

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1856.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (\$5 to 16 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....\$1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance

MORNING EDITION, \$5 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, Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Saturday, June 22.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

The letters which George R. Parkin contributed to the London Times on Canada a little while ago have been put together in book form by the Macmillans, and a very useful and entertaining book it is. Leaving aside Mr. Parkin's views of imperialism, he is a man of parts, and he has made a study of Canada from ocean to ocean, which qualifies him to speak with authority. He is, moreover, a strong Canadian in sentiment, and while not blind to the defects of his country and the faults of her people, his opinions are inspired by confidence in the future greatness of the Dominion.

Mr. Parkin's political sympathies are not very carefully concealed, and he affects to see tendencies in the Conservative party which Conservatives themselves are at pains to deny. Two years ago they showed some signs of loosening the bonds of trade; but that was only a temporary manifestation, and with Sir Mackenzie Bowell at the helm, the ship of state is floating around in a sea of barnacles. Greater freedom of trade is gradually coming in response to a strong popular demand. Mr. Parkin says, and the Conservative leaders, he thinks, are not unwilling to recognize this new tendency in the public mind. This statement is made in view of the professions of two years ago, when the feeling in favor of a reduction of protective duties was staved off by the promises of a searching inquiry into the working of the National Policy in all parts of the Dominion, and of the revision of the tariff which was promised as the result of it. There can be no question that the current is setting in strongly in the direction of freer trade with the world, but there is no visible evidence that the Conservatives are moving with it; on the contrary, they are pulling as hard as they can against the stream, and that is where the Liberals have the advantage of them.

But when he deals with the natural resources of the Canadian Provinces, Mr. Parkin does ample justice to his subject, and for a citizen of a Province down by the sea, he shows himself to be exceedingly well-informed of all other parts of the Dominion as well as of his own. Here for instance, is what he says of Ontario:

"Bounded by three great lakes, Ontario, Erie and Huron, and by three great rivers, the St. Lawrence, Detroit and Ottawa, so that its position, though in the middle of the continent, is almost insular; equipped with a most complete railway system; having a climate which favors the growth in abundance of grapes, peaches, melons, maize and similar products in the south, and is singularly suited for wheat, barley and all the hardier cereals farther north; with petroleum and salt areas in the west, timber areas on Lake Huron, mineral deposits of great variety and extent on Lake Superior, the Province seems almost unique in situation and resources for production and commerce of all kinds."

And in the light of this description of resources and situation, dipping down into the heart of the population of the United States, and surrounded by great inland seas which are a premium upon shipping and commerce, how can Mr. Parkin or any other reasonable man wonder that there should be a strong desire on the part of the people of Ontario for closer and freer trade relations with the United States. Or how can any reasonable and intelligent man doubt that sooner or later such relations will be established? But let us quote Mr. Parkin again:

"The truth is," he goes on to say, "that the southern and western districts of Ontario—those which lie between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, and those which are inclosed by Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron—have almost everything that could recommend them as a place in which to make a home—a fertile soil, variety of production, a plentiful water supply, and a salubrious climate. I doubt if any mainly agricultural area of equal size in the world gives evidence of more uniform prosperity among the mass of the people than do the older portions of Ontario. I base the comparison on observation of the country around Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, London, Woodstock, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Guelph, Belleville, and Kingston; and any one who takes the trouble to visit these places and study the surrounding districts will, I think, ratify the judgment."

And yet when one looks at the meagre results of the last census, blown and bloated as that work was, is it not amazing that the progress of so favored a country should be so slow during the last decade? There is no state or province of America for which nature has done so much as our own Province; yet none have a worse showing to make. Provinces down by the sea. Trade restriction is mainly responsible.

The engineer who protested to the Government at Ottawa against the wholesale stealing at the Curran bridge was at once removed. Why? Mr. Haggart and his associates know.

POINTS.

