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God's in His heaven,

Aid's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

London, Thursday, May 19.

New York city every year adds to itself property to the value of double the total assessment of this city.

NEW ENGLAND sets the example in the provision of means for the self-education of the masses. Two hundred and forty-eight cities and towns of Massachusetts have free libraries, and the State has recently provided aid for the rest. The friends of the Free Library in London will receive renewed inspiration from this announcement.

A REPORT of the sale of 300 boxes of Canadian eggs in Liverpool at 15 cents to 17 cents per dozen is called. Eggs in New York were quoted on the same day at 16 cents per dozen. Which is the best market? asks the Chatham Banner. The commercial quotations speak louder for than the apologies of the trade restrictionists.

THE season for boating is at hand. At Lakeside picnics there is nothing more delightful than a row or a sail. But dangerous bravado should be avoided. Even experienced boatmen should not go out in frail craft as a row or sail boat while the water is rough or the sky betokens a storm. Such a calamity as that reported from Toronto to-day is almost certain to follow. A surplus of caution on such an occasion is better than too much courage.

LONDON, with over 32,000 inhabitants, is given one member under the new Redistribution Bill, better and more appropriately known as the Gerrymander Bill. But Victoria, B. C., with 18,529 people, has two members. Outside of London there is not, and has not been for many years, a city in Canada with over 32,000 which has not been given two members in the House of Commons. What has this city done that it should be discriminated against in this shameful manner?

A FORMER resident of London, who now has his home in Salina, Kansas, sends the ADVERTISER the Salina Republican of a recent date to show how thoroughly the prohibitory law can be carried out in that State when the people support it. The Republican says: "The mayor of Dodge City was arrested upon the charge made by the citizens of knowing where liquor was being sold and refusing to inform the county attorney of the violation of the law. He was tried in the district court, convicted and fined \$100 and his office was forfeited. He appealed to the Supreme Court, but the Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the lower court. This is an important decision and should be considered by other mayors in the State of Kansas. It will probably stop this method of running officials for city offices upon the platform of defiance to the State laws."

THE TERRIBLE FLOODS.

Though the United States Government has spent many millions of dollars in trying to keep the Mississippi and its tributaries within bounds, the disastrous spring floods continue to recur with increasing severity, causing great loss of life and property. Those who have studied the subject assert that there will be no change for the better till something like the natural order of things is re-established. To the depletion of the forests at the headwaters of the great stream is traced the primary cause of the calamities such as are now being recorded in our telegraphic dispatches. It is an ascertained fact that the removal of the forests by the lumbermen enables the sun to melt the snow with much greater rapidity than was formerly the case. The soil is also not nearly so retentive of the moisture as in earlier years, when the melted snow and rainfall in the days of a plentiful forest growth took as many or more weeks as it now takes days to reach the river, and disaster seems unavoidable.

The only cure for all this may take some time to provide, but the people will have to come to it. The lands at the headwaters must be reforested, and when the trees grow they must be kept standing, even if a national monument is required for that purpose. Expensive jetties, dams, and all other artificial precautions are of no avail.

It will be well for the people of Canada also to take warning from European history and from the experience of their neighbors. Let us cut down all the trees that we need, but let not our rulers be so careless or imprudent as to forget to enact that the cut down timber shall be replaced by replanting sufficiently extensive to prevent floods and droughts, such as always follow the prodigal sacrifice of the moisture-retaining agencies.

GREAT AMERICAN GATHERINGS.

Some idea of the immensity of the public organizations of the United States and the genius of the busy people that go to make them up may be obtained from a brief resume of the great gatherings and conventions that are announced for the summer.

This being Presidential year, two great political conventions will be held. The Republicans will convene in the bustling city of Minneapolis, and we are told that never in the history of the United States have preparations been made for entertaining a political gathering that could compare for a moment, in extent and completeness, to that for the reception of the delegates who assemble in the hospitable city on June 7. Not only will the hotels be crowded, but hundreds of palatial residences will be thrown open to guests. The Exposition building, in which the quadrennial congress of Republicanism will be held, is admirably adapted. It will seat to perfect advantage as many as 12,000 persons, and there will be no crowding unless a larger audience seeks admission.

