

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 16 pages) — \$1 00
Daily, by mail, for three months — 30c
Saturday Edition, 16 pages, including
"Citizen and Home Guard" — 1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, 16 pages, including Edition, 16c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum — \$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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ADVERTISING PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, - CANADA.

Gods in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—BROWNING.

Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

The LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

London, Tuesday, August 28.

—There is money in thread. The late John Clark, of Paisley, Scotland, has left a fortune of \$2,727,100.

—The British Premier is a practical statesman. Some years ago Lord Rosebery presented swimming baths to the People's Palace in the East End of London. He now offers to erect washing baths at a cost of \$25,000.

—One of the important lessons taught to a good many thoughtful people of Chicago by the recent terrible disasters in connection with the late strike and riots, is that it would be better and cheaper to spend time and money in educating, reforming and christianizing the rough foreign population within its borders than to suppress their riots and meet the costs of their anarchy. One of the Chicago business men at the late great Baptist Convention in Toronto emphasized that point. The Chicago Advance, a leading American weekly, has said: "Cure is more difficult and costly than prevention. Probably a fraction of the money and effort spent to put down the rioters, if expended in the education and christianizing of these needy souls would have made riots impossible." That important lesson should not be lost on Canadians.

—What is my mission among you? It can be summed up in the one word of liberty. Liberty of conscience, liberty of thought, liberty of speech, and liberty of trade. Our motto is liberty and justice; equal rights to all and favors to none; equal rights in conscience, equal rights in religion and equal rights in freedom of trade. —Hon. Wilfrid Laurier at Brampton. These and other patriotic sentiments uttered by the Liberal chieftain are quoted by the Ottawa Journal, which claims to be a non-political newspaper. The Journal adds:

"There is no danger—nay, there is an honor—to this country in having at its head a man who expresses such sentiments, if he but lives up to them, and the people know that Mr. Laurier does that."

This is a fair and honest criticism. Why is there not more of it among Mr. Laurier's political opponents?

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MANIFESTO.

President Cleveland will have the indorsement of the vast majority of the Democratic party in the stand he has taken with regard to the new tariff bill, which went into effect over the border this morning. The measure does not come up to the standard of Democratic pre-election promises, and it is especially defective in that it collects duties on coal, iron and other raw materials, thus affording an excuse for the demand by the trusts that they shall be given the right to collect tribute from the people on their finished products. For these reasons President Cleveland could not conscientiously sign the bill, but he does not hesitate to record the fact that the measure is a vast improvement on the McKinley Bill, which it replaces. The new measure relieves the industry of the United States from many grievous burdens, and renders a profitable interchange of trade with other countries much easier than under the abandoned law.

By some United States "protectionists" the law just passed is held to be objectionable because it will enable the United States to buy Canadian products more cheaply than has been possible during the last few years. It is represented that this is unpatriotic, and that the law was necessary to compel the people of the United States to abstain from "sending their money out of the country." As the same cry is sometimes raised by Canadian high tax advocates, when tax reduction is proposed, a brief reference to the fallacy may be profitable. We are quite certain that the greater freedom to trade which the United States Congress has enacted will not result in sending United States money out of the country, but will rather increase the wealth of the country, and more equitably distribute it. Civilized trade is not conducted by payments in specie. Very little money ever

passes between countries trading with one another. The international commerce is merely an interchange of commodities. What will happen through the entire removal of some United States taxes on Canadian products and the substantial reduction of taxes on others will be a greater disposition on the part of the United States people to buy what we have to sell and a corresponding importation of United States products in payment, the trade being governed in each case by the needs of the respective peoples. No one buys a cent's worth of foreign made goods unless it is to his advantage. If we sell to the United States we may be quite sure that the people will collect payment, and the same holds good when they sell to us. Because President Cleveland recognizes these simple facts, he regrets that the freedom to trade under the new tariff bill is not as great as it might have been, while rejoicing that it is a decided step in the direction of emancipation from every unnecessary exaction.

Never again will a McKinley Bill be possible in the United States; never again will a Tupper manage to bamboozle the Canadian electorate. The world moves; the people increase in wisdom.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

While the small fry of "statesmen" are still inclined to pooh-pooh the equal franchise reform as "a fad," it is a well-known fact that some of the ablest statesmen of Great Britain, and of the United States, have had no hesitation in declaring themselves decidedly in its favor. In England Disraeli, Lord Derby, John Stuart Mill, Huxley and others, whose opinions have been respected everywhere, have been among its warm advocates. In Canada, Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbott, Sir Oliver Mowat and men of their stamp have declared themselves in its favor.

