

London Advertiser.FOUNDED IN 1863.
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The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.
LONDON AS AN EDUCATIONAL
CENTER.

The other day a well-to-do resident of a neighboring town, a retired professional man, came to London to make inquiry as to the educational facilities of the city. He told a friend, prominent in school matters here, that he had decided to locate in London or Toronto, but preferred London if his daughters could obtain equal educational advantages, including a university training.

This is not an isolated case. London's growth is largely due to the influx of families from these western counties, and what the city has to offer in an educational way is often a determining factor. London has a kindergarten system, excellent public, private and separate schools, the largest collegiate institute in the Province, and a university as the capstone. It is also a center of musical instruction. Its Medical School is second to none in the Dominion.

The project of a civic university has fallen through, but those who have kept the institution alive, and enabled the arts department to do much useful work, do not intend to abandon it. The University Senate has shown its faith in the future by deciding to enlarge and strengthen the faculty at once. A professor of classics and a professor of mathematics have been advertised for, and the chair of English and history will be filled temporarily to allow Dr. Tamblin to spend a year at Harvard. The university will have complete courses in everything but honor science, which is too costly to be thought of at present. The Ontario education department will be expected to encourage these efforts by recognizing the degrees of the university for specialists' certificates. The university authorities are aiming at a degree of efficiency which will leave the department no excuse for refusing to remedy what has been long felt to be a grievance.

The senate will not be narrowly denominational. Supporters of the university will have representation on the governing body, and needless to say, there will be no religious tests in the work of the institution. If it can be placed on a sound financial basis, the city of London will take a more commanding position in Western Ontario. The object appeals to civic pride, and to the zeal for higher education, which should be as pronounced in Canada as in the United States. The promoters of the movement should find a cordial response from the moneyed men of the community.

ELECTRICITY FOR POWER AND HEAT.

John Burns, the workmen's representative in the British Government, opening new electric works for the city of Brighton last week, gave an amusing account of the difficulty experienced, a quarter of a century ago, in getting the public to forsake the suburban horse cars and patronize the electric "trams." Mr. Burns is a mechanic, and with his own hands made the first electric car put on the lines in Great Britain. That was in 1881, and the croakers opposed to progress were even more pronounced than they now are. So great was the opposition to the new system that Mr. Burns had to take the dynamo and tram car down to the Crystal Palace exhibition grounds, and run the vehicle there for six months before the conservative British public could be induced to believe that electric traction was possible. People were even afraid to risk traveling in the car, and Mr. Burns had to get his sweetheart—now his wife—to go to the Crystal Palace, and act as a "decoy duck" for others. "That was only temporarily successful," said Mr. Burns, "and so I had to bring along the mother-in-law, and when a husband, a wife and a mother-in-law co-operate success is assured."

Mr. Burns, as an expert, says he has no fear for electric light, electric power, or electric traction. Nor have any who have made a study of the wonderful progress in the adaptation of electricity to the wants of man. Thirty years ago, electricity as a force to aid man in his daily life was scarcely in its infancy. The electric appliances at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia were but toys, and even in the early eighties of last century there were still eminent engineers ready to aver that there was no prospect of electricity being turned to account as a power for the propulsion of cars. The change since then has been phenomenal. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested on this continent in proof to the contrary, and every year some new use is found for the electrical current. Its use as a motor power for almost

every description of work has been proved, and where hydraulic power can be turned to account it can be supplied at so reasonable a cost as to greatly add to its usefulness in other directions. The Electric World, indeed, advises central stations to be on the outlook constantly for new business, and to keep a special eye on the possibility of turning an honest penny by using electricity for heat production. The policy of the gas companies is pointed to as far-sighted and worthy of imitation.