The quality of the strawberry this year is generally poor. Timely rain, and not the "N. P." is what the fruit grower most needs.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's uncle, has resigned the command of the British army. He has been a barnacle for many years, and his withdrawal will enable many much-needed reforms to be proceeded with, as partly outlined by the War Minister in the Commons last night.

The recent rain only fell in spots, and unfortunately London was not one of the spots where it fell in any great quantity.

The scientists are great guessers. One of their number has just calculated that the world is 4,000,000,000 years old. It would be interesting to know how he gets it down to the exact round figures.

Hon. John Haggart can now spend a day or so in the happy reflection that if virtue is not always its own reward, a brute majority in Parliament is—Hamilton Herald.

A writer in the Country Gentleman believes that the price of horses will increase in the course of a year or two. Not nearly so many colts are being raised as formerly, and as it takes years to bring a colt to be of use, the scarcity may come in a comparatively short time. Another reason for a contemplated shortage in horse flesh lies in the fact that large numbers of horses are now being killed, canned and shipped for human food—one establishment alone consuming 100 horses a day. In other places this is also done. The authorities of one Michigan city recently discovered that from two to six horses were being slaughtered every night, the meat salted and dried, then shipped to Chicago as cow beef. As they say it is difficult to tell the difference between canned ox and canned horse, no one can tell just to what extent this industry has developed, but if it is sufficient to affect the horse market, it must be booming.

It is a good rule in the newspaper business to observe business rules, but we depart from it to notice the last annual report of the Gore Fire Insurance Company. We do so for the novel and interesting features which it presents in the history of the company. President James Young has in this instance set an example which we hope many other financial companies—banks, building and saving societies, life insurance companies, fire insurance companies, etc.—will be quick to follow. It is, indeed, a matter of great public interest to know the history of our financial institutions. There is no better way of becoming acquainted with the history of the country, especially in relation to such important subjects as trade, commerce, agriculture and manufacturing, and if the stories of enterprises were but clearly and accurately told they would cast a bright light on the progress of the country, as well as teach us many useful and much-needed lessons in finance. Hon. Mr. Young pointed himself out for writing the history of the Gore Company by reading the minutes of each meeting of the board of directors since the company was organized in Brantford 56 years ago, and he has used his material in an admirable way. He begins with the first attempt to form the company in Hamilton in 1837, but which failed owing to the troubled political events of that period. And just here occurs the single mistake which we have noticed in the record. "The so-called battle of Gallows Hill was fought at Montgomery's tavern." But Mr. Young may be pardoned for writing the records of his company make no note of battles, saving those over the election of directors, and the change of headquarters from Brantford to Galt, and these are carefully noted. The story of the growth of the Gore Fire Insurance Company is in large measure the story of the development of Western Ontario, and one is surprised and gratified with it. He has been foremost in the business enterprises of the country. Six of the present board of directors, including Mr. Young, have served in that capacity for more than a quarter of a century, and Mr. Young has held the position of president for eighteen years. We are glad that he has given us the history of the company, and he has done the work so well that we wish he could be persuaded to undertake some more ambitious literary work. The practical and industrial development of Ontario would form an excellent theme for his facile pen.

Hamilton laid several blocks of asphalt pavement some time ago. Now the City Council authorizes the laying of a vitrified brick pavement. Buffalo has also laid asphalt and vitrified brick pavements. We desire to see the very best asphalt pavement pitted against the very best pavement of vitrified brick in this city. Let us lay one street of each and put the companies on their mettle. If either gave us a poor job, what a poor advertisement it would be!

A fast bicycle racer is now called a "humper." This is another new word.

It is admitted on all hands that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which has just closed its sessions in this city, was one of the most harmonious and useful that has been held. There was universal gratification at the many kindnesses extended to the commissioners by the people of London. Dr. Robertson, the moderator, was voted a thorough success. He has a vigorous, off-handed, good-natured style, and proved a model presiding officer.

ELEVENTH HOUR REPENTANCE OF CRIMINALS.

