

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 12 pages).....\$3 00
 Daily, by mail, for four months.....1 00
 Daily, by mail, for one month.....1 00
 All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning or Evening Editions (delivered), 10
 cents per week.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

Published twice a week, on Tuesdays and
 Fridays, in eight-page form, making six-
 teen pages each week, in addition to
 Wives and Daughters, which consists of
 sixteen pages, and is mailed monthly
 without extra cost to WESTERN ADVER-
 TISER subscribers only.

By mail, per year.....\$1 50
 For each eight months.....1 00
 For each six months.....75

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

Monthly (seven pages), per year..... 60

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Made known on application at office. Address
 all communications to "The Advertiser."

ADVERTISER PRINTING COY.,
 LONDON, - - CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto—C. Rowland Orr, 11 King street
 west.
 Montreal and Maritime Provinces—A. McKim
 & Co., Montreal, Que.

God's in His heaven,

Al's right with the world.
 —(DOWNSIDE).

London, Thursday, June 25.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Mr. Foster's budget speech was made
 picturesque by no surprise, the few
 changes announced in the tariff being in the
 line of the inevitable and therefore the ex-
 pected.

The most important announcement, even
 though anticipated, was the repeal of the
 duties on raw sugar.

This is estimated to mean a drop of
 \$3,500,000 of revenue.

This is to be partly made up by ad-
 ditional taxes on malt, on distilled spirits
 and on tobacco.

Such is the budget speech in brief.

The repeal of the duties on raw sugar
 ought to make the price of the refined
 article less to the consumer. To what ex-
 tent it will do so remains to be seen.

The sugar refiner is still "protected" at
 the expense of the consumer to the figure
 of nearly \$2,000,000 a year. There is no
 excuse for this burden, as the number of
 persons employed in sugar refining in Can-
 ada is a mere handful.

Mr. Foster says it will now be necessary
 to start in upon an era of economy in public
 expenditures. If the implied promise
 means anything it is timely. Our future
 is handicapped in the proportion in
 which taxation is relatively heavier
 per head in Canada than in the
 United States. In this respect mat-
 ters have progressed in an ominous
 direction for Canada. Look at these
 figures, and observe how the taxation per
 head has been decreasing in the United
 States and increasing in Canada:

1868.....	\$22 47
1872.....	22 77
1876.....	21 54
1880.....	20 17
1884.....	19 55
1888.....	17 17
1892.....	16 79

The last statistical abstract of the United
 States shows that the net Federal debt of
 that country has been reduced from \$67 per
 head in 1868 to \$15 in 1892.

1868.....	\$67 10
1872.....	62 06
1876.....	45 66
1880.....	38 27
1884.....	25 90
1888.....	16 94
1892.....	15 12

Such figures speak for themselves.

But the most important lesson of
 Mr. Foster's sugar-tariff amendment
 lies in its exposure of the child's
 babblerism which asserts that Can-
 ada is not economically bound up with the
 United States. As to fiscal arrangements
 we are practically as much tied in a bundle
 with our neighbors, as if Ontario, Quebec,
 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were
 States of the Union.

When the United States Congress made
 sugar free, that settled the question for
 Canada, too, and, like the coin in the tree,
 Mr. Foster promptly came down.

THE BRITISH "NATIONAL MILL-
STONE."

The huge public debt of Great Britain is
 not the unchanging fact that many even
 well informed people suppose it to be. It
 is being gradually reduced by the annuity
 system. The Government grants annuities
 which extinguish corresponding amounts of
 consols, and when an annuitant dies the
 payment ceases. Apart from that direct
 purchase of consols are made almost yearly
 from surplus revenue. Last year the re-
 duction by annuities and direct payments
 together was nearly \$30,000,000. The total
 amount during the last five years applied
 out of taxation to the reduction of the
 national debt, quite apart from the opera-
 tion of the annuities, has been \$186,000,000,
 and the total for the five years before was
 \$123,000,000. That is, during the last ten
 years the debt reduction out of taxation
 has been at the rate of more than \$30,-
 000,000 yearly.

