

# The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1862.

**THE DAILY ADVERTISER.**  
(DAILY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)  
Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 16 pages).....\$4 00  
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00  
All subscriptions payable in advance  
IN LONDON:  
Morning Edition, 85 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,**  
Press and Managing Director.

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

London, Friday, April 19.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT

### Daily Morning Advertiser

from now until close of Session

Only 75 Cts.

ORDER NOW

THE ADVERTISER, London.

#### EDITORIAL POINTS.

Among the fads of the day in the United States and Canada is that of a staff of women asking and obtaining permission to run an issue of a daily newspaper at their own sweet will—the extra profits to go to some benevolent cause. Some scores of special issues have been got out in this way. The latest is the "Woman's Globe," of Toronto, the result being most creditable in every respect. One of the minor incidents was the entertaining of the whole lady staff at luncheon by the members of the Globe's regular staff. On that day the regular staff got through their duties somewhat after the luxurious style in which Mark Twain said he liked to engage in harvesting, namely, to sit under a tree and watch the rest at work.

Principal Grant says that government of a mixed people must be government by compromise.

And now Mexico, the land of Cortez, is to have a World's Exhibition in the City of Mexico. From the prospectus issued, the show will be worth attending.

The Ottawa Bill of Fare contains several spiced dishes, including the Deficit, the Manitoba School Question, and the proposed absorption of Newfoundland into the Dominion. No one of the foregoing is a smooth question. The results of the four bye-elections can hardly conduce to governmental hilarity. Strict economy, we are told in the Speech, is recognized as necessary in every branch of the public service. As to what Ministers really mean by the phrase, strict economy, we may be better able to judge by the time Parliament prorogues.

As we anticipated, the European powers are much concerned over what may follow after the conclusion of peace between Japan and China. It is recognized that a new era may have dawned upon history, and that the issue, under the leadership of Japan, may be that of "Asia against Europe, the Yellow organized against the White." In that event Europe, the American continent, and the Australias, would have a common interest. Mr. Henry Norman, whose recent book on the East has attracted much attention, says: "Consider what a Japan-governed China would be. Think what the Chinese are. Think of their powers of silent endurance under suffering and cruelty; think of their patient perseverance, their slow, dogged persistence, their recklessness of life. Fancy this people ruled by a nation of born organizers, who, half allied to them, would understand their temperament and their habits. The Oriental, with his power of retaining health under conditions under which no European could live, with his savage daring when roused, with his inborn cunning, lacks only the superior knowledge of civilization to be the equal of the European in warfare as well as in industry." Hitherto it has been as true of the United States as Mr. Norman says it is of England, that men do not realize that "in a Japanese dynasty such a civilization would exist; we have not yet learned to look upon the Mikado as a civilized monarch, as we look upon the Czar. Yet such he is, undoubtedly. Under him the dreams of the supremacy of the yellow race in Asia, Europe and even Africa, to which Dr. Pearson and others have given expression, would be no longer mere nightmares. Instead of speculating as to whether

England or Germany or Russia is to be the next world ruler, we might have to learn that Japan was on its way to that position."

The question is being discussed as to whether the nude "living pictures" in American and English theaters are art? They are not art; and in the motives that have prompted their production on the stage, art is the last thing that has been considered. Art can't be not less objectionable than religious cant.

Mr. A. H. Bates, editor of the "Star" (Montreal) Almanac, dropped in the other day to show us the volume of Canadian flowers now being issued in numbers. Two hundred and eighty-eight flowers are represented, in eighteen parts of sixteen colored pictures each. The various subdivisions of the flowers are given as marginal wood-cuts. The names and descriptions are given both popularly and scientifically. Canadians are under distinct obligations to the "Star" management for the production of this beautiful and truly national work.

Prof. Clark writes in "The Week" that the proper way to settle the long-disputed question of religious instruction in schools is to pay by results to all schools, public or separate, and then lay upon the ministers or deputed representatives of each religious body the work of gathering the scholars of his own ilk together in a room at a certain time for 20 or 30 minutes' religious instruction. It has been suggested that this work could in some cases be jointly attended to, as, for example, if the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists could make combined arrangements, and thus lighten the labor. Is this to be the solution?

Dr. De Bossy, a French physician, is now 102 years of age. But did he take his own medicine?

A potato weighing 86 pounds has been exhibited by Mr. J. C. Swan, of Colorado. It must be so, for the picture of the man, with the big potato on his shoulder, and an accompanying affidavit, all appear in the Boston Globe.