Instead of making rates to penalize the small consumer, they have favored him in most communities. They have made it possible, by persistent and liberal exploitation, for the small consumer to be introduced on an economic basis to all manner of gas-heating appliances, and they are getting ready to raid the motor business with small gas engines in a way that may before long be felt. The moral effect of this policy is at once felt throughout the community. A householder who finds that a gas range is cheaper than a coal range, and that a gas log is not to be despised as an occasional auxiliary heater, will generally not think it worth while to run an additional bill for electric lights; and he is an easily-made friend of the gas engine.

No doubt, owners of electric plants, as time goes on, will find it profitable to follow the example of the gas makers, and look for every possible additional source of revenue. Once show a householder that electric cooking apparatus and the like is wonderfully handy and reasonably cheap, and that as an auxiliary heater between seasons it is clean, non-smelling, and most adaptable to the wants of a family, and it will be kept in use, to the decided advantage of the producer.

Already electric radiators have been made to take the place of gas in such places as Ottawa, where cheap water power has been readily available for electric production, and bathrooms, bedrooms, and even sitting-rooms, have been heated in spring and autumn to much advantage, at a cost that, while yet high, is not prohibitive. Once let electricity be supplied at a cost to the consumer of anything like that now paid for gas, as a heater and a cooker, and the revenues of the central station will be vastly increased. The field for exploitation is worthy of serious effort, and will no doubt be looked after by enterprising controllers of electric plants. They can rely on the public being keen to test the merits of any system that will get rid of any heating agency that is less desirable from a hygienic point of view.

CAPE TO CAIRO.

Railway development in Canada is of so phenomenal a nature, and is likely to continue so, while the vast National Transcontinental Railway and its feeders are being constructed, that we are apt to overlook the great work being carried on in the construction of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway—that enterprise which will very soon provide a substantial railway system from north to south of the entire African continent. It is within the memory of many of our readers when the missionary-explorer, Livingstone, discovered the famous Victoria Falls, and to that great natural wonder the Cape-to-Cairo Railway was completed last year. Now the railway has been opened to Kafue River—a big stream, though doubtless very many Canadians have just heard of it. The bridge, which is the longest in South Africa, was completed in the record period of five months. It consists of thirteen spans of one hundred feet each, with pillars resting on a bed sixteen feet under the water. The Kafue River is 266 miles north of the Victoria Falls, and the distance from Cape Town is 1,908 miles. The railroad, however, is now at Broken Hill, 347 miles beyond the falls, the line having been pushed on simultaneously with the building of the bridge. At this rate, it will not be long till connection is had with the railway from Cairo, when the cry will be heard in that picturesque northern city, "All aboard for Cape Town!" This is a generation in which things are done.

The Ladies' Pictorial suggests that "diseases, diets and health resorts" should be placed on all menu cards as subjects not to be discussed during dinner.

As the Dominion Parliament will meet again early in November—the new arrangement—M. P.s and Senators now returning home will have barely time to harvest their crops and do their fall plowing, when they will be called back to the task of running the country.

The Canadian House of Commons, in the late session, sat exactly 87 days. Ordinarily, the House sits on five days of each week, but for the last fortnight it held sittings on Saturday also. Very much of the work of Parliament is done in committees, where some men work hard who say little in the House.

Under the new Ontario Act, the legal maximum speed of an automobile on country roads is fifteen miles an hour. Quite fast enough, yet some owners of these machines boast of making as

much as 40 miles an hour. The temptation is great, but so is the danger. The trouble will lie in bringing the charge home to the reckless.

The bank clearings of the city of London for the seven days ending July 12 were \$1,457,313, an increase of \$348,384 over the corresponding week last year. This is an indisputable proof of the city's progress.

That the choice of sites for the four new normal schools in Ontario has been determined by party reasons is very patent. Stratford is too near London. Chatham had the better claim. Hamilton is also too near Toronto, but the Ambitious City has been compensated for the loss of the Normal College. The eastern school should have gone to Kingston, the seat of a university, but that city has been punished for retaining a Liberal member. There is not so much objection to North Bay for the northern school. Educational interests in Eastern and Western Ontario, however, have been sacrificed to party pull.

