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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 HALL.)

London, Monday March 19.

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 herculean efforts of the trade restrictionists having failed to defeat the Liberal Government of Nova Scotia, the Conservative organs now join with Mr. Toots in declaring that "it is not of the slightest consequence." But what rejoicing there would have been if Mr. Cahan, instead of being "down among the dead men" himself, had been victorious all along the line.

—Some of the London aldermen who recently were responsible for unnecessarily adding to the expense of the police department by forcing on the chief an extra employee, now open their eyes in amazement at the size of the police estimates, and express the view that the police magistrate, county judge and mayor are not nearly so economical a board as it would be possible to have if one or two aldermen were added to it. The recent experience does not justify this assumption.

—The Dundas Banner stily points out that Mr. W. R. Meredith, who is a lawyer, is willing to abolish the Minister of Agriculture from the Ontario Cabinet, although Mr. Dryden is a farmer. But he says not a word about abolishing the Minister of Agriculture from the Dominion Cabinet, although Mr. Angers is a lawyer. That is no new line of policy. Not so long ago, Mr. Meredith canvassed from house to house to secure the election of a Minister of Agriculture who is a brewer.

—MacWhirrell has been convicted of the brutal murder of old Mr. Williams at Port Credit, though, Birchall-like, he protests his innocence. The evidence was circumstantial, but in a great many cases of murder, resulting from greed, that is the only class of evidence available, and when, as in the case of this man, it is so very strong, and the accused is unable to prove a reasonable alibi, a verdict of guilty is to be expected. Shiftless habits, with a liking for intoxicants, seem to have accelerated the condemned man's journey on the downward path.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND DEBT.

London butchers, bakers and drygoods merchants are petitioning the House of Commons to make civil servants' debts recoverable by garnishee, as other employees' debts are. The prayer of the petition should be granted. We do not know that there are very many civil servants in London who fail to pay their debts in a reasonable time, but it is known that in some cities dealers have much trouble with this class of the community. The system of discriminating in favor of the civil servants, either in this matter or in providing an income for them after they have reached a certain age, is wrong. We have never been able to see why this democratic country should follow the example of old world countries and regard civil servants as a class in the community that should be hedged about with privileges and exemptions not extended to other citizens. The theory on which the Government exempts them from pains and penalties that fall on us who are the common people is the absurd one that they are "the Queen's servants," and that it would never do to let "Her Majesty's service" collapse through her servants getting into a snarl with their creditors! Now, we know many civil servants who desire no privileges at the expense of their fellows, and who do not wish to accept the flimsy excuse for a continuance of the present anomaly set forth in the explanation here given. Those who do are of two classes. They are either underpaid, as compared with favorites in the service, or they are extravagant, and cannot control their expenditures. In the one case, the cure is to be found in leveling up of remuneration, and in the other it is probable that only by experiencing the full inconvenience of living beyond one's means will a reformatory turn be taken. But in any case, there are no good grounds for extending privileges to servants of the country more than to employees of private individuals.

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGES.

The Hamilton Spectator does not defend Judge Palmer, of New Brunswick, against whom serious charges have been made; but it thinks that Sir John Thompson was justified in accepting the judge's resignation, without full investigation, because "no individual assumed responsibility for any statement affecting the judge."

After the experience of Mr. Lister, M.P., in the London seat-stealing case, the public have a right to assume that when the present Administration desires to shield a wrongdoer, even though he is a judge, it will not order an investigation into charges formulated and laid before Parliament on the responsibility of a member of the House. Mr. Lister undertook to prove that Judge Elliot acted in a grossly partisan manner during the campaign in which he finally gave Mr. Hyman's seat to his patron, Mr. Carling. Mr. Lister undertook to prove that while the case of the bogus votes which Judge Elliot finally counted was before that functionary, he was busy writing editorials for the Free Press and arguing that Mr. Hyman should not be elected. Mr. Lister undertook to prove that Revising Officer Fraser, after due process of law, purged the lists of the bogus names that Judge Elliot finally counted when he found they were necessary to secure the return of Mr. Carling. Mr. Lister undertook to prove that the decision of Judge Elliot was contrary to the judgment of six Superior Court judges before whom the matter was taken, though, unfortunately for justice, the Dominion Franchise Act gave the county judge the right to finally decide as he pleased. Mr. Lister was ready to prove that Judge Elliot, in his written judgment, professed to be waiting for the decision of the Court of Appeal, in order to carry it out, whereas when that decision was given, he expressed the utmost contempt for it. In face of a knowledge of these facts, what was the decision of Sir John Thompson? To judge by our Hamilton contemporary's declaration one could reasonably have expected that he would say to Judge Elliot, "These are serious allegations. As a friend of yours I take it for granted that you are not guilty and that you will be delighted to secure at my hands a commission to make a searching investigation that will acquit you, and bring to severe punishment your libellers." If Sir John Thompson did so, the answer made to the presentation of the accusations against the judge on the floor of Parliament betokens the reply that was received from those guilty of stealing Mr. Hyman's seat. Mr. Lister was told that there could be no committee of investigation—that the charges would not be investigated—that Judge Elliot chose rather to lie under the imputations made against him than have the true inwardness of the scandal laid bare on the oaths of those who in any way participated in it. Was there much encouragement to formulate a charge against Judge Palmer or any other friend of the men at Ottawa after the denial of justice in the London seat steal? But the end is not yet.

