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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, Monday, June 24.

BANEFUL EFFECTS OF BONUS-ING PAUPER LABOR TO COME TO CANADA.

A subject which for a long time claimed more attention than has been given to it, is dealt with in a sort of way in the June bulletin of the Bureau of Industries, viz., the importation of farm labor.

Many complaints have been heard from time to time against the system of granting aid to the so-called working classes of the congested districts of the old world to come out to Canada, and for a long time our very paternal Government at Ottawa kept up the practice of giving "assisted passages" to mechanics and others in Great Britain and Ireland, so that its pet friends of the combines might have it in their power to keep wages down and their employees in subjection. But combined labor was at last successful in making its voice heard in the political arena, and the practice was abandoned. A pretence has since been made of encouraging the immigration of laborers of the farm and domestic classes, as well as of people who might desire to settle in the Northwest, but the number who settled in the country in this way was never large, and the character of many was often not of the best.

More successful in its way has been the policy of aiding the immigration of boys and girls of the homeless and orphan types, and philanthropic Britons have managed to build up quite a successful business in deporting such waifs from their own country and planting them in ours. In this work they are aided from parish and other local sources at home, as well as by our Government—the latter paying to the managers a bonus of \$2 per head for all children brought into Canada under such auspices.

In so far as Great Britain is concerned, this policy of deporting paupers and orphan or homeless children, dates back 60 years, when power was given to the ratepayers of a parish by act of Parliament to establish a fund "for defraying the expenses of emigration of poor persons having settlements in such parish." In 1849 the authority was extended, so that the Poor Law Guardians might expend "any sum not exceeding £10 for each person in and about the emigration of poor persons having settlements in such parish"; and two years afterwards power was given to provide for the "emigration of poor orphans and deserted children under 16 years of age having no settlement, or the place of whose settlement shall not be known, upon their own consent being given," the latter condition being very readily agreed to in the vast majority of cases, no doubt. Many other changes have been made in the law since that time, with the object of lightening the burdens of the poor rates in the parishes of our mother land; and in the Local Government Act of 1888, under which county councils have been established in England and Wales, ample provision is made for a systematic service of pauper deportation.

It has been under this organized scheme that the "homes" have grown up, with headquarters in England, Scotland and Ireland, and branches in the Canadian Provinces, the Australian colonies and elsewhere.

How well it has flourished anyone may see who will examine our public accounts and the reports of the Minister of Agriculture, from which it appears that the number of bonused children brought to us during the six fiscal years, 1888-9 to 1893-4, was about 8,000, the number for the last year being over 2,500. It is impossible to say how those children have turned out, as no public record of them has been kept. But we know what to expect of boys and girls of pauper parentage, and however advantageous it may be to Great Britain and Ireland to get rid of its homeless and destitute population, no observant or thoughtful man will affect to believe that such persons can be a desirable acquisition to us.

In 1890 the Minister of Agriculture made an attempt to ascertain what had become of the 1,022 children brought out from the workhouses in Great Britain in 1889, and this is what we learn of the result: "The inspection was made by agents of this department in whose districts the children had been placed out, and a summary of their respective reports shows that of 353 children inspected 300 were reported good, 15 indifferent, 9 bad, 25 had left locations, and four were not to be found." So in 7 were unfavorably reported of during the second year of their settlement

in the country, when they had hardly begun to cast off the restraints put upon them by "home" and "workhouse" treatment. It would be interesting to know how many of the 300 were reported good in the third year; the fourth year and the fifth year; and still more interesting would it be to know what had been the record of the 659 others of whom no account has been given. The Minister of Agriculture was not likely to supply the facts which would condemn the policy of his Government on immigration, and his silence regarding the 659 is at least ominous.

The correspondents of the Bureau of Industries have let some light upon the subject, and while a few of them have a friendly word for the system, a large majority of those whose views are quoted are strongly against it. Here are a few typical extracts:

"Gosfield, Essex: No more illegitimate children needed from the Homes (so-called) in the old country. It is better to let the unfortunate remain in the Homes, unless they are far better samples and with far better formed heads than we have seen already."

