

London Advertiser.

Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1851.

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY
(Limited).
LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Advertiser, London, Ont.

The Insurance Dispute.

The Sun Life and the Canada Life appear to be enjoying a lively dispute. Mr. Macaulay's letter in the Toronto World brings out several points which have been frequently disputed. He seeks to show that the Canada Life's management is entirely in the interest of the stockholders.

Life assurance is largely a matter of average, and except for the purpose of securing the policyholders in the early days of a life assurance company, the amount of its capital stock is of little concern. It becomes yearly of less concern to the policyholder as the business within increases from year to year. As soon as a life assurance company has written sufficient business to enable it to put up the Government reserves out of its premium and other receipts, the capital stock is not required. At this point a stock company and a mutual company are even.

George D. Eldridge, the actuary of the Mutual Reserve of New York, has often been criticised, but we think he was right when he pointed out the danger that a life assurance company might become too large.

We think Canada has reason to be gratified that The Canada Life has so enormously prospered, and to feel pleased that companies like The Sun Life, The North American, The Confederation, The Manufacturers, The Temperance and General, The Northern Life, The London Life, The Canadian Mutual, The Royal Victoria, The Imperial, The Great West, and others, have all met with a good measure of success, and are establishing themselves firmly in the people's confidence. Life assurance has almost become the people's savings bank. Its figures are now very large. No harm can come of free discussion. As we said, it is largely a matter of average. Let the discussion go on. It is well the people should understand the principles of so important a subject as Life Assurance.

French-Canadians in the United States.

The overflow of population in Quebec, instead of running as some hoped, towards the Canadian Northwest, has gone very largely into the New England States, and in that corner of the great Republic the French have become an important part of the population, and a strong influence in the political life. We need not now discuss how far this may modify or influence the life of Canada or the United States, though it goes without saying that it must have considerable influence at home and abroad. We simply call attention to the fact now as an important incident in the career of the Canadian branch of the French race. On Oct. 1 and 2 the French-Canadians of New England will hold a great congress at Springfield, Mass., when it is expected that there will be 800 delegates present. The objects of this conference are as follows: "To consider means to promote in the centers of French population the cause of nationalization, of education, and of mutual help to improve the religious situation." The first point is that if the French are to have due influence in the land of their adoption, they must become citizens. That is quite fair; duties and privileges go together. The next two aims are more of a private character; they wish to preserve their own language, and also to have priests of their own nationality. These are also legitimate aims. The French language, as much as that of any distinct and homogeneous group, has undeniable rights of existence in this country in private and religious affairs. That is quite true; but with people who have to earn their daily bread, it will always be difficult to keep two languages going in good order. Patriotic feeling will, of course, act as a stimulus, and so long as great bodies of French are in the same locality, much success can be attained. It is natural that the man of French origin should have a desire for a priest or pastor of the same race, although religion is not a matter of race.

The Chicago Tribune speaks of the anarchist and the atheist as being the same. The fundamental principle of anarchism is that there is no God, nothing but chaos. When that typical anarchist, the unsavory Johann Most, was in Chicago, in a meeting of anarchists, he declared that the first thing they as anarchists had to do was to "destroy every altar, to extinguish every religion, to tear God down from the heavens." What right, he said, would any man have to govern other men unless God gave him that right? "Down with God." In this Most was only a rabid echo of Karl Marx. The assassin of President McKinley, like Emma Goldman, has been blatant in protesting his atheism, declaring that there is no God, that he has "no use for God." It is a remarkable fact, says our contemporary, and one that

will not soon be forgotten, that just when the assassin imagined that he was doing something to usher in the new social condition, in which there would be neither God nor government of any sort, there came from the heart of the President such an acknowledgment of God as had the effect to waken in the hearts of all the people such a sense of the relation of God to human affairs as had never before in recent history found more impressive utterance.

The Grand Jury System and Mr. Justice MacMahon's Suggestion.

Mr. Justice MacMahon the other day referred to the fact that on his northern circuit grand juries had been summoned, some of them at a great inconvenience, to 90 and 100 miles from their homes, only to find no business to attend to when they reached the court. He suggested that a crown officer make investigations, so that grand juries would not be unnecessarily summoned.

We also referred to a suggestion given by us some time ago, that in all cases a crown officer should investigate before an accused person is put on trial, for the reason that to be convicted is sometimes as bad as to be accused, and we did not think that justices of the peace should try cases, but only issue summonses.