To trace the rise of the British National
 debt to discover that it has been built
 up almost entirely by costly and wholly
 unnecessary wars. In 1792, the year before
 the outbreak of the great war with France,
 the debt amounted to \$1,187,000,000. Owing
 to British landowners having reduced their
 land tax from 4 shillings to 3 shillings in
 the pound, and refusing to allow it to be
 assessed at the annual value, the Chancellor

of the Exchequer being at his wit's end for
 new sources of taxation, sent the tax-
 gatherer to America, and the result was the
 American war of independence, which cost
 over \$27,000,000. This war was as need-
 less as it was useless. In 1816, the year
 after the battle of Waterloo, the debt
 amounted to \$4,230,000,000—the highest
 point it has ever reached, caused by a war
 that cost the country \$4,155,000,000, and
 that was absurdly unnecessary. This
 inglorious war with the French was
 caused by British landlord legislators, who
 were far more afraid of their own privileges
 than the liberties of the people. In 1854,
 the year before the outbreak of the Crimean
 war, the debt amounted to \$3,845,000,000,
 and in 1856, at the close of the war, the
 debt had risen to \$4,040,000,000. Since the
 close of this perfectly useless war, the ab-
 sence of great wars has been made up by
 the abundance of small and very costly
 ones. At the end of last year the debt
 amounted to \$3,424,770,750.

The very immensity of these figures pre-
 vents a true appreciation of their impor-
 tance; the one fact that stands out promi-
 nently is the fearful burden war inflicts
 upon the nation. Had the vast sums that
 were wasted on war expenses and war debt
 been spent in benefiting the people, Great Britain would more nearly
 resemble an earthly paradise than any
 other nation in the world. For the wars
 of the past the English people are not to
 blame, as it was not till recently that the
 people had a voice in the affairs of the
 nation. It was necessary to own land to
 a certain amount before a man could be a
 member of Parliament, with the re-
 sult that the Parliaments were com-
 posed solely of land-owners, who passed
 laws in the interests of land-owners only.
 War has always been useful to landlord
 legislators, as it was the means of provid-
 ing well-paid posts for their sons and
 nephews, and of bringing war prices for
 agricultural produce, which meant conse-
 quently high rents for their farms. War
 was their harvest time.

Times are changed now, and the voting
 power of workmen should ensure a
 change in the system also.

A FRESH OBSTACLE TO PROHIBITION.

Our local contemporary thinks "the Pro-
 hibition party will regard the additional
 tax on beer and spirits as a concession to
 their cause."

Our contemporary is on the wrong track.
 To the recent temperance deputation
 Mr. Foster advanced as a difficulty the
 financial hiatus that would be created by
 striking through prohibition at the present
 revenue derived from liquors.

To make the country depend in a larger
 amount on the liquor revenue is to create a
 fresh obstacle in the way of Prohibition.

ALASKA AND ITS RESOURCES.

Bulletin 39 of the United States census
 gives us some interesting information of
 that portion of United States territory
 known as Alaska, a region in which Can-
 adians have taken more or less interest
 during recent years. The resources of that
 country are not numerous, and their yearly
 production does not reach a large amount.
 Furs, fish, minerals and timber comprise
 the list, of which the first-mentioned is by
 far the most important. The furs are of
 two classes or branches, viz., those of
 marine mammals, such as fur seals and sea
 otters, and those of land animals, such as
 bears, foxes, the land otter, the marten and
 the beaver. Of these the fur-bearing seal
 is by far the most important, constituting
 about one-half of Alaska's natural wealth
 and resources. The value of fur-seal skins
 shipped from the territory and sold in the
 London markets during the American oc-
 cupancy, we are told, facts up nearly \$33,-
 000,000, while the total value of all other
 products in the same period does not quite
 reach \$30,000,000, about \$16,000,000 of
 which represents furs of various kinds.

Next in value is canned salmon,
 an industry which began in 1884
 and which up to the close of
 1890 had aggregated nearly \$7,000,000.

The value of the codfish catch since 1888 is
 computed to be \$3,000,000. Minerals ap-
 pear to come next in order of importance,
 but mining operations are carried on under
 great difficulties, and the total annual
 shipment of gold dust and bullion does not
 exceed \$700,000. The collectors of the
 census do not report at all so favorably of
 the timber supply of the country as many
 were led to expect, and it is extremely
 doubtful if the manufacture and export of
 lumber will ever become a source of much
 profit. Groups of yellow cedar, hemlock
 and pine are found which yield from 20,000
 to 30,000 feet of logs, covering a few acres
 in extent, and to find another such group
 it is often necessary to travel fifteen to
 twenty miles. "Owing to this peculiarity
 in the distribution of trees in Alaskan
 forests," Ivan Petroff says, "it will be al-
 ways necessary to obtain the raw material
 for mills by picking here and there, leaving
 the universal spruce intact."