Mr. S. H. Lazier, of Hamilton, president of the Ontario Educational Association, says "it would be a grand thing to have one school system all over the country." We like glittering generalities, and, therefore, like Mr. Lazier's observation. But would he kindly state how he proposes to attain his object? If everybody thought alike there would be no difficulty.

We suppose the Hon. G. W. Ross is today the best all-round orator in Canada. In his last educational speech he stated that it costs \$8.54 to educate a child, \$91.23 to keep a prisoner in jail, \$187 to keep a prisoner in the Central Prison. Everyone interested in moral reform should show these figures away for future use.

New York State clergymen are not enamored of the proposal to make military drill in the public schools compulsory. The New York Nation also speaks out stiffly, as follows:

"The proposal springs from the same senseless and brutal war spirit that is making wreck of so many public reputations, and continually threatens to embroil us with other nations. What its promoters really have in mind is not physical exercise, not parades and displays, but the spreading in childish minds of the idea that fighting is the noblest occupation of man, that we are all one while exposed to insults and aggressions, and must be ready to whip all creation on call. Now, the boys have too much of this idea already. It is in their minds that the furburled patriotism of Lodge and Frye finds most admiration—in fact, so far as we have observed, its only admiration. What they need, together with their fellow-juveniles in the United States Senate, is not military drill, but instruction in good manners, in the arts and love of peace, and in ambition to make the country decent and habitable instead of feared."

"DIFFER WITH" IS ALL RIGHT.

A week or two ago I made a confession in these columns. It was that I differ with Lord Rosebery on certain points. I have been severely taken to task by one of my readers, for differing "with" his Lordship when I should have differed "from" him. My critic asks whether to "differ with" is not "a somewhat vulgar solecism." Such questions have, I confess, but little interest for me. I am a Philistine. As such, I am content to take the English language as I find it in daily use among my fellow-countrymen of average education, without much regard to the usage of previous generations, recorded in the literary remains of Englishmen dead and gone.—London Truth.

#### PROTECTION AND WAGES.

If it's protection that regulates wages the rate should be the same with the same circumstances and the same tariff. How is it then that the three line kilns situate in the county of Hochelaga, according to the census, were able or compelled to pay \$20,500 in wages to the 53 men they employed, while the three kilns situate in Montreal and employing exactly the same number of men, paid only \$15,700 in wages during the census year. It cannot be said that the Hochelaga men were better than the Montreal men, because with \$20,000 of raw material they produced only \$79,000 of lime, while the Montreal men, with the same quantity of raw material, produced \$15,000 worth.

Again, 119 men employed in the saw mills in Hochelaga county earned \$257 each during the year, while 138 men following the same occupation within the limits of the city received \$441 each. In the presence of such facts, the least that a protectionist can do is to admit that the figures of the census concerning manufactures are entirely worthless, or that protection does not regulate wages at all. And either of these admissions will knock the bottom out of many of his arguments.

For instance, it is recorded in the official statistics of the respective countries that the average wages of the operatives in cotton factories in England are \$1.17 a day, in Vermont (United States), \$1.15 a day, and in Canada only 83 cents a day, or \$247 a year of 300 working days.—Montreal Herald.

## House and Lobby

**A Brilliant Opening of Parliament—The Governor-General on His High Horse—Lady Aberdeen Accompanies Him—Noted Omissions from the Speech from the Throne—Coming Legislation—The Liberal Victories Discussed—Mr. Laurier and His Friends Elated.**

(Specially Telegraphed by Our Own Representative.)

OTTAWA, April 18.—The opening of Parliament this afternoon was unusually brilliant. The custom is to have Parliament meet while the capital is mantled in snow. Today the warm sun shone down upon the bare soil waiting to be coaxed into summer growth, therefore the spectacle presented by the Governor-General and his retinue as they journeyed from Rideau Hall to the Parliament Buildings was witnessed by a crowd increased by thousands over those of any previous opening. Lord Aberdeen believes with Bagehot, the English Radical writer, that a very considerable section in every community, no matter how democratic, can best be made to reflect on governmental affairs and the relations of the state and the people by such displays as the procession of today. Certainly it is that the pageant was a striking one. The first indication that Lord Aberdeen would arrive promptly at 3 was the appearance of the nodding plumes and flashing helmets of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, the Governor-General's escort, the advance guard of which no sooner galloped up Wellington street than the big guns at Nepean Point were set booming by the detachment of the Ottawa Field Battery. As the vice-regal party dashed up the band played the National Anthem, and the multitude cheered. The vice-regal carriage was drawn by four horses, and astride the first two were outriders in livery, with white breeches and top boots. In the carriage were Lord Aberdeen, Capt. Urquhart and Secretary Arthur Gordon. In other carriages were Lady Aberdeen, her sister-in-law, Lady Tweedmouth, Hon. Dudley Majoribanks, and his fiancée, Miss Myrie Brown, of Tennessee, and a number of aides and Government officials.