Two weeks later, on June 21, the Democratic National Convention will take place in Chicago, and despite the fact that the always hurried people of that city are unusually busy getting ready for the exhibition in honor of Columbus, a warm welcome for the thousands of prominent Democrats is assured. It will be the most important gathering of representatives of that party which has assembled since the war. A special wigwag, to accommodate at least 10,000 persons, will be constructed. It is sure to be crowded, for extraordinary interest centers on the contest for first place on the national ticket.

Among other political gatherings of note will be the convention of the People's party, the successor to the Greenbackers, at Omaha, Neb., on July 4, where in all probability a candidate for the Presidency will be nominated. Several thousand persons will attend. The National Prohibition party meets at Cincinnati, June 29, when 1,149 delegates and an equal number of alternates will assemble. It is expected that the audience will number not less than 8,000. Women are eligible as delegates at this convention, and it is expected that the leading members of the W. C. T. U. will participate, though not officially.

Opening on July 12, at Saratoga, N. Y., the National Educational Association will continue for several days. The importance of this organization may be gathered from the fact that at least 5,000 delegates are expected. The Southern Educational Association will meet at Atlanta, Ga., from 8th to 10th July, and several thousands of enthusiastic teachers will participate in the programme. Then in July comes the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, the oldest organization of the kind on the continent. It will hold its 63rd annual convention at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

The number of educational, philanthropic and scientific conventions already arranged for is indeed large. The American Association for the Advancement of Science, with a membership of over 2,000, meets at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 17. Thousands of teachers and students will spend several weeks at Chautauque, N. Y., carrying out the university extension idea, where also will meet the American Economic Association on Aug. 23. The New York University Convention, a federation of all the higher seats of learning, will take place at Albany July 5-7. The American Literary Association convenes at Lakewood, N. J., this week, and will arrange for a literary exhibit at the World's Fair. Even the business college managers have a congress. It takes place this year at Saratoga, from July 7 to 14, and a number of Canadians will participate.

Art is not forgotten, and an Art Congress, under the auspices of the National Arts Association, is now being held at Washington. The wife of the President is honorary president of the association. The National Conference of Charities and Correction—a most important philanthropic body—will this year meet at Denver, Col. This organization will be largely attended. Papers by distinguished specialists will be read and discussed. At Saratoga, on Aug. 29, the Social Science Congress will be held. Its proceedings are always interesting and stimulating.

There will be many great religious gatherings over the border this year. Chief among these will be the assembling of delegates from the Christian Endeavor Societies at New York, on July 7. The membership of these societies in North America is now about 1,250,000, and the convention of delegates, which will be held in Madison Square Gardens, will number 25,000. The National and International Conference of General Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. will convene at Providence, R. I., May 26. General secretaries, representing at least 500 cities and towns, will be present. A great gathering of Methodist—The Quadrennial Session of the General Conference of the M. E. Church—is now in progress at Denver, Col., where several hundred delegates, representing a membership of nearly 2,500,000 are legislating for the body. The Baptist Congress will be held at Philadelphia this week. Delegates representing a membership of 3,300,000 will attend. This week, also, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convenes at Portland, Oregon. The Revision of the Confession of Faith and the heresy case of Rev. Dr. Briggs are the exciting topics to come up for disposal. Among other religious gatherings of note will be the Episcopal General Convention at Baltimore in October; the Jewish Central Rabbinical Conference in New York, June 9, and the Salvation Army camp meeting at Old Orchard.

Among society gatherings, the most notable of the year will be the 25th Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar at Denver, Col. Elaborate and most hospitable are the plans being carried out by the people of Denver for this great Masonic event, which takes place on Aug. 9. The 100,000 or more visitors are promised a royal welcome. If the hotels are overcrowded from 500 to 1,000 Pullman cars will be side-tracked for the accommodation of