IDENTIFIED.

[Cassell's Journal.]
"This," remarked Mr. Sothe, "is my photograph with my two French pupils. You recognize me, eh?"
"I think so," said Miss Cairns. "You are the one with the hat on, are you not?"

PROFITOUS.

[Christian Register.]
An English daily has the following advertisement: "Wanted—A gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees it will be profitable to the undertaker."

NOT CLOSED.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]
"Have they a family skeleton?"
"I should say so! You ought to see their daughter's elbow."

FAMILIAR WITH HIS HABITS.

[Somerville Journal.]
First Disconsolate Widow—Are you going to the medium's tonight to see if you can get a message from your husband?
Second Disconsolate Widow—No, it is not any use tonight. Saturday night was always the night when he went off to spend his salary.

A POOR OUTLOOK.

[Toronto Telegram.]
The Bastardo incident teaches two lessons.
The first is that the civil service is a poor market for youth and ability.
After 27 years in the employ of the Province, Mr. Bastardo goes out to speak, "on his head."
A career in the public service isolates a man from the opportunities open to youth and ability in the activities of private life.

Then when the civil servant has grown old in the routine of public office, a change of government either throws him out of his place or makes it a great favor if he is not thrown out.

LAWSON ON CHAMBERLAIN.

[Westminster Gazette.]
The late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in his best days in the House, was always saying good things. Mr. Chamberlain often came in for notice. Here is one of his observations concerning the right honorable gentleman:
"Certainly he (Mr. Chamberlain), has taken to very extraordinary courses lately. One hardly knows where to find him. He is like a farm-servant I heard of the other day, who did very extraordinary things. One day the farmer in whose service he was went into a barn and found that the man had hanged himself. Looking at him with astonishment, he said, 'I wonder what that man will do next!'"

MAKING SUITABLY APOLOGY.

[Chips.]
"It was very naughty of you to call grandpa a gouty old fossil. Now you say you're very sorry."
"Yes, ma, I'm very sorry grandpa is a gouty old fossil!"

THE LIMIT OF CONCEIT.

[Life.]
"Would you call Offenburger a conceited man?"
"Conceited? Why, when Offenburger has a headache he thinks its throbs are registered on the seismographs in Japan."

"HELLO!" "TICK-TACK."

[Hamilton Times.]
The C. P. R. has strung a copper wire between Winnipeg and Montreal, touching only Winnipeg and North Bay for its telegraph system, and transmits over it telegraph and telephone messages at the same time. The Winnipeg and Montreal telephone operators converse while the telegraph wires are sent without interruption. The distance is over 1,000 miles.

IS IT THAT FAR AWAY?

[Brantford Expositor.]
Galt is hesitating to make a five years' light and power contract with a private company that will interfere with the Niagara power scheme. From present prospects it will be five years before the Niagara municipal power deal shows results.

HER HERO.

[Cleveland Leader.]
"The man I marry," declared Miss Eldon, "must be capable of great self-sacrifice."
"Yes," murmured Miss Younger, "he'll have to be."

SIMPLE ENOUGH.

[Fileglobe Blatter.]
Summer Boarder (just arrived)—Why, when I was here last year there were three windmills, and now I see only one.
Landlord—Well, you see, there was not wind enough to keep all three going, so we took down two.

AHAI!

[Cleveland Leader.]
Mr. McShane (reading)—Great Scott! A camel can work for a week without drinking.
Mrs. McShane—Huh! And you can drink for a week without working.

DREYFUS' GREAT FIGHT FOR HONOR

Most Remarkable Intrigue of Modern Times.

ELEVEN YEARS TO G. T. JUSTICE

Tortured Mentally and Physically and Invited to Suicide, But Rose Superior to All.