Among the well-known American statesmen who have been well known as thoughtful and reliable men are the following, though they do not by any means comprise the full list:

Abraham Lincoln, respected the world over for his statesmanship and soundness of views, said: "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women."

John Quincy Adams, among the ablest and most honored of the early Presidents of the great republic, said: "The correct principle is that women are not only justified, but exhibit the most exalted virtues when they enter on the concerns of their country, of humanity, and of their God."

Chief Justice Chase, one of the ablest jurists that has graced the United States Supreme Court, said: "I think there will be no end to the good that will come by woman's suffrage on the elected, on elections, on government, and on woman herself."

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook, the noted Boston lecturer and philosopher, has said: "Voting will increase the intelligence of women and be a powerful stimulus to female education. It would enable women to protect their own industrial, social, moral and educational rights. I believe that this reform is coming and that it will come to stay."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the immortal authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," said: "If the principle on which we founded our Government is true, that taxation must not be without representation and if women hold property and are taxed, it follows that women should be represented in the state by their votes. I think that the state can no more afford to dispense with the votes of women in its affairs than the family."

John Stuart Mill will long occupy a foremost rank among England's greatest thinkers and political economists. He said: "There ought to be no pariahs in a full-grown, civilized nation, no persons disqualified, except through their own defect. Difference of sex is as irrelevant to political rights as difference of height or color of hair."

CAUSES OF SUICIDE.

Recent suicides in this locality suggest an inquiry into why suicides are on the increase in civilized countries. Undoubtedly a portion of the increase comes from hereditary tendencies. Men marry women that are weak minded and vice versa, and the number of the race that is of unsound mind is increased. Suicides are multiplied by the same means, for the medical profession assert that the same causes that lead to insanity lead to suicide. Intemperance and self-indulgence of all kinds, gambling and speculation, domestic trouble (especially in woman), worry and overwork, depressed circumstances and undue religious excitement are also incidental causes that lead to the development of the latent suicidal tendency. But the Bishop of Salisbury, in a recent charge, points out that the imitative instinct plays an important part in suicide, and that writers for the public have a grave responsibility in dealing with it. The bishop says:

"There are, I think, two causes especially besides these which conduce to suicide, which ought to be taken into account by all who have to do with education. The first is the instinct of imitation, particularly in the form of the vain and childish desire for notoriety. The second is the unwillingness to bear slight pain or disappointment, ordinary trials and vexations, or even reproach of a simple kind, which is a painful feature of our modern civilization, especially perhaps among young people. This cowardly weakness is often accompanied by an undeveloped skepticism, which makes the uncertain possibilities of the future seem less hard to bear than the certainty of present pain. There is a third circumstance, which is an occasion rather than a cause in this matter, and which has been long observed—namely, the possession of opportunity or of instruments suggestive of injury to self, which ought to be recoiled by all who are responsible for the

training of others. The comparatively very high rate of suicide in the army, and the high rates among medical men, chemists, and even photographers, are probably increased and occasioned, though not really caused, by familiarity with weapons and poisons. Certain places also become dangerous by association, and should be carefully guarded. The instinct of imitation is one which needs constant watching, since, for good or for evil, it is one of the most potent factors of human conduct. Those who have the ear of the public through the press, either as journalists, novel-writers, and essayists or dramatists, have an immense responsibility in this matter. The use of suicide, as of murder, to impart interest to a novel or drama, or to help out a halting plot, is a terrible misuse of power. It is a great blot on certain writers' fame that in their works suicide is suggested, discussed, idealized with as a natural means to escape a difficult situation. But the journalist who heads a sensational paragraph 'Romantic Suicide' is not far off being an accomplice to self-murder. I would not willingly take in or purchase a newspaper in which these words had appeared in recent years. For what do they mean? They mean that a poor creature, or probably two, a man and a woman, who could not bear salutary shame and disappointment, which would have done them lasting good have preferred to trample on God's best gift of life, and to rush into his presence without his permission, rather than accept the discipline which he intended for their welfare. And this is called 'romantic.' Shame, I say, on those who sell their pennyworths of news by such miserable travesties of the truth! I am thankful, however, to believe that many of our local journalists are well aware of the importance of caution in this matter, and take measures to prevent the evil."

