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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Managing Director.

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

London, Wednesday, August 4, 1897.

The British System Best.

One of the ablest men in the Cabinet of President McKinley is Mr. Gage, secretary of the treasury. He was a noted banker in the West when Mr. McKinley asked him to join his Cabinet, and take control of a most important department. Mr. Gage was not an office-seeker, but a successful business man, and it was with some difficulty that the president obtained his promise to aid in running the republic during the following four years. What Mr. McKinley sought and obtained was the financial experience and ability of Mr. Gage in dealing with the currency question. Mr. McKinley promised the nation currency reform, and his first duty was to place at the head of the finances of the country a man of proved sagacity, who could be relied on to put the finances of the nation on a firm foundation. Mr. Gage accepted the position as a public duty, apparently honestly believing that he could be of service to the country as the author of a feasible plan of financial reform. But it has not taken the new secretary of the United States treasury very long to discover how very insignificant a figure a member of the Cabinet of the United States cuts in passing needed legislation. By invitation, the other afternoon, he addressed the bankers and merchants of Boston on the subject of finance, and he was forced to make a most humiliating confession. Despite his responsibility to the nation, this member of the McKinley Cabinet was compelled to say that it was impossible for him and for those associated with him in the administration to do anything; that they could, at most, merely suggest, but could not even, under the circumstances, outline the plan of reform which they believed would be most desirable. If they formulated a scheme, and supported it by ever so strong arguments, it could be knocked on the head by either the House of Representatives, or the Senate, or both combined, and no matter how strongly pledged the Cabinet might be, their protests would be of no avail.

How different the course open to a Canadian finance minister, or to a British chancellor of the exchequer! Under our system of responsible government, if the government of the day has formulated a line of policy in accord with the principles of the platform upon which it and its supporters went to the country, it brings in its measure and expects its supporters to carry it through. If the government is defeated on it, it goes out of office or appeals to the country to support its position.

The Boston Herald acknowledges that our system is superior to the antiquated methods of divided authority and irresponsibility of the Cabinet, as is the rule in the States; but it seems next to impossible for our neighbors to effect a change. While they cannot reform their system, the task of attempting to move the government machine in the direction demanded by the populace will always be difficult, or impossible, when selfish men make up their minds to have it otherwise.

The attack of Tupper on the brain continues—Chatham Planet.
Supposing Tupper does attack the brain, what harm can he do?

Horseless Carriages.

Horseless carriages are now an established institution in New York city. Twelve of these vehicles are in constant use, besides a brougham and a surrey, all operated by electricity and running smoothly along on pneumatically-tired wheels. The motive power is supplied by a storage battery, and one charge enables the cars to run for twenty miles, but the company intend to increase this distance, ere long, by perfecting the system, to 30 or 35 miles. At present each cab costs about one-half the amount that would have to be expended per diem were horses used. The first outlay, however, is considerable, as the cars cost \$2,500 each, but are built so strongly that the money expended for keeping them in repair amounts to but little. During

the month of June ten cabs traveled 290 miles a day. On the first of July 247 miles were covered with nine vehicles. The motors are each of one and one-half horse power, of the London type, used in series, and parallel with the batteries, to give different rates of speed, which, in New York, is from seven to nine miles an hour. The cars can be driven at the rate of fifteen miles an hour where the "coast is clear," and may be geared to run still faster. The majority of the horseless vehicles are rented out to the cabbies for the same amount that is asked for ordinary hacks. The new cars are very popular with invalids and physicians, as there is an entire absence of the jolting motion experienced by the patrons of ordinary carriages, the new vehicles being made with four wheels and very heavy rubber tires. What's the matter with placing all cabs on rubber-tired wheels? It could be done in cities where the streets were kept in model condition.

Montreal is making more fuss over five cases of smallpox, with no fatalities, than it used to make about 50 cases, many of them resulting in the death of the afflicted. Is this an evidence of the greater carefulness of the community, or are the people becoming more hysterical?

Britain and Her Beef.

If there were to be a war between this country and Great Britain, that country would be obliged to go without the roast beef dear to the heart of every Englishman. Britain imports an enormous amount of beef every year, and the United States supplies 75 per cent of it.—[Fort Huron Times.]

Our contemporary prophesies at random. Canada is bound to become one of the greatest cattle-raising countries in the world, and to send an ever-increasing quantity of beef to Great Britain. She now sends more cheese to Britain than does the United States. She is catching up in the bacon trade, and it is only a matter of a comparatively short time, under the new conditions of affairs, when she will supply the motherland with a very large proportion of her beef supply. We have the feeding ground, the productive soil and the climatic conditions to produce the very best of beef, and Britain will pay us the highest market price for it.