Paris, July 13.—Alfred Dreyfus, captain of artillery in the French army, the martyr of the century, the man about whom was woven a web of forgery and hate, and who was condemned to a living death, is at last free, restored to his rightful place and his name cleansed of the stain which malicious conspirators endeavored to make permanent, although since the which he was wrongfully convicted publication of the evidence upon no one outside of France believed in his guilt.

In the modern history of civil and military jurisprudence there is no case to be compared with this; no case in which a prisoner, convicted upon fabrications, recognized as such by all who did not close their eyes and ears to the truth, have been so brutally treated, so exquisitely tortured, no case which has so involved the honor and integrity of the profession of arms and even implicated the justice of the tribunals of a great country.

Because of this case a savage race hatred was engendered; men were driven to suicide or exile; men of honor suffered humiliation and degradation; a distinguished advocate, Labori, narrowly escaped assassination, and the novelist, Zola, whose "I accuse" letter moved the French nation to the final act of justice, was expropriated. But at last the cold, common sense of the law has over-ridden the vicious emotion of the days of the Dreyfus trial, the suspicion, conjecture and supposition have been forever brushed aside, and the innocent captain who was sent to Devil's Island more than a decade ago is to come to his own.

In September, 1894, an intelligence department spy delivered to the French war-office a bordereau, or memorandum, which formed the basis of the prosecution of Captain Dreyfus. This writing indicated that some French soldier was disclosing army secrets to the Germans, and on October 15, 1894, Dreyfus was arrested on suspicion. The chronology of the case from the time until now is as follows:

Dec. 10, 1894—Trial by court-martial begins.

Jan. 5, 1895—Dreyfus degraded in public and sent to Devil's Island.

May 1, 1896—German attaché's postal card to Esterhazy discovered.

July 5, 1896—Colonel Picquart, of the intelligence bureau, investigates the postal card.

Nov. 18, 1896—Colonel Picquart is dismissed and sent to Tripoli; he is succeeded by Colonel Henry.

Oct. 28, 1897—Esterhazy's broker recognizes the handwriting of the bordereau as that of his client.

Jan. 13, 1898—Colonel Picquart is brought back from Tripoli.

Jan. 2, 1898—Trial of Esterhazy is ordered.

Jan. 11, 1898—Esterhazy is acquitted.

Jan. 12, 1898—Colonel Picquart is imprisoned.

Jan. 13, 1898—Zola writes his letter of accusation.

Jan. 18, 1898—Zola is tried, convicted and flees from France.

Aug. 30, 1898—Colonel Henry confesses his forgeries of anti-Dreyfus evidence, and the next day commits suicide or is murdered. He was found dead in his cell.

Sept. 9, 1898—Esterhazy leaves France.

Sept. 26, 1898—Dreyfus verdict referred to criminal section of the court of cassation.

Jan. 8, 1899—Quessnay de Beaupre resigns from court of cassation, charging the president of the court, Charles Loew, with partiality towards Dreyfus.

March 3, 1899—Bill referring Dreyfus' case to the whole court of cassation passes the Senate after having been passed by the House.

May 27, 1899—Ballot de Beaupre, president of the civil section of the court, recommends new trial.

July 1, 1899—Dreyfus returns to France for trial.

Aug. 7, 1899—Second trial of Dreyfus begins.

Sept. 9, 1899—Dreyfus is again convicted. He was pardoned a few days later, since which time he has been fighting for vindication.

The story of Dreyfus is the story of the highest type of moral courage—courage which sustained the man when he believed himself to have been deserted by the whole world, including his wife, for, not content with imprisoning and torturing his body, his jailors on the lonely island, hoping to deepen his despair, told him that even his wife had fallen him. Death would have been an easy solution of his trouble, and the way to it was made simple by those who had him in custody. Within his reach during the time he was caged like a beast or confined in the miserable hut under the sweltering sun was a revolver. His suicide would have saved "the honor of the army," and his enemies would have acclaimed his death as further proof of his guilt, but sustained by the sense of his innocence the man waited patiently.