Our article appears to have been misunderstood. We have been accused of desiring to abolish the grand jury system and substitute in its place the crown officer. Nothing of the kind. The crown officer would be an additional safeguard, and if in such localities as Mr. Justice MacMahon refers to there is little or no business, why have the grand jury summoned at all, when all practical purposes can be served without it, until the population increases and crime with it, to such an extent as would necessitate the summoning of a grand jury?

Surely no one can object to the trial of cases by experienced men, and still less to investigation by an officer of the crown. Instead of striking at liberty, we desire to preserve it.

Difference in Two Trials.

Many will think that, in view of the fact that evidence was so plain and unmistakable in Czolgosz's case, the penalty has been deferred to a later date than is necessary. Compared, however, with the circumstances in connection with the assassination of President Garfield, the time is very brief. Garfield was shot on July 2, 1881, and died on Sept. 19. The trial of the assassin, Guiteau, considering the certainty of the evidence, was prolonged to disgraceful length. He was arraigned on Oct. 14 and pleaded not guilty. The trial came to an end on Jan. 25 of the following year, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on June 30, five months later. Those who recall the proceedings of the fall of 1881 and part of the winter of 1882, will commend the Nemesis that will overtake Czolgosz before the present month will have expired.

The County Councils and Education in England.

As we have before pointed out, the County Councils in England now have it in their power to help, and we might almost say, to hinder, education in various ways. Until the contrary is proved, it may be well to assume that their sympathies will be on the side of popular education, and their efforts helpful. What effect the new movement of the Government as to education will have it is not possible to say yet. Dealing with things as they are, we note that the County Councils have now a certain amount of money at their disposal—the so-called "whisky money"—for the furtherance of education, and preferably of "technical education." There is a feeling that there is no need to help to produce parsons, lawyers, or other classes of "professional" or "scholarly" men. Something must be done and done quickly to help in the race for commercial supremacy. This is felt all the more because the old "apprentice" system is rapidly dying out. That was a good system in its day, when a boy had to spend six or seven years learning a trade under the supervision of skilled workmen. Unless he was very stupid, he gained some real knowledge and skill in his business. Now it is felt that young people must have other opportunities of acquiring theoretical knowledge and practical dexterity. The action of the municipal councils is, of course, various. In some commercial centers they are building and equipping technical schools, which they will keep under their own management; in other cases, they content themselves with making grants in aid of schools and colleges which are working along lines that they can approve. They give scholarships for the best pupils in the Board Schools, making grants towards the traveling and other expenses of needy scholars. The work is good, as far as it goes, but the funds are very limited, and only few can reap the advantage. Such things are to be welcomed as signs of gradual improvement in means of education for the English masses, but it is felt that a statesman is needed to lay hold of this subject in a stronger, more radical style.

The Federal Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company, whose instruments were used in reporting the international yacht races, are completing instruments for operation between New York and Philadelphia, when messages will be received any hour, day or night, at the rate of 10 cents for 10 words.

The Canadian Census.

Industrial Canada takes this hopeful view of the recent Canadian census:

"The population statistics, as learned from the census just taken, have been made public, and the result has been the announcement of a smaller population for the Dominion than most well-wishers of the Dominion had hoped for.

"The result has led to various criticisms as to the method of taking the census, the policy of our Government, and a host of other things. They have endeavored to find comfort by comparison with other countries whose progress has not been more rapid, and with certain states in the republic to the south of us, whose population has increased even more slowly.

"But as a matter of fact, is not too much stress being laid on the mere increase of population? This, probably, has not been as rapid as has been desired, but has not the wealth of the country and its industrial development proceeded at a rapid rate?

"The revenue of the country has increased in twenty years from \$23,000,000 to \$51,000,000; the imports from \$103,300,000 to \$189,600,000; the exports from \$39,200,000 to \$181,800,000; the railway mileage from 7,000 to 17,000; the railway earnings from \$27,000,000 to \$70,000,000; the assets of the chartered banks from \$198,000,000 to \$440,000,000.

"These figures are indisputable evidence of a substantial movement towards national prosperity.

"Is it not better to regard this progress as a basis on which we can look for a satisfactory increase in the population within the next decade, rather than to place too much importance on the failure to increase our numbers within the last ten years."

Who Not to Cater For.

[Printer and Publisher.]