A correspondent, commenting on the developments connected with the Henderson-Weiler execution, protests against any tendency on the part of clergymen to reach the definite conclusion that professed eleventh hour repentance is all that is required to secure absolute forgiveness for the blackest of crimes.

We agree with our correspondent that it is well to be cautious in this respect. When we take the immediate antecedent conduct of men into account, it may do much harm to the living to argue as though all a murderer had to do was to commit the crime, conceal his guilt as long as there was a hope for him to escape its consequences, and then, when face to face with the gallows, to own up to it, and thus secure immunity from its consequences, if not in this world, then in that which is to come. That would be a wholly wrong conception of the enormity of the crime of murder and of the responsibility of the murderer.

It is true that we are told the repentant dying thief was assured, even on the cross, that he had forgiveness. The lesson from this one statement of

eleventh hour salvation for the repentant is not that all may have mercy extended to them, even when it may be only appealed for from the fear of consequences, but that it is never too late to repent and to plead for forgiveness. As to whether a murderer is forgiven or not, it is better for all of us not to be too dogmatic. It is a matter between the man and his Creator rather than between him and his spiritual adviser or any person else.

WHY?

According to a statement made before the Public Accounts Committee on Wednesday, only three and a half per cent of the shipping on the upper lakes flies the Canadian flag.

Why does the commercial marine of the Dominion make such a poor showing? Over half of the great northern seas are in our territory; these waters form the natural connecting link between the manufacturing East and grain-growing West; along our shores are minerals and timber, and in our waters immense fisheries that ought to provide trade for Canadian vessels. Why, then, is it that our flag has disappeared almost completely from the upper lakes as the American flag has disappeared from the ocean?—Toronto News.

The question is easily answered. Our trade restriction policy is at the bottom of it all. What this country needs is to throw off every unnecessary trammel.

House and Lobby

Minister Foster's Latest Blunder—Lending the Country's Credit in a Way That He Fails to Justify—The Minister Severely Scored by a Fellow-Conservative.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)
Ottawa, Ont., June 21.—In the House of Commons today it was agreed that public bills would be given precedence on Monday. The bill amending the Insurance Act was considered in committee of the whole House. It provides the manner of making annual statements—and date, and requires assessment companies to conform to the rule respecting other companies with regard to the deposit with the Government of funds preceding license. Sir Richard Cartwright suggested that the bill should be sent to the Committee on Banking and Commerce, so that the important interests effected might have an opportunity of being heard and the whole matter considered. As there was no material difference of opinion on the clauses of the bill it was reported from committee and read a third time.

In committee the resolution authorizing the payment to the Northwest Assembly of the fines for infractions of the liquor laws was reported. It is a retroactive measure, the money having all been paid, and is only a matter of form.

On the motion to go into supply Sir Richard Cartwright asked for particulars as to the relations of the Government to the Atlantic and Superior Railway—Mr. Armstrong's project. He understood that the company proposed to issue \$20,000,000 first mortgage bonds. They deposit \$1,500,000 with the Government at 3 per cent, to induce the Government to guarantee \$1,500,000 of 4 per cent securities for 20 years. Out of \$2,500,000 issued the company will only have \$1,000,000 available, and as they lend 4 per cent and propose to borrow at 3 per cent for the privilege of getting hold of \$1,000,000. Although the Government does not guarantee the loan, Sir Richard pointed out that the average British investors would argue that the Canadian Government had looked into the scheme and the bona fides of the promoters. The company would doubtless endeavor to float the whole of \$25,000,000 on the strength of the guarantee of \$2,500,000 of it. The English investor, Sir Richard added, had been deceived before, and the danger was if the company were not paid for the loan, and Canada's credit compromised. He expressed the opinion that no such policy should be adopted.