The wild frenzy of indignation which caused him, when first arrested, and confined in the Cherche Midi prison, to act like a madman, upsetting everything in his cell, pacing its narrow limits until, overcome by fatigue, mental and physical, he sank exhausted on the bed, had subsided, leaving him a calm man, with but one purpose—that of conserving his energy and living until vindicated.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO**Greatest of All July Clearing Sales**

CENTER OF BARGAIN INTEREST TONIGHT.

Reductions which show that NOW and HERE are the time and place for you to buy. Read carefully the following:

500 yards American Organdy Muslins, 28 inches wide, beautiful sheer quality. In very neat floral designs, best colorings, absolutely fast. Regular 10c and 2½c yard, tonight 5c
25 pieces American Dimities and Organdies, flower, stripe and spot patterns (fast colors), worth regular 15c yard. Reduced for tonight's sale..... 10c

3 dozen Ladies' White Silk Waists of Jap Taffeta, made in full pleated styles. Sizes 32 to 42, worth \$2.50, tonight... \$1.25
20 only Boys' Best Suits of heavy print and galatea, light and dark colors, Buster Brown and blouse styles. Sizes for boys 3 to 8 years, worth regular 65c, on sale tonight..... 48c

1 table of Colored Dress Goods, worth 35c, 40c and 45c, to be cleared tonight at 121-2 per yard.....

25 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 and 3½ yards long, beautiful designs, overlocked edges. Worth regular 75c, on sale tonight for..... 57c

50 dozen Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs with hemstitched border. Worth 5c each, on sale tonight 3 for..... 25c

100 dozen Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs ¼ and ½ yd hem. Worth 5c, special tonight, each..... 5c

10 dozen Embroidered Buster Brown and Peter Pan Collars for ladies and children, worth 35c, 40c and 45c. Choice tonight, for..... 25c only.....

20 pieces French Veiling in black and black and gray, 18 inches wide, worth regular 35c, 40c and 50c. All one price tonight..... 19c

1 table Cambric Embroideries and Insertions, worth 10c and 15c, tonight..... 5c

1 table Cambric and Lawn Embroideries, worth regular 15c and 25c per yard. On sale tonight for only..... 10c

1,000 yards Mosquito Netting, worth 5c per yard, for..... 3c

New Cravenette Rainproof Cloths for ladies' coats, 60 inches wide. In colors of olive, castor, fawn and oxford. On sale at only per yard..... \$1.00

20 bolts Taffeta Neck Ribbons, 3 inches wide, worth 20c per yard. Tonight 15c for.....

15 bolts Fancy Dresden Ribbon for collars. Usual price 12½c, reduced for tonight..... 10c

Chiffon Taffeta Neck Ribbon, 6 inches wide, in colors brown, pink, white, red, reseda and navy. Worth 30c, tonight..... 25c

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, black, white and assorted mode shades. On sale at per pair..... 25c

38 Spring Roller Window Shades, color cream and green, complete with brackets and ring. Regular 35c, on sale tonight for only..... 29c

8 rolls Cotton Warp Japanese Matting, full yard wide, reversible, green, blue and red and plain grounds. Regular 30c per yard, tonight for only..... 19c

375 yards of Ingrain and All-Wool Carpet, full yard wide, in handsome color combinations of green and red, blue, cream and terracotta. Regular 75c per yard, on sale tonight, for..... 471-2c

10 gross Mohair Shoe Laces, regular 3c per pair, on sale tonight at 5 pairs for... 5c

White Rose Toilet Soap, very large cake, on sale at per cake..... 5c

Large bar Castile Soap (shell brand), usual 20c per bar, on sale tonight for only..... 10c

10 doz. Ladies' White Lawn Waists in four very pretty styles, fronts of insertion, embroidery, lace and hemstitched tucks, bands and short sleeves, (all sizes). You'd guess the price \$1.50. Tonight they are on sale for only..... 98c