Referring to the fur seals of the Pribilof
 Islands—two small islands in Bering's Sea,
 200 miles north of Unalakleet—Mr. Petroff
 says the industry is now declining in value,
 owing to the rapid decrease in the number
 of seals, caused by their indiscriminate
 slaughter at sea. Up to one year ago fur
 seal skins to the value of \$1,500,000 were
 annually exported from these islands. How
 to furnish employment for the natives, should the killing of the
 seal be suspended, is a question which
 should be considered; and it is suggested
 that work might be found for them in col-
 lecting the bones of animal which have
 been killed in countless numbers there for
 more than a century. Firms dealing in
 bones for the manufacture of fertilizers are
 constantly sending out prospectors for ad-
 ditional supplies, and on the Pribilof
 Islands there are many thousands of tons to
 be had for the gathering.

The salmon-canning industry is carried
 on at a number of points, and as fish of
 fine quality are to be obtained in great
 abundance it is a business that is likely to
 grow to large proportions. The center of

salmon canning is in the Kadiak group of
 islands, south of Cook Inlet. It was started
 in 1884, and in the following year the
 largest canning establishment in the world
 was fitted up at Kadiak, on a river of the
 same name. During the last season a force
 of nearly 1,100 fishermen and packers were
 engaged in handling the output of this
 small river, which can be easily waded at
 low tide, and the number of fish secured
 was over 8,000,000, representing a pack of
 200,000 cases. But it is probable that the
 greatest supply of salmon is to be found in
 the Yukon River, which is one of the largest
 rivers on the continent. Thousands of
 Eskimos and Athabaskans line the banks of
 this river who depend upon the red salmon
 and the king salmon for their food supply.
 The latter fish reaches a length of five to
 six feet in the Yukon and a weight of 80 to
 120 pounds.

An important statement of the bulletin is
 made by Superintendent Porter on the fur-
 seal question. "One of the most
 eminent authorities in Alaska," he says,
 "stated it as his belief that the salmon, cod
 and herring fisheries of the territory would
 become of such immense value in the event
 of the entire destruction of the fur seal,
 which now pays upon the fish, that its
 possible extermination is a contingency
 that need not excite serious alarm." Lord
 Salisbury will possibly make a note of this
 statement, and consider it in the final
 arbitration proceedings.

LEGAL RULINGS.

The North Middlesex Election Case—
 Motion to Drop Sol. White's
 Name from the Roll.

At Osgoode Hall yesterday the following
 cases came up:

The North Middlesex Election case, on
 motion by the petitioner for leave to
 amend the petition by introducing allega-
 tions proper to show a case for a scrutiny
 of votes and a claim to the seat for the de-
 fested candidate. The learned judge holds
 that the cases in England and in our own
 country are clear against the power to
 amend by adding anything substantial to
 the petition. Motion dismissed. Costs to
 the respondent in any event. Preliminary
 objections allowed, except so far as it was
 sought by the petitioner to strike paragraph 13
 of the petition, which discloses an election
 offense under 51 Vic., ch. 11, sec. 14, and
 clauses 4 and 5 of the prayer of the peti-
 tion to be struck out, with costs as before.

Counsel fee as of one argument. W. H.
 Blake for the petitioner. W. R. Meredith,
 C. C. and Swaby for the respondent.

Scholar vs. Wezel—G. W. Marsh, for
 the plaintiff, moved to vary the report of
 the master at London made on May 16
 last. J. M. Clark, for the defendant, ob-
 jected that the appeal was too late under
 rule 849. The reference was directed under
 section 101 of the Judicature Act. Counsel
 for the plaintiff, in answer to the objection,
 relied on Raymond vs. Little, 13 P. R. 364.

There was considerable interest at
 Osgoode Hall over the motion made to
 strike off the roll of barristers the name of
 Sol. White, M.P., the oft-alleged holder
 of the withholding of a client's money.
 The amount alleged to have been withheld
 is \$1,000, the client being Paul Jannette.
 J. White is defended by Meredith &
 Co. For the defense it is alleged that part
 of the money has been paid Jannette and
 the rest is not legally due him.

WHY MEN CROSS THEIR LEGS.

Some Queer Characteristics of Men of
 Talent.

Men generally cross their legs when there
 is least pressure on their minds. You will
 not very often find a man actually engaged
 in business with his legs crossed. The
 limbs at those times are straighter than at
 any other, because the mind and body work
 together. A man engaged in auditing ac-
 counts will seldom cross his legs; neither
 will a man who is writing an article or who
 is employed in any manner where his brain
 is actively engaged. When at work in a
 sitting posture the limbs naturally extend
 to the floor in a perfectly straight line. A
 man may cross his legs if he is sitting in an
 office chair discussing some proposition with
 another man, but the instant he becomes
 really in earnest and perceives something to
 be gained, his limbs uncross, he leans for-
 ward toward his neighbor and begins to use
 his hands.