visitors during the convalescence. The attendance at the Grand Army Encampment—the veterans of the late war—will be several scores of thousands. This year the encampment is at Washington, in sight of Arlington, where so many of the companions of the veterans lie buried. The Sons of Veterans will meet at Helena, Mont.; the Oddfellows at Portland, Ore.; the American Bar Association at Saratoga; the Typographical Union at Saratoga; the American Medical Association at Detroit; the American Federation of Labor at Philadelphia; the International Machinists' Association at Chicago; the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators at St. Louis; the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers at Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Boot and Shoe Makers' International Union at Philadelphia; and last, though not least, the Knights of Labor, at a place yet to be fixed. In addition to these gatherings thousands of students to assemble at over a dozen summer schools at Chautauque, Harvard, Cornell, Martha's Vineyard, Glen Falls and other resorts. From this summary it is made apparent that though our neighbors are a people much engrossed in business there is a growing tendency to "live by the way" and to organize and meet for the purpose of promoting great social and moral movements that, in the main, must be highly beneficial to the nation at large.

RETAIN THE FIFTH WHEEL.

It is apparent that the legislators in the debt-ridden Province of Quebec are prepared to economize in the public expenditures where the largest leaks take place. The Government of De Boucherville has a large majority at its back, and it is determined to maintain the useless second chamber at all hazards. It called upon its supporters yesterday to vote in favor of maintaining the Legislative Council, and it had no difficulty in securing almost the unanimous support of its following. Yet the abolition of the council would save a very large sum to the taxpayers every year. We have no second chamber in Ontario, but no one will deny that this Province is the best-governed and the most prosperous division of the Dominion. In voting down the proposal to do away with the cumbersome and unnecessary portion of legislative machinery, the Quebec Legislature has lost a splendid chance to show that it is really in earnest when it professes adherence to economical practices. Its precepts are not supported by its acts.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

What would their conservative great-grandmothers have said if they would have foreseen that Miss Elizabeth Guilford would take the ribbon prize at Byrn Mawr for her ability to vault 4 feet 7½ inches, and that Miss Mary Ritchie would win a prize for the best running high jump?

Those women who feel they cannot leave home for a week without a Saratoga trunk might with advantage take a leaf out of the book of Mile. Elise St. Omer, the celebrated French explorer. When she travels she disdains to carry even a carpet bag, but stops away her necessities in her capacious pockets. This she accomplished she has traversed Europe, Asia and America.

Either the Chilean correspondents are not afflicted with "the disease of truth telling" or else the excitable little republic numbers among the inhabitants the richest person in the world. The individual is a woman, the Donna Inedera Cuisino, whose fortune is said to exceed \$500,000,000. A correspondent naively adds that "her husband is not obliged to do 'day' work for a living."

Says the St. Thomas Journal: "Galt and Woodstock are two of the principal manufacturing towns of Western Ontario, yet the assessors' returns show that during the past year they have been simply marking time. The N. P. has lost its power to increase the number of its manufacturing establishments or the output of these already in existence. Protection and whisky are similar in their operations—their use creates an unnatural condition followed by depression."

One of the richest residents of Montevideo was a former Philadelphian, Mr. D. Evans, who preserves with almost religious reverence a battered old hat, which was his sole possession on the days of his poverty. When Mr. Evans sailed for Uruguay, nearly 40 years ago, he was wrecked just off Montevideo, and barely escaped with his life. One of the ship's boats was cast up on the shore near him, and through the lack of any other means of making a living, he began to use it in ferrying passengers and baggage across the harbor. This laid the foundation of his present great wealth, and as a reminder of his early struggles he keeps the boat afloat in an artificial lake in his private park, said to be the finest in South America, where it lies in speaking contrast to a handsome bronze fountain that showers water upon it.

Dr. Bellow, who has been making an inquiry into the ethnography of Afghanistan, says this name is not applied to their country by the inhabitants themselves, either in full or in part. The country is known as Afghanistan only by their neighbors and by foreigners. It was not called Afghanistan until the middle of the last century, when its inhabitants became an independent nation and had a king of their own. Dr. Bellow has met with no tribe, clan, or section named Afghan or bearing a name anything like it. He thinks the name is derived from the Armenian word Agghvan, which means a mountaineer, and is not an ethnic term, but is merely the appellation of the inhabitants of a mountainous region. It is surprising how many peoples there are who are not acquainted with the names by which foreigners designate them and their country. None of the millions of African blacks know that they live on a continent called Africa unless their white visitors tell them so. In West Africa there is a great tribe supposed to number 1,000,000 people who, by most explorers and in many books of travel and geographical publications, are called the Fabinis. This is not their name at all, and in fact an uncomplimentary word applied to them by their enemies. Their proper name is the Fanga, and it makes them very angry to be called Fabinis. Many of the natives of the Pacific islands

are not known among themselves by the names applied to them on our maps, and all the larger islands bear names given to them by explorers, because the natives themselves have never had names covering the entire island.