"Tawansh, East, Huron: Keep the English Home Boys out of the Province, as they are a curse to the country as a rule."

"Elfrid, Middlesex: Any importation of foreign labor is not desirable at present."

"Oakland, Brant: This paper class of English lads is a curse to the country, and the sooner a stop is made of making Canada a dumping ground for the refuse of England the better for us. If good, honest, steady German or Scotch farm hands were encouraged to come here they would be a very desirable class of citizens, and they would prove most efficient help. We need the criminal classes or their offspring."

"Easthorne North, Perth: Let all who come to this country come at their own expense, as our fathers did, and they will value it more highly. If they cannot, by their intelligence, industry and economy, make enough to bring them here, they cannot be worth, when got here, what it cost to bring them."

"Mara, Ontario: The good-for-nothing pauper and criminal classes seem to be on the increase in Ontario, and we cannot expect anything else so long as the Government imports this class from the slums of the large cities of Europe. We would be far better without this class of immigrants. They are already becoming a burden to the country, and have a contaminating influence upon the native born Canadians."

"Fountainhead, South, Prescott: We are better without the foregoing supply of immigrants, as many of them turn out bad, murdering and burning. In fact we are afraid to hire them."

When one considers the tens of thousands of our own boys and girls who have been obliged to go to the United States during the last fifteen years in search of the employment denied them at home, no excuse can suggest itself to palliate the system of bonusing paupers practiced by the Government to overstock and glut our labor market, to say nothing of moral considerations and the future influence of such a breed of immigrants.

A DISCREDITABLE TRANSACTION

Apothecary serious mistake, calculated to hurt the good name of Canada in Great Britain, has been made by the Dominion Government. The Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, an organization of speculators, the wisdom of whose scheme has been very severely criticised on both sides of the Atlantic, advertised that the Dominion Government would pay interest on its bonds to the extent of \$500,000 during their currency. This the company asserted it was warranted in doing because Mr. Foster, Finance Minister, had consented to receive the money as a loan, and to pay interest, as asked by the company, to the coupon holders. Mr. Foster now apparently repents him of his having anything to do with the speculation, for he promises that the Government will not be guilty of a similar mistake in the future. The men in power at Ottawa should have taken warning from the effects of Canadian officialdom aiding "fakes" in the past. They should have remembered how the country was brought into disrepute through Sir Charles Tupper's participation in the "dead meat" speculation, and should have refused to be a partner in a transaction calculated to mislead the English investing public. The action of the Government reflects no credit on it, and tends to add strength to the demand that men of business tact should be put in office at Ottawa.

SNOBS AT OTTAWA.

What a certain class of snob liked in the old times was to sit within the sacred pines of Rideau Hall and watch the merchants, the artists, the literary, the scientific, and the respectable people who pay their way, who in some cases were rightly kept outside. They liked, as they surveyed this moving crowd, to say, between the puffs of a cigarette, "Aw, my dear Fler, who is that going by there? Oh! it's—, a very nice fellow, don't cher know, and awfully clever, but not in our set you know. I think such fellows are very creditable and should be encouraged so long as they kept their place, and in this infernal country it's so difficult to keep them there." Now, "The Abertons" have sat so completely down on all that sort of thing that it is no wonder that disconcerted remarks are heard now and then. The average Ottawa snob "dunno where he are," so to speak. He will know less where he is after a while, when a new Thackeray L-hair of arissh to show in its true colors the hollowness, frivolity, and vanity of much of the life of the capital. The coming literary man does not hail from Ottawa, but I have the information that much of his ammunition has been quietly piled up there, and out of Canada may yet come a world's novel that by its vraisemblance to human nature will astonish the world.—Toronto Week.

"The German Struggle for Liberty," is the subject of a series of papers to be published in Harper's Magazine. The first article will appear in the July number.