Instead of catering to the vast body of persons who are not heeled, who are not looking for offices, and who know, from social intercourse and family connections, that the politicians on the opposite side are not all thieves and thugs, too many editors write for the machine and the politician, and return a certain popularity with side-walk statesmen and demagogues.

A Happy Idea.

[Weekly Sun.]

The Ottawa people are to be congratulated upon the good taste and originality which they showed in taking our royal guests to a lumber camp and letting them see something of a lumberman's life. This is the true way of entertaining them, and it is to be hoped that the lumbermen will put on their brightest autumn hues this fall. No pageant can be more splendid or more characteristically Canadian.

Titles.

[Weekly Sun.]

The list of titles, "honors," as they are styled, to be bestowed on the occasion of the royal visit was at first puzzling. Why should a title be withheld from the mayor of Montreal, who had received royalty in a purple cloak, cocked-hat and gold chain, while it was given to a mayor of Toronto, who, so far, has done nothing? The riddle, however, has now been completely read. When shall we be cured of the craving for titles, the hubbub and all the sycophancy, jealousy and heart-burnings which the pursuit of them begets? What is the value of an "honor" which is thrown to anyone who chances to be the mayor of a city at a time when royalty comes round, and which is lavished on the officials of every royal household? It is said that anybody should be disappointed of anything; but of all our dolours of pity about the smallest is that which is bestowed on the mayor of a city who is strutting about as knights. If it is true that the mayor of Quebec refused knighthood, we will give him three cheers.

DEATH REVEALED
WOMAN'S SECRET!

Carolina Hall Masqueraded as a Man for Many Years.

New York, Oct. 2.—Carolina Hall, a passenger on the Citta di Torino, from Italy, died in this city Monday afternoon, aged 32. Only when fatally stricken was Miss Hall's sex learned.

For many years she had dressed as a man, and had called herself "Charles Window Hall." She was masculine in voice and appearance, and for three years had passed as the husband of Giuseppe Portiano, a man of letters.

Miss Hall was the daughter of Col. Hall, a retired army officer of Boston, and adopted male attire on the ground that "men got along better in the world than women."

"Mrs. Hall remained near the dead. She was there last night waiting for the dead woman's relatives to come for the body. She is an Italian, of about 35 years of age and rather good-looking. She cannot speak English, and did not seem willing to tell all of the strange story. It was learned, however, that she had known 'Mr.' Hall for some years, and was well aware that her companion was a woman.

Last evening a telegram from Albert J. (or G.) Hall was received aboard the steamship for Miss Carolina Hall, saying the sender would come to New York. It was dated Boston Highlands.

It was learned through the Italian woman that Miss Hall had resided abroad about ten years, and met her companion, Giuseppe Portiano, in Milan about three years ago. According to the story, Miss Hall declared that she had entered several tournaments and won prizes. When she decided to come home she asked the Italian woman to accompany her.

The strong eat well, sleep well, look well. The weak don't. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the weak strong.

ECUMENICAL

METHODIST CONFERENCE

Canadian Delegates, Twenty-four in Number, to London, England.

An Interesting Address by N. W. Rowell, of Toronto—The Methodist Church in Canada.

In the recent Ecumenical Methodist Conference in Wesley's Chapel, London, England, Canadian Methodists took a prominent part. Twenty-four delegates in all, lay and clerical, went over from the Canadian Church, and in the discussion summing up the position of Methodism in its world-wide extent, Mr. N. W. Rowell, of Toronto, and a London old boy, presented the case for Canada. The Methodist Recorder, the official organ of Wesleyan Methodism in England, heads its report with the caption, "A Brilliant Young Canadian." Mr. Rowell said:

MR. N. W. ROWELL: I understand that I am at liberty to limit my remarks to the present position of Canadian Methodism, with the exception of work carried on among colored brethren, by various branches of the colored Methodist churches in the United States. Methodism in Canada is one. Owing, under the influence of the hereditary and self-sacrifice of both English and American Methodism, and embracing within her union the former Wesleyan, Bible Christian, Primitive and New Connexion Methodist churches and Methodist Episcopal churches, she has a history of which she may be justly proud, and all this is good and great in the past of all these mother churches she claims as her heritage. And this afternoon in the Mother Church of Methodism, to you, the Canadian mother churches of Methodism from which the Canadian Methodist Church is sprung, I think we Canadians may truly say we feel "as children in our Mother's house, though Masters in our own." The Canadian Methodist Church is a young church, and in that it is a church of the future. It is a church which has been born in the century with more than one hundred ministers for every one that we commenced with. We commenced the century with a little over 2,000 members. We closed the century with more than one hundred members for every one we commenced it with. Since the union of the various bodies of Methodism in 1844, the membership of the church has increased about 65 per cent, and all the departments of church work have shown a corresponding advance. It was stated by our friend, the representative of Irish Methodism, this morning, that Irish Methodism was the first to lead the way along the line of Methodist union.