When Lord Aberdeen took his seat on the Senate dais, the Senate chamber and galleries were crowded with spectators, including many ladies in striking costumes. Among them were Madame Laurier. Then a dapper little fellow, with his head slightly turned to one side, appeared at the entrance door to the House of Commons chamber, gave three loud raps, and being answered by the sergeant-at-arms, announced that he had a message. He was admitted. Three more bows from him. Then he remarked that the Governor-General desired the Commons to meet him in the other chamber. Away trooped the majority of the M. P.s, apparently concluding that as the Governor would not come to them it was their duty to go to him, and hastened to the red chamber.

The Governor-General, cooked hot in hand and resplendent in his gold-trimmed uniform, received the members at the bar. They were not allowed to sit on the sacred seats of the Senators, who made but a poor showing in point of numbers. They stood patiently at the bar while his Excellency read the speech prepared for him, first in English and then in well-worn French. When finished, the Governor took his departure, the Commons withdrew, and the Senate, out of respect to the memory of the late Premier, and also because they had really nothing else to do, adjourned till Monday. The House of Commons also adjourned without taking up any business, on motion of Mr. Foster, who thus assumed his duty as leader. Out of respect to the memory of the late Sir John Thompson and of the late Mr. Geoffrion, their respective seats were left vacant today and beautiful floral wreaths were laid on them. The reply to the address will be moved by Mr. Bennett, Center Simcoe, and seconded by Mr. Girouard, Two Mountains. They will speak tomorrow (Friday), followed by others. I hear it is likely the debate will last for several days.

Hon. David Mills was an invited guest at the State dinner given at Rideau Hall last night. It was a spectacular affair and was followed by a ball. The costumes of the ladies will interest Western readers: Lord Aberdeen wore a handsome scarlet uniform. Lady Aberdeen's dress was a beautiful cascade of pale blue and yellow; the bodice trimmed with blue tulle. She wore her tiara of diamonds and other diamond ornaments, as well as a beautiful necklace of emeralds set in diamonds. Her Excellency was attended by two charming pages in blue velvet with white ruff and caps with white ostrich plumes. Lady Tweedmouth wore a handsome gown of black moire. She also wore beautiful diamonds. Mrs. Gordon, of Ellon, wore black silk covered with flowered net and trimmed with bands of iridescent pascimentery. Hon. Mrs. Herbert wore a beautiful gown of pale pink satin with bouffes of fine pointed tulle and ornamented with silver beads. She wore also a necklace of diamonds and a collar of pearls. Mrs. Sanford, of Hamilton, wore grey brocade with a Medici collar of grey velvet. Miss Sturges was greatly admired in bright red silk, covered with chiffon. Mrs. Carling, pink silk gown. Mrs. Ford, Carling, gown of yellow satin, white lace falling over the sleeves and bodice.

Surprise is expressed that no mention is made in the speech from the throne of the proposed grant of \$2,500,000 to the Hudson Bay Railway. I hear that it has purposely been kept out. In order, if possible, to prevent discussion on it till the closing hours of the session. Speculation has also taken place with regard to the quiet line attached to a paragraph in the address, which announces legislation as to the C. P. R. land grant. The company has 17,000,000 acres of Northwest land, and it is rumored here that a proposition is on foot looking to the Government taking back a portion of the land, and granting in lieu thereof several million dollars. Another report is that an immigration proposition is hatched on to the document.

Mr. Mulock, in a motion which he will soon bring up makes a strong case in favor of a change regarding the Governor-General's office. He points out that since 1867 the office has cost \$2,851,917, an average of \$14,076 a year, or \$65,410

a year more than the salary of \$50,000 stipulated. For this reason Mr. Edgar proposes that all future Governor-Generals shall only have an allowance of \$25,000 a year. Mr. Mulock will also bring in a measure to prevent M. P.s from accepting free passes from railway companies.

Mr. Casey will ask for a return of all petitions from councils for legislation to facilitate drainage across railways.

It is noteworthy in the speech from the throne that the Government announce their demand on Manitoba regarding the schools is a decision—not a suggestion, as has been stated by various Conservative journals in Ontario.

Mr. McMillen will move in favor of abolishing the superannuation system, and Mr. Edgar will call attention to the superannuation question.