The Delineator for July contains "The Etiquette of Visiting," "Training-school Experiences," "Kindergarten Papers," an article on "Alma College, St. Thomas, Ontario," "Voice Culture," "Relations of Mistress and Servant," "Choosing a Boy's Career," "Cookery," "A Sundaev Tea," "Amusements for Summer Evenings," "Stitches and Embroideries," "Knittings," "Netting," "Tattings," "Lace-making," etc.

POINTS.

Anything that announces your business is an advertisement and all have their uses, but for character and cheapness the largest and most successful business men have learned that newspaper advertising is the best. This is the opinion of John Wannamaker, of Philadelphia, who has made a fortune out of a well-advertised business.

Patti is making a farewell tour through Great Britain. The newspapers have not discovered that this is really the diva's farewell farewell.

Myriads of grasshoppers in Colorado have been found lying dead on the ground, and all fears of great damage from the pest are passing away. Bugologists so far cannot explain the sudden collapse of the visitors.

The Toronto Telegram's theory that the exodus to the United States is caused by too much prosperity in Canada is a flight of imagination that soars beyond anything that even Sir Charles Tupper, senior, ever attempted.

The Chatham Planet has a string of N. P. arguments, entitled "Stub Ends of Protection Philosophy." Our esteemed contemporary no doubt calls them stub ends because there are no points to them.

The price of wheat on the local market has dropped. If the N. P. raised it, as claimed, why not keep it up?

The Ottawa Ministers are not only in a hole over the Manitoba school question, but are quarrelling as to the best way to get out.

The young German Emperor having just made a fervent plea for the maintenance of peace, his subjects may now look for an increase in the military estimates.

The Ottawa Government's school plank appears to be made of slippery elm.

Mr. Haggart repudiates the idea of Ministerial responsibility. The present Administration certainly practices few of the principles of responsible government.

After the Atlantic and Superior Railway deal, it will reflect no credit on Mr. Foster if Canadian credit abroad is good. It is good, in spite of the blunders and worse of the men in power, because old world capitalists hope for a better Government in the near future.

The Toronto Mail-Empire prints a lengthy reference to the recently-formed Royal Canadian Humane Society, beautifully illustrated. Among the pictures given are those of President Adam Brown and Senator Sanford. The Senator recently presented a gold medal to be awarded by the society for the most daring act of courage. We can imagine no better use for money than to turn their wealth than in devoting it to reward acts such as those of which the Royal Humane Society takes cognizance. Senator Sanford's example should be followed by others.

A postoffice is being built in the small town of Napance to cost \$154,000, and the bill for extras will, of course, be large. This is a very large sum to spend on a postoffice for a small town where there are a number of structures adapted for that purpose that could be bought for a tenth of that money. But the millions of over-taxation must be spent some way.

This year, as last, the men of No. 1 Company, R. C. R., have pitched the canvas for the militiamen who will go into camp on Tuesday. There was a time when the pitching of tents was considered as much a part of the yearly drill as the firing exercise. Under the present arrangement the volunteers may gradually forget what little they already know about the matter, and if called out would probably have to sleep in the open air until No. 1 Company pitched their canvas and made their beds.

It did not take the people of the United States long to realize what protection meant under the McKinley tariff, and they promptly chucked that discredited policy overboard. Then the National Policy apologists were loud in their prophecies of we to result from tariff reform. Now these same people are whooping over the prospects of better times for Canada as a result of good times returning to the States. And they still persist that the N. P. in some mysterious way is at the bottom of it all.—Montreal Herald.

When, remarks the Chicago Herald, a public man is called "Honest Jake" or "Honest Tom," it is time to examine his accounts. Some public men would reward this estimate of the meaning of their pet name as a gross libel.

PERFECT DIGESTION

Will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These Pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

READ THIS.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 7, '95.
Dr. Radway & Co., New York:

Dear Sirs—I have been sick nearly two years and have been doctored with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I had used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleep, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man. Pain right above the navel, like as if it was like on top of the stomach. My bowels were very constive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach and some few mouthfuls of food come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice," respectfully,
BEN ZALGO.

AND THIS.

Ashaway, R. I., Oct. 7, 1894.
Dr. Radway & Co., New York:
I have many times experienced great relief from severe attacks of constipation by a free use of your celebrated pills. Yours truly,
C. J. BUDLONG,
Evangelist.