Mr. Foster said that the Government did not guarantee the scheme in any way. He only looked at the arrangement from its financial side. When the Government wanted money they would take this deposit and allow them 3 per cent and pay the principal and accumulated interest in such manner as the company wished. Their idea was to issue \$2,500,000 at 4 per cent and have the interest and principal paid out of this deposit to the bondholders. In plain words, if the company deposit \$1,500,000 with the Government (which they had not as yet done) the Government will allow them 3 per cent interest and pay the principal and accumulated interest to the bondholders, the conclusion, of course, being that the deposit and the interest would be sufficient to pay 4 per cent on the first mortgage bonds. Mr. Foster said no objection to this. It was taking a loan on advantageous terms. It was inferentially open to the objection mentioned by Sir Richard Cartwright, but he had taken every means of having the exact nature of the arrangement stated in the leading financial papers of London. The Government would not adopt such a practice as a matter of policy. This case stood alone. If he ever agreed to do the same thing again it would be on condition that the Government had sufficient interest in the road to look into and ascertain its position.

Messrs. Laurier, Mills, Davies, Casey, Mulock, Edgar, McMullen and Flint criticised the course of the Finance Minister. They pointed out that it was not the large investors who were liable to be misled, but the persons—widows and others all over England—who had small sums to lend and who would be invited by advertisement to loan their money on a bond whose coupons were endorsed by the Canadian Government.

Mr. Laurier reminded the House of how often Canadian securities were in bad odor in England on account of wild schemes.

Mr. Mills urged Mr. Foster to withdraw from the scheme before it was too late.

Mr. Edgar was afraid it might be used as a decoy.

Mr. Foster, rising again, said he knew nothing against the company. He wanted a temporary loan, and it was an advantageous loan. Harm, he added, could only come to small investors, who might be misled if the prospectus was intended to deceive, and in that respect it was open to criticism. It was for that reason that the Government would not adopt a practice of receiving such deposits.

Mr. Kenny (Con.), who is president of the Bank of Halifax and a man of financial standing, delivered a strong re-

Saturday Night

Fair.

From 7 to 10 p.m.

CHAPMAN'S

BARGAIN LIST.

- HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, worth 25c, **Tonight 16c**
HOSE—Ladies' Cashmere Hose, spliced heel, toe and foot, worth 60c, **Tonight 40c**
GLOVES—Ladies' All Silk Gloves, worth 35c, **Tonight 20c**
HOSE—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 25c, **Tonight 15c**
GLOVES—Children's Black and Colored Lisle Gloves, worth 15c, **Tonight 9c**
RIBBONS—Silk and Satin Ribbons, all widths, worth 15c, **Tonight 10c**
RIBBONS—Colored Silk and Satin Ribbons, worth 10c, **Tonight 5c**
HANDKERCHIEFS—Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 8c, **Tonight 7 for 25c**
HANDKERCHIEFS—White Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 12 1-2c, **Tonight 3 for 25c**
CORSET COVERS—Ladies' White Corset Covers, embroidery trimmed, worth 25c, **Tonight 18c**
NIGHTSHIRTS—Men's Fine Twilled Cotton Nightshirts, worth \$1, **Tonight 69c**
SOCKS—Men's Fine Lisle Thread Socks, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**
SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fast dye, worth 75c, **Tonight 62 1-2c**
BRACES—Men's Heavy Braces, leather ends, worth 15c, **Tonight 10c**
TIES—Gents' All Silk Knot Ties, light or dark colors, worth 25c, **Tonight 12 1-2c**
SHIRTS—Men's Unlaundered Shirts, worth 75c, **Tonight 48c**
SHIRTS—Men's White Shirts, colored fronts and cuffs, worth \$1 25, **Tonight 69c**
COLLARS—Men's 4-Ply Linen Collars, worth 15c, **Tonight 4 for 25c**
SWEATERS—Men's Heavy Ribbed Sweaters, worth 50c, **Tonight 39c**
BATHING TRUNKS—Boys' Bathing Trunks, worth 15c, **Tonight 10c**
SUITS—Men's Fine Light Tweed Suits, worth \$7, **Tonight \$5**
SUITS—Men's Extra Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$9, **Tonight \$6 50**
SUITS—Men's Tailor-made Colored Worsteds, worth \$12, **Tonight \$8 75**
PANTS—Men's Good Tweed Summer Pants, worth \$2 50, **Tonight \$1 80**
PANTS—Men's Fine All Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75, **Tonight \$2**
COATS AND VESTS—Men's Unlined Summer Coats and Vests, worth \$4, **Tonight \$3**
COATS AND VESTS—Men's Fine Black Lustre Coats and Vests, worth \$3 50, **Tonight \$2 50**
COATS AND VESTS—Youths' Unlined Summer Coats and Vests, worth \$3, **Tonight \$2 50**
SERGE SUITS—Boys' Serge Suits, all sizes, worth \$1 75, **Tonight \$1**
TWEED BLOUSE SUITS—Worth \$2 75, **Tonight \$1 95**
- SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Light Tweed Suits to order, worth \$14, **Tonight \$10 50**
SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Tweed Suits to order, Scotch effects, worth \$16 50, **Tonight \$13**
DRESS GOODS—Nice Range of Dress Goods, worth 25c, **Tonight 12 1-2c**
LACE DRESS GOODS—Worth 15c, **Tonight 5c**
BLACK BROCHE LUSTRE—Regular price 25c, **Tonight 15c**
CREPON—All Wool Crepons, assorted colors, worth 50c, **Tonight 25c**
SILK—Pongee Silk, large range of colors, worth 25c, **Tonight 15c**
MUSLIN—Art Muslin, double width worth 25c, **Tonight 15c**
TWEED—All Wool Granite Tweed, worth 50c, **Tonight 25c**
CHALLIE—Black and Dark Ground Challie, worth 20c, **Tonight 12 1-2c**
CURTAINS—Only 16 pairs Chenille Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, worth \$5, **Tonight \$3 25**
LAWN—Victoria Lawn, 42 inches wide, worth 13c, **Tonight 10c**
MUSLIN—White Spot Muslin, worth 17c, **Tonight 12 1/2c**
TABLE COVERS—Chenille Table Covers, 2 yards square, worth \$3 50, **Tonight \$2**
DUCK SUITING—One Case American Duck Suiting, worth 12 1-2c, **Tonight 10c**
SHEETING—Unbleached Twill, Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 22c, **Tonight 17c**
FLANNEL—India Flannel, silk mixture, nice patterns, worth 50c, **Tonight 35c**
MUSLIN—Fine Check Muslin, worth 12 1/2c, **Tonight 10c**
PILLOW COTTON—Circular Pillow Cotton, 46 inches wide, worth 20c, **Tonight 16c**
COTTON—White Twill Cotton, fine quality, 36 inches wide, worth 15c, **Tonight 10c**
DAMASK—1 Piece Cream Table Damask, very fine and wide, worth 65c, **Tonight 50c**
PRINTS—American Prints, neat patterns, worth 7 1-2c, **Tonight 5c**
WRAPPERS—Your Choice of 75 Print wrappers, worth \$1 75, **Tonight \$1 50**
SUITS—Ladies' Duck Suits, worth \$4 50 for \$3 75; worth \$4 for \$3 25; worth \$3 50 for \$2 50. With these Suits you get a silk vest to match, **Tonight**
DRESSES—Children's Print Dresses, worth \$1 25 for 75c; All Wool Challie Dresses, worth \$2 for \$1, **Tonight**
TEA GOWNS—Challie Tea Gowns, worth \$4 50, **Tonight \$3**
LADIES' CAPES AND COATS—One-half price, **Tonight**
BLOUSES—Children's Print Blouses, worth 50c, **Tonight 38c**
PANTS—Big Boys' Knicker Pants, worth \$1 25, **Tonight 80c**
SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Black Worsteds to order, worth \$22, **Tonight \$18 50**

FANS—A Beautiful Folding Fan, Handsome Bamboo Fans, or Palm Leaf Fans. Your choice tonight of either style, only 1c.

WEST WINDOW—See our west window full of wash dress materials. Your choice of any dress in the window tonight for 12 1-2c a yard.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.