There is nothing heroic about suicide. It is crime. It is self-murder. At best, it is a cowardly act for a man to take his own life in order that he may escape responsibility for his misdeeds or get away from trouble that may be a man before him has faced and overcome. The views of the Bishop of Salisbury are expressed in none too strong language. The modern sensational novel has more to do with the development of the suicidal mania than many suppose. But what shall be said of a New York journal which for weeks past has been filling its columns with arguments in favor of suicide as a means of escaping trouble?

GETTING LOWER.

The Drought Telling on the Springbank Reservoir.

But There is No Cause for Alarm—Eleven Feet Deep and Pumps Working Well—The Water Commissioners.

The Board of Water Commissioners held their regular semi-monthly meeting in the City Hall at 11 o'clock this morning, merely for the purpose of transacting routine business. The long continued drought is commencing to have a telling effect upon the reservoir at Springbank, but nothing to cause alarm. Two weeks ago the gauge showed about fourteen feet, but since then it has gradually been creeping downwards until it barely covers the eleven-foot mark. The pumps have been working well, the daily average amount taken from the springs being over 3,000,000 gallons.

Engineer Moore stated that the reeve of Westminster had waited upon him in reference to the stone culvert on the Pipe Line road, opposite Mrs. Cooper's residence. About one-third of it had been washed away. The township authorities will be asked to inform the board in writing as to what they would desire to be done, and a special meeting will be called.

Secretary Browne, of the Western Fair Board, requested the commissioners to assist in every possible way to make the exhibition a success as they had in past years by granting free water, etc. Granted. The Carling Brewing Company forwarded a check for \$750 for water service. It was paid under protest, however, as the company claimed their pond had been overflowed through a defective corporation drain. It had cost them about \$50 to clean out the pond and otherwise incurred expense on them. The engineer will investigate.

Inspectors Platt and Plastow will discuss how many consumers can be had on Dorinda street, East London. Action on Y. F. Mossop's communication, asking for a service at his house, will be delayed pending the report.

Mr. McKinnon's application for a service on Beaconsfield avenue, South London (recently opened up) was filed. Messrs. Eaton and Leavitt, of Nelson street, south of the Hamilton road, are somewhat nervous over the absence of a hydrant in their vicinity. Should fire break out the result would probably be disastrous. They wanted a hydrant placed in the center of their locality, and the engineer will report.

Albert E. Johnston and two other residents on the south side of Bathurst, asked for service between William and Maitland streets. Left to Engineer Moore.

At present there are in use 1,229 services of three-eighths of an inch—or about one-third of the total number in the city. Alexander Anderson, of 682 William street, complained of an insufficient water supply, the service being only three-eighths of an inch. The complaint will be dealt with in the future, as there is some talk of this size of pipe being enlarged.

Wilson Barrett's Brother.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The death of George Barrett, the comedian, leaves but one of a family of four actors still on the stage—Wilson. The four Barretts, Robert, Mary, George and Wilson, came from anti-theater stock. Their father abhorred the play-house. Mary retired some years ago, having married a clergyman, the brother of Wilson Barrett's late wife. Robert has been an invalid for nearly twenty years. All four ran away from home. George Barrett was born in Essex, England, and was about 45 years old. He was apprenticed, with his brother Wilson, at an early age with a bank note printing house, but left it for the stage. He became quite successful as a comedian, and as a member of his brother's company in later years made a number of trips to America, usually playing the part of an eccentric. In 1891 he aspired to shine as a star and went on the road with "Another Man's Shoes." He came back without the shoes and several thousand dollars in debt. He was obliged to leave New York for England under an assumed name.

Scrofula humors and all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The best bread, the sweetest bread, the cheapest bread in the city at D. J. LANGDON'S, corner York and Thames streets.

STARVATION DOES IT.

Makes it Hard for Strikers to Fight Pullman—No Hope of Success.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A mass-meeting of the Pullman strikers was held at Kensington last night to discuss the advisability of calling off the strike. No vote was taken, but the local unions were instructed to call a special meeting at once to vote for a delegate from each union to meet with the central committee and decide the matter. There has been a growing feeling among the men, and some of the leaders said that it was useless and highly detrimental to longer fight the Pullman Company while families were starving and there was no possibility of succeeding.

Was Curling Her Hair.

MILAN, Mich., Aug. 27.—Mrs. H. Hitchcock was curling her hair by a lamp Sunday. She turned the lamp over on the bed, which took fire. Her clothes also caught and were burned off. She ran out doors, but could not extinguish the flames. A few hours later she died.