But these observations are made of man-
 kind in general. There are certain men
 of distinguished talents who, when engaged
 in literary work, twist their legs into in-
 tricate coils. One of the most eminent dis-
 tinguished in this country never abandons him-
 self to deep thought without contorting
 his limbs, which are long and slender, into
 a kind of angular scroll-work under the
 table. Another man, whose poems appear
 most frequently in the magazines, seems
 actually to wring his emotions out of his
 legs, and in a perfect agony of contortions
 sits in a chair, his legs crossed in the most
 extraordinary manner, and his hands pressed
 against his forehead, as if he were in the
 midst of a severe mental struggle.

It is interesting to note that the Rhine,
 Moselle and the Palatinates are complete
 failures owing to severe and long frosts.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT REMEDY
 FOR PAIN.

DIAMOND VERA CURA

COGES DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

If you cannot get Diamond Vera Cura
 from your Druggist, send 25c. for sample
 box to

CANADIAN DEPOT
 41 and 46 Lombard St.
 TORONTO, - - ONT.

THE WORKING WORLD.

A meeting of 3,000 striking printers in
 Vienna announced the preparation for a
 general international strike, perhaps to in-
 clude America and Australia.

The formation of labor unions in Finland
 had reached the point of resolving to hold
 a general meeting in Helsingfors this sum-
 mer, but a strike from the Car stopped it
 entirely.

At the Machinists' Convention at New
 York an emergency fund was created as
 a general meeting in Helsingfors this sum-
 mer, but a strike from the Car stopped it
 entirely. The strikers returned to work to-
 day (Wednesday). The strikers withdrew
 all their demands except the main one,
 namely that twelve hours' labor should
 constitute a day's work. This was granted.

In Favor of Embracing All the Young
 Ladies.

A funny incident occurred at a meeting
 of Baptist young people, in the lecture room
 of Dr. Henderson's church, the other even-
 ing. A vote was being taken on the con-
 stitution of the union that was being
 formed. Chairman Jay Vinton was a little
 mystified as to the intended scope of the
 organization.

"If this union intended to take in the
 King's Daughters, sewing circles and like
 organizations," he finally asked of the
 chairman of the committee on constitution.
 "Yes," replied that gentleman, "we wish
 to embrace all the young ladies."

The laughter that followed stopped pro-
 ceedings for full five minutes, while every
 young lady in the room blushed like a rose.
 —(Detroit Free Press.)

Steamship Arrivals. From
 Lake Ontario.....New York.....Liverpool
 Fund.....New York.....London
 Dominion.....Father Point.....Lancaster
 Dominion.....Father Point.....Lancaster
 Dominion.....Father Point.....Lancaster

June 25. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

June 26. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

June 27. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

June 28. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

June 29. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

June 30. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 1. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 2. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 3. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 4. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 5. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 6. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 7. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 8. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 9. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 10. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 11. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 12. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 13. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 14. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 15. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 16. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 17. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 18. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 19. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 20. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 21. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 22. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 23. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 24. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 25. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 26. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 27. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 28. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 29. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

July 30. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

August 1. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

August 2. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

August 3. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

August 4. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

August 5. Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen
 Allen.....New York.....Bremen

NOTHING LIKE IT.

MR. JOAB SCALES, of Toronto, writes: "A short time ago
 I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia,
 Sour Stomach and Lame Back; in fact, I was completely
 prostrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend
 recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vege-
 table Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner
 in which it has cured and made a new man out of me is such
 that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of
 my gratitude."

WONDERFUL CURES.

FOR THIRTY YEARS.—Mrs. L. Squire, Ontario Steam Bye
 Works, Toronto, says: "For about thirty years I have doctored
 for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia without getting any cure.
 I then tried Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and
 the benefits I have received from this medicine are such that I
 cannot withhold this expression of my gratitude. It acts imme-
 diately upon the Liver, and its good effects are noticed at once.
 As a Dyspepsia remedy I don't think it can be equalled."

INDISPUTABLE
EVIDENCE.

HARDENED AND ENLARGED LIVER.—Mrs. H. Hall,
 Navarino, N.Y., writes: "For years I have been troubled
 with Liver Complaint. The doctors said my Liver was
 hardened and enlarged. I was troubled with Dizziness, Pain in
 my Right Shoulder, Constipation, and gradually losing flesh all
 the time. All food soured