Radway's Pills

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purges, regulates, purifies, cleanses and strengthens. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Constiveness, Piles.

SICK HEADACHE,

FEMALE COMPLAINT,

BILIOUSNESS,

INDIGESTION,

DYSPEPSIA,

CONSTIPATION,

—AND—

ALL DISORDERS of the LIVER.

Price 25 Cents Per Box. Sold by Drug-

gists or Sent by Mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Montreal,

for Book of Advice.

John got the Rheumatism and Muscular Pains again and why not try the Dr. Menthol Plaster. My wife got me one, it cured like magic.

For a long time I suffered with Rheumatism in the Back so severely that I could not even sit straight. My wife advised a D. & L. Menthol Plaster. I tried it and was soon going about all right. S. C. HUNTER, Sweet's Corner, Price 25c.

Lost Manhood and vigor quickly restored. Varicocele, atrophy, etc. cured by Dr. HADDO, the great Hindoo Remedy. With written guarantee to cure. Sold by Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, LONDON, ENGL.



BACON, HAMS, TENDERLOINS, KIDNEYS, SWEETBONES, HEARTS.

The Canadian Packing Co.

Store, Richmond St.

zw

HINTON & RUMBALL,

THE UNDERTAKERS,

360 Richmond Street.

Private residence, 236 King St.

Telephone—Store 4th House 128. zw

QUICK CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE

DUNN'S

FRUIT SALINE

GIVES HEALTH BY NATURAL MEANS

KEEPS THE THROAT CLEAN AND HEALTHY.

DELICIOUSLY REFRESHING.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. WORKS CHRYSLER ENGLAND

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

Purify the Blood, correct

all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH,

KIDNEYS,

and BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in

all Complaints incidental to

Females of all ages. For children

and the aged they are priceless.

Manufactured only at 75, NEW OXFORD STREET (late

50, OXFORD STREET), LONDON, and sold by all

Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

24 Purchasers should look to the Label on the

Boxes and Pots. If the address is not 75, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

CHAPMAN'S

Our goods and prices draw the crowds, like the strains of sweetest music. This week favorable breezes blow to make this month the greatest in the history of London's retailing.

Spot Muslins.

Never such a stock, never such value, never such large sales. In white for 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c.

Also Pink, blue, biscuit, buttercup and heliotrope at 25c.

Scotch Chambrays.

Special lines in pink, light blue and gray at 6½c, 8c, 10c.

Finer Goods.

Blue Chambray, worth 15c, for 12½c.

Blue Chambray, worth 22c, for 17c.

Blue Chambray, worth 25c, for 20c.

Pink Chambray, worth 15c, for 12½c.

Pink Chambray, worth 20c, for 15c.

Pink Chambray, worth 25c, for 20c.

Crinkle Chambrays.

In black, navy, cream, pink, blue, Nile and white. 12½c, 15c, 17c, 20c.

Duck Suitings.

We show a beautiful range of these exceedingly popular goods in plain white, pale blue, pale pink, navy, cream and bluette at 12½c.

Also

In black with amber stripe, navy with amber stripe, navy, in spots and figures; also a splendid range of black and white at 10c. Don't fail to see these goods.

Prints.

Fast Colored Prints at 5c, 7½c, 8c, 10c, 12½c. Sateen Prints, light and dark colors, worth 18c, for 12½c.

Cottons and Sheetings.

Bleached Cotton at 5c, 6½c, 7½c, 8½c, 10c. Bleached Twill Cotton, 36 inches wide, at 10c, 12½c, 15c.

Unbleached Twill Sheetting, 2 yards wide, at 17c, 19c, 20c and 25c.

Bleached Sheetting, 2 yards wide, plain or twill, for 20c, 22c and 25c.

Bleached Sheetting, plain or twill, 24 yards wide for 30c.

This last week of June we expect to be crowded: Shop in the forenoon if possible, we shall do our utmost to meet the requirements of all.

CHAPMAN'S