ROSEBERY IN EDINBURGH.

The northern home of the new British Premier is situated but a few miles from Edinburgh, the Scottish capital, in which Lord Rosebery had a warm welcome on Saturday night. Not even Gladstone has been received with greater enthusiasm by the Auld Reekie multitude. To the progressive Liberal—aye, to the Radical—the Prime Minister's speech will give great cheer. It proves that Lord Rosebery is as advanced in his views as his illustrious predecessor, and that on several vital points of public policy he is prepared to take a step forward.

Lord Rosebery effectively cleared up a point in his recent speech in the House of Lords which had given much comfort to the enemies of Liberalism. He was represented as having said that before Ireland could be allowed to control her local affairs, the Liberals must have a majority in England, as well as in Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Lord Rosebery, recognizing the unity of the three kingdoms, asserted that an enemy—the London Times—had misrepresented him, and pointed out that to Irish votes the English people were indebted for the passage of the Parish Councils Bill. Lord Rosebery promises that the measures for disestablishing the churches in Wales and Scotland—thus placing all religious bodies on an equality—will be made Government measures, and that the Administration will give every possible assistance to pass the miners' eight hour law. If he had added that these measures will also have the support of the Irish members, and that their passage, if it is accomplished, will be made possible by the votes of the men who represent the overwhelming proportion of the Irish people, he could have further demonstrated the union of the British and Irish democracies. Lord Rosebery's followers have been called "Separatists"; his opponents could be more justly given that offensive title, seeing that after these long years of union they try to make it hold good that one member's vote is not as good as that of another, no matter what part of the United Kingdom he represents. Lord Rosebery's speech will tend to cement the forces at his back in the coming struggle with class privilege. Once again, he says that the Lords can get no quarter if they interfere with the deliberate decision of the chosen representatives of the people.

ANOTHER FLOP.

(Sarnia Observer.)

Speaking in the House of March 11, 1896, Mr. Meredith said: "From an economical point of view the abolition of Government House would be of little service, because there would be an immediate demand for an increase of the salaries of Lieutenant-Governors, and as Ontario had paid the largest share of the taxation of the Dominion she would gain nothing by the change. But that does not hinder Mr. Meredith supporting the 'three years from now' bill of Mr. Martlet to perform this 'little service' out of which Ontario would 'gain nothing.'"

SHALL SICK PRISONERS ALL GO FREE?

Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly, charged with conspiracy to rob the Government, were pardoned out of jail after having served one-fourth of their sentence of a year's imprisonment. The excuse was that "the Dominion Government having been convinced that the imprisonment was telling on the health of the prisoners, it would be the greatest injustice to keep them confined." Such an extraordinary expedient to get prisoners out of jail is not often adopted, and if it were adopted, does anyone for a moment believe that Sir John Thompson, as Minister of Justice, would listen to it? Let anyone go to the Kingston Penitentiary, to the penitentiaries in Manitoba, British Columbia, Quebec or New Brunswick to-day, and he will find in each institution more than one prisoner whose health has been impaired by confinement. When, in the case of an ordinary prisoner, ill-health is noticed, the penitentiary doctor orders confinement and treatment in the prison hospital, but only when it is found that a prisoner is in a dying condition, or can only be kept alive by being given his freedom, are the prison gates opened to him. Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly were not ordinary prisoners. One was the treasurer of the Quebec Conservatives and the other had conspired with his associates jointly to make money and to supply funds to carry elections. They were sent to prison not because they were more guilty than Caron and others, against whom charges had been made in Parliament. But these charges were not permitted to come to trial. Sir John Thompson dared not let them come to trial. He determined that McGreevy and Connolly should be the scapegoats for the prolonged debauchery of the constituencies by the men in power at Ottawa; but the moment that they threatened to tell all they knew, that moment was an excuse of ill-health accepted as a reason why they should be given their liberty.

The case will again come before Parliament. Steps should certainly be taken to find if it is to be accepted as a precedent. If it is, the prisoner who contracts a bad cold, takes the measles, or manages to look sallow or sunken-eyed when a medical man is sent to see him will be able to receive his pardon. If not, why not? The precedent now set may have an important effect in reducing the prison population all over the Dominion.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

(Kingston Whig.)

The London Board of Education is considering the advisability of having commercial work taught in several of the public schools. In Kingston it is taught in only one, and in a most creditable manner. The specimens of typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., laid before the committee on school management recently, were very much admired.

CAN'T SERVE TWO MASTERS.