OTTAWA, April 18.—Tonight I interviewed several leading M. P.s on the results of the bye-elections. Hon. David Mills said: "The bye-elections are undoubtedly a tremendous blow for the Government. Three out of the four candidates were opposed by those in power, and the fourth, with the usual courtesy extended to a Minister in the last year of a Parliament, was not opposed by the Liberals. Members of the Government, discovering during their recent tour that they had lost ground enormously, passed the remedial order relating to Manitoba's school law solely for the purpose of trying to win Roman Catholic votes back to allegiance to them. These voters they knew they had alienated by their policy in the Ontario elections. The questions of tariff reduction, freer trade and reform of administrative abuses were discussed by Liberal candidates and their friends in Antigonish, West Quebec and Vercheres, but they were wholly ignored by the Government candidates, and the sole question brought forward was the Manitoba remedial legislation. These circumstances were strongly Roman Catholic, and the Government sustained a defeat in each. The people are tired of the present regime and the recent attempt to divert their attention from issues of long standing which affect the material interests of the country has proved unsuccessful, when tried under the most favorable circumstances. Nothing but blundering on the part of the Liberals—to which they are not likely to give way—can reverse the current of events in favor of a change.

Dr. Borden, a leading Nova Scotia M. P., told me the carrying of the late Sir John Thompson's constituency by a Liberal was an evidence of the great change that was impending, not only in that Province, but all over the Dominion. The remedial order was passed to deceive the electors in the bye-elections, but they refused to change their decided convictions in favor of trade freedom by any such expedient.

Mr. J. D. Edgar: "The result must startle the Government. The general policy of the Government has been condemned in three out of four cases, despite the herculean efforts of the men in power to make the Manitoba issue the sole one."

Mr. Casey (West Elgin): "The result will have a tendency to remove religious bitterness and dissension from the general election contest. The school issue will not be allowed to obscure all others."

John Charlton, M.P., is ready to promote several reforms to which he has recently devoted his talents. Tonight he gives notice of three bills. One is to amend the Franchise Act by repealing it wholly, and substituting for it in each Province the various provincial laws. Another is to provide for a better observance of the Sabbath; and a third is for the raising of the age of consent to 18, and under promise of marriage to 21. Mr. Charlton will also ask for all papers relating to the Manitoba school question.

C. S. Hyman, M. P. for London, who was here yesterday, has gone to Montreal on business. Mr. Hyman was warmly welcomed by Mr. Laurier and many other friends here.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive grave, when by the timely use of Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

Have you seen Keene Bros.' bedroom sets with bevel plate mirrors for \$9, \$11 and \$12? They are the delight of everyone that sees them. 127 King street, opposite Market House.

## Scribner's Organ,

Combination Reed and Pipe.

Has a tone full, rich, mellow, peculiar to itself, unapproached by any other.

The Scribner Organ Mfg. Co'y,  
282 DUNDAS STREET.

Spencer Block - - London  
ywt

## Electric Light.

Get our price for Incandescent Lighting, Electric Bells and Motors, before placing your order.

A. J. GREENAWAY & CO.,

244 DUNDAS ST.,  
Telephone 681. - - London, Ont.  
ywt

## MONEY LOANED.

On real estate, notes and farm stock, furniture and chattels. Coins, Tokens and Medals bought.

JAMES MILNE,  
88 Dundas Street, - - London, Ont.  
Send postage stamp for reply. ywt

# Friday Bargain Day,

APRIL 19.

## CHAPMAN'S Bargain List.

### Dress Goods Department.

- 1st—6 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, a good serviceable material, assorted colors, for Bargain Day, 10c.
- 2nd—5 pieces Double Fold Dress Goods, mixed colors, worth 25c, for 20c.
- 3rd—6 pieces Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, a nice broken plaid, in brown, fawn and gray, worth 40c, for 30c.
- 4th—7 pieces Check Dress Goods, very neat small check, in brown, fawn and gray, worth 45c, for 35c.
- 5th—10 pieces Colored Serges, all wool, in dark cardinal, navy, brown and green, good value at 45c, Friday 37½c.
- 6th—10 pieces All-wool Satin Cloth, extra quality, worth 65c, for 50c.
- 7th—6 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, choice material for spring and summer, Dress Goods worth 65c, for 50c.
- 8th—7 pieces Colored Henrietta, 46 inches wide, all wool, beautiful goods, worth 50c, for 39c.
- 9th—10 pieces Colored Cashmere, nice silk finish, worth 35c, for 30c.
- 10th—80 pieces Colored Serge, all wool, double fold, good assortment of colors, on Bargain Day for 25c.
- 11th—10 pairs Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, on Bargain Day for 75c.
- 12th—10 pairs Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, beautiful designs, worth \$1.50 for \$1.
- 13th—6 pieces Pongee Silk, a bargain at 25c, Friday for 20c.
- 14th—10 pieces China Silk, beautiful assortment of colors, worth 75c, for 45c.
- 15th—10 pieces Art Muslin, worth 15c for 7c.