About a dozen styles of Pretty White Lawn Blouses with insertion and hemstitched tucks (all sizes). Regular price \$1.00 each. Tonight for..... 75c

Arrived in time—2 dozen very handsome White Blouses of very sheer India linen, made square neck style, trimmed with clusters of fine tucks and insertion, short sleeves. Marked for tonight's sale..... \$2.25

25 dozen sets New Beauty Pins, in newest American styles, usual 15c per set, tonight..... 10c

Frilling for Baby Bonnets 2½ inches wide, 2 very pretty styles at per yard..... 25c

Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests, trimmed with hand-made crochet edging, short sleeves and sleeveless. Regular 50c on sale tonight, for..... 39c

Ladies' Egyptian Cotton Vests, fine ribbed, lace trimmed necks. Worth 25c, reduced to only..... 19c

30 dozen Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests in ¼ sleeve and sleeveless style, at each..... 10c

25 dozen Ladies' Vests (unbleached) fine rib, good quality, at each..... 5c

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose in black and tan, full fashioned, lace fronts and drop stitch at per pair..... 25c, 35c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

SWIMMING.
BREAKS RECORD.
Nottingham, England, July 14.—The 100 yards amateur swimming match for the championship of the world was won by C. M. Daniels, American, who completed the distance in 58 3-5 seconds, beating the record by two-fifths of a second. Cecil Healy, the amateur champion of Australia, was second, and J. H. Derbyshire, of Manchester, third.

LACROSSE.
DUTTON WINS AGAIN.
Dutton, July 13.—A large crowd witnessed the local team defeat West Lorne for the second time this season in an exciting game this afternoon. West Lorne, assisted by Stewart and Cadman, two of "Dad" Lyons' speedy Saints, came down to win. Duncanson was on the slab for the locals and was never in better shape, striking out 14 men and allowing but six scattered hits. The locals hammered Neal practically at will, Shaddock hitting out a home run over the right field fence at an opportune time. The score:

West Lorne 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 4
Dutton 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 4 4
Batteries—Neal and Clarke; Duncanson and Lettich. Umpire "Bang" Davis, Ridgeway. Attendance, 1,000.

PORT ELGIN WINS.
Port Elgin, July 13.—In the North Bruce League lacrosse match between Chesley and Port Elgin, played here today, it resulted in a score of 4 goals to 2 in favor of Port Elgin.

LIGHTNING KILLS PICNICKER.
St. John, N. B., July 13.—Ludlow Nace, 30 years of age, was struck by lightning last night and instantly killed. He was one of a crowd watching the dancers at an Orange picnic at Westford. Deceased was a widower. Several others in the hall were stunned by the lightning. The storm was an unusually severe one, and several buildings in St. John and vicinity were struck and more or less damaged.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

The name of a piano does not make it good. It is the merit of the instrument itself that should sustain its good name from year to year. But quite often a good name is procured by deceptive advertising, or possibly an instrument, at one time a leader, might still continue to flourish on the old reputation, the present production being quite a back number. There is a chance for you to be deceived, so don't buy a piano while prejudiced to all others. Be of FREE MIND. Take a look around. Call at our modern piano parlors and let us explain one of our VERTIGRAND NEWCOMBES, positively EQUAL TO A BABY GRAND IN QUALITY OF TONE and the latest achievement in the piano world.

Hewers' Music EmporiumPiano Tuning. 226 DUNDAS ST., LONDON. Phone 2043
The Artistic, World Renowned, World Crowned, Gold Medal Doherty Organs Always in Stock.

Insurance came from medieval Italy. It was the practice of a company supplying an army to require a guarantee from the state against the loss of ships. But this was soon abandoned because damages had been collected for sunken ships too worthless to float.

It is believed to date from the sixteenth century, and at that time it was known in Florence. The Romans did not know insurance. The nearest they came to

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