Mrs. Wynford Phillips, wife of the member of Parliament for Mid-Lanarkshire, turned the laugh rather neatly against some of her hearers at a Liberalist Conference in England recently. Women, she said, were often alleged to be too much under the influence of the priests. Loud cries of "Hear! hear!" followed, whereupon Mrs. Phillips once retorted: "Well, if that is so, the men are as much influenced by the publicans." The applause which followed showed how the hit was appreciated.

CALLED OFF A WEDDING.

Neighbors forbade the Banns with Tar Buckets and Feather Triumphant. CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 19.—Henry Funk died in Newport, across the river from the city, three weeks ago. This morning his wife was to have been married to Louis Kipp. The neighbors were scandalized and the women decided that the wedding should not take place. At the appointed hour the magistrate appeared. The couple stood up and the magistrate started to ask the would-be groom the usual questions. Before he could answer the doors were thrown open and some 50 women and 25 men filed in and notified the party that the wedding was off, and after explanations the magistrate refused to proceed. A bucket of tar with feather trimmings convinced Mrs. Funk that she didn't want to marry. Kipp had even stronger convictions, and not only agreed with Mrs. Funk but promised he never would wed her and would leave the vicinity permanently. The last seen of Kipp he was traversing an alley headed for Ohio at a Judge Morrow's.

Leaders for This Week.

22-inch All-Wool Serge Dress Goods, 20c and 25c, for 12½c.
42-inch All-Wool Dark, Medium and Light Grey Debeiges, 40c, 45c and 50c goods, for 20c a yard this week.
44-inch Navy Serge, Stabli's dye, 75c, for 50c this week.
41-inch Henrietta in summer shades, such as fawns, medium browns, light and golden browns, 50c, for 35c this week.
22-inch Sarah Silks in summer shades, \$1.25, for 75c this week.
42-inch Fine All-Wool Serges in a full range of summer shades, 50c, for 25c.
12½c Fast-colored Prints for 10c this week.
10c Prints, Gingham and Seersuckers, all 5c this week.
Fine Black Henrietta, silk finish, 90c, for 50c this week.
10c, 15c and 20c Dress Goods and a large lot of remnants, all to go at 5c this week.
New Parasols, \$1.75, for \$1.25; \$1.95 Parasols, for \$1.50 this week; \$2.50 Black Parasols at \$1.75 this week.
Ladies' Rubber Circulars, only 35c in stock, to be sold at 50c each; worth from \$1.50 to \$3.50.
\$1 White Lace Curtains, taped edges, for 55c a pair this week.
\$1.35 White Lace Curtains for \$1 this week.
\$1.75 White Lace Curtains for \$1.25 this week.
\$2.50 Lace Curtains will be sold at \$1.75 a set this week.
15c Art Muslins, fast colors, new patterns, only 10c this week.
White Quilts, \$1.25, at 75c each.
White Quilts \$1.50, at \$1, each, American goods.
\$1.75 White Quilts will be sold for \$1.25 each.
White Satin Damask Quilts, \$3.50, for \$1.95 each.
Ladies' Cotton Vests, 12½c, for 10c.
Ladies' 25c Cotton Vests, very fine, for 15c.
Ladies' Seamless Black Cotton Hose, 20c, for 12½c.
Men's Cotton Half Hose, 20c, for 12½c.
Table Linen, 60c, for 50c.
Table Linen, was 30c, now 20c.
Yard-wide Gingham, 12½c, for 10c.
No trouble to show you our goods. It's a pleasure even if you don't want to purchase.

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"August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been affected with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower. Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

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