman Savidge contributes to the North American Review a very suggestive paper on "Cures Little Thought Of." Of these he reckons one of the most important to be happiness, pure joy and happiness, with self-forgetfulness. Stimulate the imagination pleasantly by good news, by good company, brisk, energetic games and sport or a cheerful or groovy rousing play at the theater, and you will often see a nervous current bounding healthfully through the system when all medication has failed, there is a psychic source of vital power in man's organism which can be made a veritable well-spring of life, in the writer's opinion. Change, too, pleasurable change, is a powerful promoter of health. There is a monotony in the lives of us all which is enough to drive us crazy, if we give up to it. Get variety somehow.

Mr. Savidge says: "It is a law of mental impressions that they wear themselves out and become altered by continuance. The popular melody grows odious in time. Bury it long enough and it is heard again with a new and more pristine. And this explains the wonders wrought by change of scene and climate. The old ruts through which we wearied nerve force runs without change are temporarily abandoned for new-made grooves which give vivid impressions. Like vigorous electric sparks, the old ruts meanwhile freshen up like furrows on the finger when rings are laid aside, and returning to duty is like resurrecting the pristine melody."

"Sunk in monotony, the very exhaustion itself resists the idea of change. Devotion to the routine becomes more and more morbid as the necessity to break away from it is greater. The change need not always be abandonment of business. The time, place and character of meals can be altered. The time of rest can be lengthened, shortened, changed. Mental occupation of leisure moments, the amusements, even the devotions, can be directed. The ferryboat cure has given results amazing. The Knappton cure, the water cure, the faith cure, the 3-cent daily ferry trip taken as a sacred duty, under of advice, gives more than oxygen to the pent-up housewife. The imagination takes hold upon the bustling travelers and shipping seen and follows them into larger freedom and more congenial climates. The meeting house, the revival, the confessional, are each in its place powerful 'cures.' They enable shut-up souls to 'lay hold upon the ideal by the link of religious aspiration.' Feeble of resource indeed must be the doctor who does not sometimes prescribe a vacation. Vacation of monotony conserves energy and postpones age."

THE STRANGER'S MISTAKE.

Harper's Round Table.

"Well, little chap," said the stranger in the family, picking up one of the children, "what are you going to be when you're a man?"

"A 'Nutty,'" said the child.

"Nothing? Why so?" asked the stranger.

"Because," said the child, "I'm only a little girl."

READ MEDICAL ADS.

"The newspapers," he hotly exclaimed, "give me a pain!"

In his resentment he was, after the manner of men, unjust.

The newspapers had not given him his pain.

The fact was, only, that he never knew he had a pain until an enlightened press informed him.

WOULD NOT TELL A LIE.

Ti-Bits.

"Am I the only woman you ever loved?"

"Oh, no," he answered promptly; "you are the sixth."

"The sixth?" she exclaimed, suddenly relieving his shoulder of the weight of her head.

"Yes," he said, coldly, "there were five before you—my mother, an aunt, and three sisters."

And thereafter she endeavored to be more specific when asking questions.

SOON SETTLED.

How a Little French Warship Brought the Spaniards to Time.

Santiago De Cuba, via Key West, Fla., March 5.—A young French girl, Mlle. Louise Flament, who was arrested here a week ago by the Spanish authorities as a suspect, walked free yesterday. After she had been kept 72 hours in the incommodo state, the French consul demanded her trial or immediate release. The demand was refused.

Two days later a little French warship steamed into the port from Martineau, and accompanied by the commander, the consul renewed his demand, this time insisting on the prisoner's unconditional release, the withdrawal of all charges against her, apology for the outrage committed on her, acknowledgment of a reasonable claim for damages, and a royal salute to the French flag.

To do all this the Spanish authorities were given six hours time. In the meantime the Frenchman cleared for action, and then calmly awaited results, but at the expiration of the third hour everything had been acceded to, and the Spanish boomed their salute to France.

Strong reasons make strong actions.

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Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in 1 to 2 hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price \$1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists. Mostly 25 cents a trial.

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