"Rules of the Road" and Wheelmen.

Frequent accidents to bicyclists emphasize the necessity for a more strict regard for "the rules of the road" by wheelmen and wheelwomen as well as by drivers of carriages and wagons. But the number of those that ride wheels who are fully conversant with the rights of themselves and of their fellows is remarkably few. It is necessary that in all centers of population regulations on the line adopted by the New York members of the League of American Wheelmen should be enforced.

The rules provide that those driving or riding north or south on Manhattan Island shall have the right of way over those going east or west, and make it a misdemeanor for anyone to refuse to give the right of way to a fire engine, an ambulance, or a physician's wagon, provided the physician has a permit from the police.

Bicycle riders and drivers of other vehicles must keep to the left when overtaking others going in the same direction, and above Thirty-ninth street they are forbidden to turn unless they are fifteen feet ahead of the vehicle behind. When about to stop or turn a corner, drivers or riders must give a signal by raising the hand or whip.

Each bicyclist must carry a bell, which must not be more than three inches in diameter. Bicyclists may not ride more than two abreast, and coasting is forbidden below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. The limit of the speed for bicyclists is fixed at eight miles an hour.

Drivers of vehicles must be more than 16 years old, and the speed of heavy wagons is limited to five miles an hour.

Vehicles other than bicycles are forbidden to turn corners at a greater speed than three miles an hour.

Riding bicycles on the sidewalks anywhere within the city limits is forbidden, but bicyclists are allowed to trundle their machines along the sidewalks in single file.

The carrying of babies under 5 years old on bicycles is forbidden.

The penalty for violating the ordinance was fixed at \$30, instead of \$50, as originally intended.

These regulations have been indorsed by the aldermen of New York, and are being enforced, to the benefit and safety of the general public as well as of wheelmen and vehicle drivers.

La Presse, a Montreal Conservative journal is moved to make these significant admissions regarding the announcement that the German and Belgian treaties with Great Britain are given up.

"It is a success for Canada, for the government, but it is, above all, a grand triumph, and a most personal triumph for Sir Wilfrid Laurier." The denunciation of these treaties made at the demand of Canada, is the most important political fact in the reign of her Majesty, and that which will hold the grandest place in the history of the colonial regime of England. It is the first time since the foundation of the colonial empire that a colony directs the policy of the metropolis, instead of following its direction. It is a new departure, inaugurating a new era, which does honor to Canada and the adoption of which by the English Government places the name of Sir

Wilfrid Laurier on the best and the most interesting pages of the history of the British Empire. In 1847, when the French Canadians, for the greatest good of the colony and the metropolis, conquered at the price of their blood, political liberty for their country; in 1897 a French Canadian victoriously conducts Canada to the conquest of commercial liberty. We have not degenerated during the 60 years of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and we remain the defenders of all liberties and true benefactors of all the races which have come after us to colonize and develop our beautiful country."

In McClure's Magazine for September will be reproduced a superb life-size portrait of the face of Henry Clay, made by John H. I. Brower in 1825, when Clay was 48 years old. It is probably the most real and vivid likeness of Clay in existence, and it has never been published. In the same number of McClure's will be reproduced the only portrait ever painted of Mrs. Henry Clay. It also has never been published.

The August McClure's is issued as a special midsummer fiction number, and without ignoring serious interests, it justifies its title in an eminent and most entertaining degree. A complete novelette by Rudyard Kipling, dealing with school life in England and army life in India, and obviously written straight and hot from the author's own personal experience, would alone, especially with its admirable illustrations, make the number distinguished. But there are four or five shorter stories by Conan Doyle, Robert Barr, John Kendrick Bangs, and others, each more or less novel and enticing in incident and interest.

A GOOD SCHEME.

Victoria, B. C., Colonist.
The avowed policy of the Dominion government to hold every alternate claim in the Yukon for public purposes, so that the people of Canada as a whole shall benefit by the great discoveries, has many things to recommend it.

NOT THEN.

[Boston Traveler.]
Husband (shaving)—Confound the razor!
Wife—What's the matter now. You are dreadfully cross-tempered.

Husband—The razor is so abominably dull.

Wife—Dull? Why, I ripped up an old skirt with it yesterday, and it cut beautifully.

SCORCHERS' TABLE.

"Our landlady had to lower the dining table three inches."
"Why did she do that?"
"Nearly all the boarders are scorched."

LOST FOUR LEGS.

Record of a Maine Man Who Gets a Pension for Only One Leg.