### Staple Department.

- 16th—Chenille Table Covers, 1½ yards square, worth \$1.50, for \$1.
- 17th—Fine Dress Sateens, light and dark colors, worth 20c, for 12½c.
- 18th—Wide Scotch Chambrays, in pink, blue, plain, striped and checks, worth 15c for 12½c.
- 19th—Bleached Sheet, plain or twill, 2½ yards wide, worth 38c, for 30c.
- 20th—Tapestry Table Covers, 2½ yards long, worth \$1.25, for \$1.
- 21st—Unbleached Damask Tablecloths, colored borders, worth \$1.50, for \$1.
- 22nd—Bleached Twill Cotton, fine, 36 inches wide, worth 17c, for 12½c.
- 23rd—All-wool Navy Serge, for boys' wear, worth 38c, for 30c.
- 24th—White Honeycomb Quilts worth \$2, for \$1.50.
- 25th—Strong Wool Tweed for boys' suits, worth 38c, for 30c.
- 26th—Chenille Table Covers, 2 yards square, worth \$3, for \$2.
- 27th—Bleached Canton Flannel, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 28th—White Dotted Muslin, worth 10c, for 7 1-2c; worth 12 1-2c, for 8 1-2c; worth 15c for 10c.
- 29th—Victoria Lawn, 40 inches wide, worth 12½c, for 10c.

### Small Ware Department.

- 30th—1 table Dress Laces, 5 to 7 inches wide, worth 18c for 12 1-2c.
- 31st—Ladies' Colored and Black Kid Gloves, all sizes, today 35c.
- 32nd—Black Silk Gloria Parasols, black and colored handles, worth \$1.25, for 90c.
- 33rd—Colored Garter Elastic, worth 10c, for 6c.
- 34th—Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, fast dye, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 35th—Ladies' White Cotton Night Robes, lace trimmed, worth 50c, for 38c.
- 36th—Ladies Colored Taffeta Gloves, worth 25c for 15c.
- 37th—Children's Lisle Gloves, black and colored, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 38th—Colored Windsor Ties, worth 25c, for 17c.
- 39th—Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, lace trimmed, worth 25c, for 20c.
- 40th—Ladies' White Cotton Corset Covers, worth 25c, for 17c.
- 41st—Fancy Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, for 5c.
- 42nd—Children's Bibs, white embroidered, lace trimmed, worth 10c, for 5c.
- 43rd—Mottled Soap, large bars, worth 5c, 10 for 25c.
- 44—White Glassware Sets, 4 pieces to set, worth 40c, for 25c.

### Gents' Furnishings.

- 45th—Men's Fine Ribbed Cashmere Socks, worth 50c, for 38c.
- 46th—Men's Heavy Seamless Cotton Socks, ribbed tops, worth 12 1-2c for 10c.
- 47th—Men's Fine Suspenders, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 48th—Men's Fine Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 49th—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth 75c, for 65c.
- 50th—Boys' Brown and Blue Felt Hats, worth 45c, for 35c.
- 51st—Boys' Black Sateen Shirts, worth 65c for 50c.
- 52nd—Men's Fancy Ceylon Flannel Shirts, worth 50c, for 39c.

### Clothing Department.

- 53rd—Men's Tweed Suits, odd lines, worth \$10 and \$12, for \$7.75.
- 54th—Men's All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$8.25, for \$6.
- 55th—Men's All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$6, for \$4.25.
- 56th—Boys' 3-Piece Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$4.50, for \$3.50.
- 57th—Boys' 3-Piece Tweed Suits, worth \$3.50, for \$2.25.
- 58th—Boys' All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$3.75, for \$2.49.
- 59th—Boys' Blue Serge Suits, worth \$2, for \$1.49.
- 60th—Boys' School Pants, worth 65c, for 50c.
- 61st—Men's Tweed Pants, worth \$2.25, for \$1.50.
- 62nd—Men's Fine All-wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2.75, for \$2.

### TERMS CASH.

# CHAPMAN'S,

126-128 Dundas Street, London.