CANADA IS FIRST. Well, Canada is a young and lusty country, and with the ambition of youth she desires to claim pre-eminence. Whether it be in the realms of peace, or on the field of war, whether it be in the realm of the Methodist churches or in the front of the battle line at Paardeberg, Canada claims to be in the first place. (Applause.) For the branches of the English and the American Methodist churches in Canada united in 1833, the Wesleyan Methodist Church and the New Connexion Church in 1872, and the Primitive and the remaining bodies came together in the year 1844. And as by the union of the various colonies and provinces which now comprise the Dominion of Canada, Canada led the way in the consolidation and confederation of the Methodist churches within the empire, so Australia has now followed her example, and we hope in the near future that South Africa will join the glorious confederation. (Applause.)

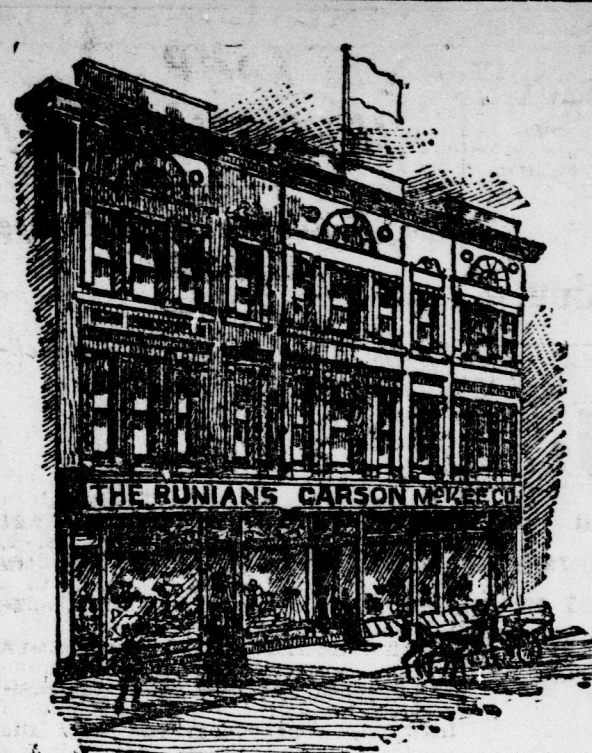
Then I think our home-field is the largest field occupied by any branch of the Methodist Church. Our home-field comprises the Dominion of Canada and the islands of Newfoundland and Bermuda. Now, large as is the continent of Europe, the Dominion of Canada is a little larger. Large as is the United States apart from Alaska, the Dominion of Canada is a little larger. It consists of a series of provinces extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and you can get on the train at Cape Breton, practically, and travel for 1,000 miles westward with only one change of cars, and all the time within Canada, under the British flag, and a settlement along the whole line of railway. (Hear, hear.) So you see the extent of operations is very large. The most sanguine Canadian has hardly yet realized or conceived. A distinguished American has said that two-thirds of the total wheat-growing area of the North American continent lies within the bonds of the Dominion of Canada, and that is not the greatest of our national assets, when you take into consideration our great natural resources. We have a climate invigorating and bracing. (Laughter.) It is true a man cannot

"Sit and sing himself away To everlasting bliss"

In our climate, and hope to maintain a decent living, but it is a climate which breeds a strong and vigorous and all-conquering race. (Hear, hear.) Men of the North we are. I would say, as was suggested by Bishop Hartzell, in reference to Africa, that the people have hardly yet realized the great future which lies before that great British colony, for the most careful statistician, and the most careful prophet would say that before the close of half a century we will have an English-speaking population under the British flag at least as large as the total population of the British Isles today, and before the century closes there will be in that northern country a population as large as the present population in the United States. (Hear, hear.) When I state these simple facts then the tremendous importance of the type of Christianity which shall be dominant in Canada in the century to come becomes self-evident. For it that be the future of Canada, her influence within the empire, and through the empire upon the world, is not difficult to estimate.