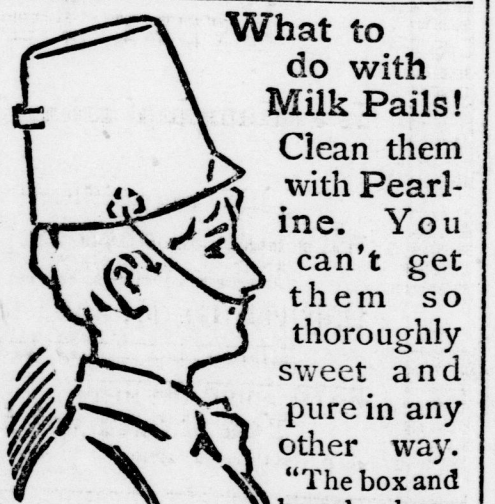
(Toronto Star.)

Mr. Meredith, as a member of the Legislature, is one of those who will have to decide whether or not the old U. C. grounds belong to Toronto or the Province. As city solicitor he may be instructed to prosecute Toronto's claim. Suppose he were to vote against Toronto's claim in the House, and then were instructed to take the case into court for Toronto, he would be called by the Province as a witness against his own client.

WHO IS BENEFITED?

(North American Review.)

Our farmer sells on the basis of Liverpool prices in the market of the world. He buys home productions at a protected price, and thus he is hit both ways. The manufacturer sells his goods at his own protected price, and, as a matter of fact, no matter how it may be glossed over, hires his laborer in the markets of the world as cheaply as possible, and thus he profits on both sides. It would appear certain from these considerations that the tariff, and the ordinary laborer is nearly as much the victim as the farmer, for the very protection that excludes foreign products from our shores forces the foreign worker to emigrate here when labor is already in excess, and adds to the army of the unemployed, and reduces the pay of those employed.



What to do with Milk Pails! Clean them with Pearl-line. You can't get them so thoroughly sweet and pure in any other way. "The box and barrel churn are not hard to keep clean. A little hot water and a little Pearl-line will clean any churn or do away with any bad odor."—The Dairy World, Chicago.

Perhaps you think that some of the imitations of Pearl-line, that you'd be afraid to use in washing clothes, would do just as well in work like this. They wouldn't hurt tinware, certainly. But they wouldn't clean it, either, half as well as Pearl-line—besides, "don't play with the fire."

Windsor Salt Works.

(Vacuum Process.)

The finest salt made by the vacuum process, which frees the salt from all impurities, now for sale at the lowest prices. Apply E. G. HENDERSON, Manager, London, Ont.

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For Internal and External Use.

In using medicines to stop pain, we should avoid such as inflict injury on the system. Opium, Morphine, Chloroform, Ether, Cocaine and Chloral stop pain by destroying the sense of perception, the patient losing the power of feeling. This is a most destructive practice: it masks the symptoms, shuts up, and instead of removing trouble, breaks down the stomach, liver and bowels, and, if continued for a length of time, kills the nerves and produces local or general paralysis. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least danger, in either infant or adult. It instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or mucous membranes. FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE OR ANY OTHER PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

CURES AND PREVENTS.

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Influenza.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in Back, Chest or Limbs.

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There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, PILES, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Fully Vented, containing no mercury, minerals or Deteriorous Drugs.

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KOOF NO MORE!

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VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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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 73, OXFORD STREET), LONDON, and sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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Announce the arrival of large importations.

DRYGOODS,
CLOTHING,
MILLINERY
& MANTLES

TO-DAY

We show the contents of 15 cases new French Dress Goods, weaves and colors too numerous to mention here. All the novelties are now on our counters and shelves. Prices low; 25c for a 40-inch all-wool Serge, in all colors. Ask to see the new Suitings at 35c, 40c, 47c, 49c, 55c and 69c; every one a novelty and a bargain. Our Dress Goods Department has been enlarged twice its former size. Splendid light. Ladies can shop with comfort. Accomplished dressmakers on the premises who will gladly show you styles, and give estimates.

Ready-Made Clothing

We have received our spring stock Suits for children, boys, young men and men's sizes. The wee ones commence at \$1 75, \$2 25, \$2 75, \$3 25 and upwards. You may find larger assortments elsewhere, but our prices are the lowest.

Sale of Men's Overcoats

\$3. 75, \$4, \$4 50, \$5, \$6 50. Every one a big bargain.

Gents' Furnishings

Our stock of Gents' Felt Hats is large and varied. Soft and Christie hard hats, a fine line at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50; better value you will not find in the city. Scarfs, four-in-hand ties, 25c, 35c and 50c, new shapes and colorings. Boys' and men's Braces, Hosiery and Gloves. New goods in every line. Another case of our celebrated unlaunched White Shirts, at 49c, worth 65c; all sizes.

Ladies' Mantles and Wraps

Stock now complete. Every lady should inspect the new styles. Braided and plain, lace and ribbon, form the principal features, \$5, \$6 50, \$7 50, \$8 50, \$10, \$12 50. Your privilege to look through and inspect.

New Wrappers

200 new Wrappers added this week. They are going almost as fast as we can make them. All sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 bust measure, light and dark. \$1 75, \$2, \$2 50 and \$3. Hundreds have been sold. We give you the garment complete, simply for the price of the making.

TERMS CASH

CHAPMAN

126 and 128 Dundas street,