Ellingswood's Corner, Me., Aug. 3.—It is the claim of Oscar Sherwood, of this place, that he is the only man in the world who has lost four legs in the service of his country. Mr. Sherwood depends upon his pension for support, and though he has lost four legs upon the field of duty, the United States have never paid him for more than the loss of one leg.

The first leg to go was when he was in front of Vera Cruz in the Mexican war. He belonged to a party of sharpshooters and miners, who had landed above the city, and were making their way along the shore. A company of Mexicans surprised them, killing or wounding nearly every one of them. Sherwood was shot through the femur on his right leg and taken prisoner. The next day the Mexican surgeons amputated his leg above the knee, and he was recommissioned to remain in the hospital until Gen. Scott had captured Vera Cruz, after which he was sent home, bringing an honorable discharge. He got an artificial leg, and from the close of the Mexican war until the outbreak of hostilities between the States he remained here on his farm. Soon after Fort Sumter was fired upon he offered his services to the United States, and was ordered to the engineer corps in the retreat from the first battle of Bull Run. He was thrown out of an ambulance, and a gun carriage passed over the artificial leg, taking it off below the knee. Then he got a second leg fitted.

No further accident befell Sherwood until he joined McClellan's campaign on the march from Yorktown to Richmond. In one running engagement at Fair Oaks a cannon ball came along and passing through Sherwood's horse, struck Sherwood in the ankle of his newest leg, carrying his foot and a portion of his leg several rods away.

GRAFTON & CO.

Last Page Features of a
Closing Volume of Business



Aug. 10 we go through our stock table by table and make a list of everything of value under the roof, then we close our books for the half year and start afresh for another six months. We are making a determined effort to clear out all

SUMMER AND ODD GARMENTS
at prices that will pay any person 50 per cent on their investment.

Better Than the Gold Fields.

We do not quote prices, but come and see for yourself. Perfect fitting and best made clothing at HALF PRICE.

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THE BEST CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

J. B. MANSON, Manager.

THE INVALID.

Languid People Who Lack Vitality
and Force—A Gift of Modern
Science Which is a Blessing
to Them—Read About It.

Our reporter recently visited Mr. James Johnston, 646 Maitland street, London, Ont., Mr. Johnston has been a resident in London for some 23 years, and his words carry great weight.

Says Mr. Johnston: "I had a severe attack of La Grippe four years ago. Since that time I have suffered greatly from pain in the back, sometimes so much so that I could hardly walk across the room. At night I suffered so much that my sleep was fitful and uncertain and gave me no rest. It was an effort for me to get out of bed in the morning. I had further pronounced and painful symptoms of kidney disease, and until I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at W. T. Strong's drug store, almost despairing of a cure."

It was a happy day for me when I got the pills, because they cured me, removed all my distressing kidney troubles, drove out the pain in my back, restored healthy, restful sleep, and have made me a strong, healthy man today."

"I can say that Doan's Kidney Pills are a quick-acting, sure cure for kidney and back troubles, and as such I recommend them to suffering humanity."

One Laxa-Liver Pill every night for 20 days cures Constipation.



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Fresh and Salt Meats
Mutton, Poultry,
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269 DUNDAS STREET

Wonderful Shirt Waist Selling

We've sold more Shirt Waists this season than all other London stores put together. It was just about two weeks ago that we bought 1,339—all the maker had—and they all changed hands in a few days. Last week we ventured on another big purchase, though it's hardly right to call it a purchase either, for we got these 1,709 blouses for next to nothing. That's why we can sell them so cheaply, and we are confident that inside of ten days' selling at these prices we won't have a Shirt Waist left in the store.

There's some at 39c.
Better Ones at 50c.
Better still at 60c.
Better still at 75c.
Better still at 89c.
Better still at \$1.

J. H. Chapman & Co.

Half- Priced Parasols....

Your choice of all our Fancy Colored Parasols this week for half price—that's the way we take to clear our sunshade stock during the sunshade season. That is something special for this week. Remember that the Parasol Sale we announced a few days ago is still going on—and right merrily it is going, too. Eight big tables are filled with the lowest priced Parasols you ever saw—but no matter on what table you may find the sunshade that takes your fancy, it's yours this week at half price.

J. H. Chapman & Co.,

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.

Your Choice of Colored Shirts

There's at 500 or 600 of these Summer Shirts left. Most of them have been sold, but the variety choose from is still as large as ever. Some of us are made of French Cambric, some of Madras, some of Percale. Some are of checks, some stripes, some polka dots, some fancy designs. There are all the latest summer shades and all the latest styles, we have open fronts and some have not. Some detached collars and some have not. A fair price for one of these shirts would be \$1.25 or \$1.50. But we bought a real stock and so can give your choice for.....

75c

J. H. Chapman & Co.