METHODISM A PIONEER.

How is the Methodist Church of Canada measuring up to her opportunities? She realizes the tremendous power and influence which education gives, and so in the great centers of population, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, she has planted her institutions of learning—at St. John's, Newfoundland,



NEW BLACKS.

50c (in colors also)—50-inch Black Cover Suiting, broadcloth finish, good weight, very special, per yard, 50c.

75c (also navy)—54-inch Homespun Cheviot, black, heavy for suits or walking skirts, special, per yard, 75c.

75c (also navy)—60-inch English Worsted Suiting, good weight, pure wool, extra wide and value, per yard, 75c.

\$1.00 (also navy, Oxford and castor)—56-inch Black Costume Goods, heavy for tailored suits and walking skirts, special, per yard, \$1.00.

\$1.25 (also Oxford)—56-inch Black Suiting, all wool meltonette, special weight, for tailored suits, per yard, \$1.25.

The McKinley Tariff Bill Passed U. S. Senate just eleven years ago yesterday (Oct. 1st, 1890.)

Fall Dress Goods and Suitings.

October chilly days are here. The question now is, what to buy and where to buy your fall suit. Our stock was never so complete. We have never shown better values and never such variety in Black and Colored Suitings. Our 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 Suitings cannot be equaled.

You Will be Greatly Aided in Your Selection by Looking Through Our Store.

NEW COLORS.

50c (also black)—Amazon Suitings, 44-inch, all-wool, fine cloth finish, for girls' suits and dresses, in cardinal, garnet, navy, blue and brown, 50c.

65c—56-inch Oxford Gray Homespun Suiting, good weight, correct color, for fall suits and odd skirts, very special, per yard, 65c and 75c.

90c—56-inch Homespun Suitings, fine, heavy, frizee finish, smooth surface, in Oxford, castor and navy, per yard, 90c.

\$1.00 (also black)—56-inch Homespun Suiting, all wool, broadcloth finish, heavy, for suits and unlined walking skirts, very special, per yard, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

\$1.50 (also black)—Venetian Suiting, fine satin finish, all wool, 52 and 56 inches wide, in navy, brown, castor, dove, myrtle, for dressy gowns, per yard, \$1.50.

New Vicuna Cloth, New Zibiline Suiting and Panne Finished Cheviots

NEW FALL GLOVES.

You can easily get a pair of Gloves just to your liking here in kid or cloth, fall shades—Gloves that make your hands look well, a style of fastener that's easy to keep in place, and prices that are easy to pay.

50c—Ladies' Silk-Lined Cashmere Gloves, come faster, in shades of gray and brown, also black, special, per pair, 50c.

25c—Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, gray and black, with 2-dome fasteners, very special, 25c.

25c—Misses' Cashmere Gloves, in red, navy and gray, with clasps, special, 25c.

50c—Ladies' Elite Kid Glove, in all new fall shades, also white and black, regular 75c, for 50c.

Fowne's and Perrin's Kid Gloves, 70c and \$1.50.

FALL HOSIERY.

"Best Values" is our motto in Hosiery. See our Ladies' Cashmere Hose. Specials at 19c, 25c, and our 3 pairs for \$1.00.

19c—Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, extra quality, 8 1/2 and 9 1/2 regular 25c, special, per pair, 19c.

3 pairs for \$1.00—Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, seamless heel and toe, regular 50c, 3 pairs for \$1.00.

50c—Ladies' Ribbed and Plain Cashmere Hose, extra fine, good weight, very special, per pair, 50c.

25c—Boys' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, extra quality, special, per pair, 25c.

208, 210, 210 1/2, 212 Dundas Street. The Junians Carson McKee Co. 208, 210, 210 1/2, 212 Dundas Street.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT

Guns, Rifles, Powder and Ammunition

A. Westman, 111 DUNDAS STREET. Phone 561.

Bind Your Magazines.

Every opportunity to save your book by having it satisfactorily bound. Bind Books made to order. All classes of repairing.

H. P. BOCK, 463 1/2 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

Lee Hing Laundry

Telephone 134, 467 Richmond Street. SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

John Ferguson & Sons

Undertakers, 180 King Street. Phones, 513 and 378.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.

Prepared from the finest selected cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for its Delicacy of flavor, Superior quality, and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.

Send for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are awarded." We have extensive experience in the preparation of patents of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKS & PATENT, 100 NASSAU ST., N.Y.C.