His Fun Cost His Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 27.—At Flora, Ind., today Walter Long, a young man, in a spirit of bravado, jumped into a great bin of wheat, which was being loaded from an elevator into a car on the track below. The suction was so great that he was drawn in and suffocated before any effort could be made to save him.

Brave Miss Welch.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Miss Mary Welch, a young woman from New York City, who is visiting at Cairo, in the Catskills, nearly lost her life while trying to save a young lad of the village, who fell into a hole in a creek and was drowning. As the brave girl grasped the boy he seized her by the throat, and both disappeared beneath the surface of the water. Two men rescued the struggling pair.

Stambuloff's Story.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an interview with Stambuloff, Bulgaria's deposed Premier. Stambuloff said that since his retirement he received from St. Petersburg an offer of 500,000 roubles to depose Prince Ferdinand. The offer was as stubborn as an ox, he continued, and would never make friends with the prince, although the latter was now inspired with the single desire to Russianize Bulgaria and her assembly. The return of the Zankoffists was imminent. The power of this group lay in intrigue and assassination. Should Ferdinand be recognized by Russia he would bring back with the Zankoffists the very men who would murder him.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York From
Saskatoon New York Bremen
Kaiser Wilhelm II. Southampton New York
Rugia Gibraltar New York
State of California
Saskatoon New York Glasgow
State of Nebraska Glasgow New York
Furness Glasgow New York
Parisian Montreal Liverpool
Asiatic Monarch Montreal Glasgow
Aldous Montreal Bristol
Austrian Montreal London
Hostia Montreal Swansea

The Montreal Street Railway Company's receipts last Saturday were the highest in the company's history, totaling \$3,731.08 against \$2,518.87 for the corresponding Saturday last year.

Good Things to eat are still better when made with

COTTOLENE

For they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For Frying, Shortening, and all cooking purposes COTTOLENE is better and purer than lard.



Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

THERE IS JUST ONE THING that the citizens of London and vicinity should do well to make a note of, that is, that Dunlop's tires, boots and shoes of all kinds and styles are bound neatly, cheaply and tastefully.

W. J. MOFFAT
BOOKBINDER, tyw



IN YOUR COPY FOR NEW ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE

Western Advertiser

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION)

Any Time Before 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY.

The Weekly circulates largely throughout Ontario, and has the largest circulation of any weekly in Western Ontario.

It's a challenge, sir, is it not—
It's an inviting to the field?

CHAPMAN'S

Invitation to the public to call and inspect the best value in all kinds of Dry Goods to be found anywhere.

LINENS.

We direct special attention to our excellent stock of Table Linens, many numbers of which will be found much below ordinary values.

Three lines deserve special attention in Unbleached Damask, wide and heavy, at 25c, 38c and 50c; also our extra fine wide widths at 60c and 70c.

Don't fail to see our superior qualities in Bleached Table Linen at 45c, 50c, 63c and 68c.

Linen Towels, large size with colored borders, at 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c and 20c.

Bath Towels, 12½c, 17c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 38c, 45c.

Linen Toweling, 6½c.

Linen Toweling, 8½c.

Linen Toweling, 10c.

Linen Toweling, 12½c.

Linen Toweling, 14c.

Glass Toweling, 5c.

Glass Toweling, 6½c.

Glass Toweling, 8½c.

Glass Toweling, 10c.

Glass Toweling, 12½c.

Tray Cloths, Table Napkins, Fronting Linen, Apron Linen and Brown Hollands, in great variety.

QUILTS.

Our sale of White and Colored Quilts still continues. Don't fail to get one of our large-size American White Quilts, at any of the following prices. 75c, \$1, \$1 35, \$1 38; or an English Honeycomb or Toilet Quilt, at 75c, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$2, \$2 50, \$3.

Before you buy, let prudence prompt you, and this "ad" remind you to call and see what we can show you in Wool Blankets at \$1 95, \$2 50, \$2 75 and \$3 25. They are money savers, truly.

Bleached and Unbleached Twill Sheeting, 36 inches wide, 10c and 12½c.

Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c and 30c.

Heavy Unbleached Cotton, full yard wide, at 5c, 5½c, 6½c, 7c and 8c.

Canton Flannel, heavy, at 6½c, 8½c, 10c and 12½c.

Flannelettes in great variety at 5c, 7½c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c and 15c.

SURELY

—AND—

STEADILY

The fall goods are creeping in and demanding room, reminding us that the time for selling hot weather stuffs will soon be gone. For the balance of this month many lines will be cleared out at low price. Come and secure a bargain.

Street cars from all parts of city pass the door.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Du-ras St