The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. (OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, perannum..... JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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LONDON, . . CANADA. God's in His heaven, All's right with the world.

London, Wednesday, July 26.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA, with all its attractions, has no song birds. Would it not be possible to acclimatize the lark in the Pacific Province?

SIR CHARLES TUPPER is alleged to be coming to Canada on private business. That may be so, but he will upset all his precedents if he comes at his private expense. The Canadian taxpayer is ever called upon to pay his income tax and his bill for pleasure garden amusements.

Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Govern ment engineer, months ago told Mr. Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals, that the engineer in charge of the Curran Bridge at Montreal attributed the extraordinary cost to "political interference."
It will be interesting to know who the meddler was, and how much toll he col-

disappear and the cataract will be transformed into rapids. Ultimately they will reach the lake, which will be partially drained, and the Falls will then be located between Lake Eric and Lake Huron. The time, indeed, may come when our line of magnificent lakes will have almost dissappeared. No doubt, but as the wearing away process will take at least thousands of years, it is not likely that the hackmen will soon be induced by these declarations to come up to the Lime Kilns and await

THE United States silver question is a simple business matter. The output of eilver has more than doubled, and the price has naturally fallen nearly one half. In the absence of increased demand to hold up the price in face of an immense increase in production, how was it possible to keep up the price of silver? As well expect the Government to keep up the price of wheat, or of corn, or of beef, in face of a surplus of those products. Nor is it possible for a Government to say that one man shall take 60 cents worth of silver in exchange for \$1 worth of work without robbing the man who is compelled to take the debased currency as payment for his labor. Thus workingmen have a decided interest in th silver question.

RESIDENTS of Brooklyn are up in arms against an unnecessary duplication of electric lines. They protest in the strongest possible terms against putting troller lines on neighboring streets, thus menacing the lives of residents, and especially of children. What would the Brooklynites say if they lived in London and had it seriously proposed to put a line of trolley cars on a street so near the present ample service on Dundas street as is Queen's ? Once for all, the aldermen would if they were to tell Col. Clark that neither he nor anyone else can get a franchise to lay tracks on any street lying side by side with streets already occupied by street street railway tracks. Any new line of street railway opened up, whether by the old company or a new company, should be placed so as to add to the convenience of that portion of the public not already served. Queen's avenue and streets closely intersecting. Dunday attact. railway tracks. Any new line of street intersecting Dundas street are already well served.

CENSUS COMMISSIONER JOHNSON an nounces that there are 10,480 churches in Ganada. Nearly 32 per cent, of these belong to the Methodists, 17 per cent, to the Presbyterians, 17 per cent. to the Roman Catholics, 16 per cent. to the Church of England, 12 per cent. to the Baptists and 6 per cent. to all other denominations. Dur ing ten years the Baptists have increased the number of their churches by 324, the Catholics by 299, the Church of England by 415, the Methodists by 322 and the Presby cerians by 411. During the past ten years the Church of England appears to have been the most active in providing places of worship for the people. The Presbyterians come next, the Baptists third, the Metho dists fourth and the Catholics last. These official figures should be compared with the ceturn of the religions of the people, as shown in the first volume of the census. There it is shown that the proportion of the leading denomination in 1881 and 189

toman Catholics

No monetary inducement was held out to the enumerators to discover churches, as was the case with "industrial establishments," and it is therefore contended that

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OLD WORLD CRISIS.

The trouble between France and Siam n which Great Britain is vitally interes ed, has now reached an acute stage. Siam is not a strong kingdom, though its population is nearly double that of Canada, and though under recent sovereigns it has made considerable progress. Lying east of it and across the Mekong River is the Empire of Anam. Thirty years ago, a number of French missionaries were murdered by the Anamese, and the French Government promptly made their slaughter a pretext for declaring war against the Asiatic Kingdom. For four years the conflict was kept up and resulted in France acquiring considerable territory lying near the mouth nd bordering the east shore of the Mekong

From this Anamese territory, some French soldiery recently trespassed on Siamese lands. There was a conflict, and several persons were killed on each side. Once more the opportunity of the French had come. They demanded a large sum of money as indemnity for the killing of French subjects, and they further gave the Siamese 48 hours in which to assign to France 95,000 square miles of their terri-tory for the future use of the republic. The Siamese King appealed to China and to Great Britain, neighbors and friends. The Chinese move slowly, and though it is naturally suggested that they favor Siam it is not known whether they are prepared to actively aid that kingdom as against France. The Siamese have offered the French to compromise the claims. It is a liberal offer, being the payment of the large in-demnity demanded and the giving up of one-half the territory asked for by France. This offer the French authorities refuse and they are now preparing, by warlike methods, to enforce their full demands. If the Siamese are left to fight their own battles, no one seems to doubt the outcome of the struggle: the weaker power must go

o the wall. But it is said that the British Governent have strong objections to the French acquiring additional territory in the Asiatic peninsula. The British have two reasons for so objecting: On the one hand, British ships and British merchants AT CHAUTAUQUA, Senator Edwards has now hold the overwhelming proportion of the trade of Siam, and the will come when Niagara Falls will entirely absorption of the territory by France would certainly result in the diversion of a large proportion of that commerce to the republic. On the other hand, the British are opposed to French territorial aggrandizement because the absorption will bring the republic into the sphere of action of the British, who have vast territorial interests, some of them, as in Burmah, but recently

No sensible man will deny that the big European nations, without exception, are Suropean nations, without exception, ac-disposed to acquire and control just as much territory as they can lay their hands on. They all have their pretexts for their action, but it comes down to the simple act that each and every one of them are oking after new openings for buying and selling, for operating agricultural lands, mines and fisheries. This being conceeded, it must be difficult for any ne nation to formulate opposition against

the gobbling propensities of its neigh-bor. When Russia was driving back the robber tribes of Central Asia, and was setting up at least an improved system of government, there was a clamor in Great Britain against the Liberal Government of the day because it would not de clare war against the Czar. And so it has been whensoever another nation has gone into the land-acquiring business. But as Great Britain every now and again absorb a foreign country, it is hard for a British statesman to keep a straight face when he resolves to protest against his neighbors following suit. If civilized government and freedom to trade could be guaranteed in every one of these acquired countries the question of who rules them would be of far less importance. But after all is said and done, there still remains the morality of the procedure which results in a professedly civilized nation taking forcible possession of a country not so far ad-Missionaries have been sent to Siam to teach the natives the Christian eligion. What are they to say to these people when they ask for an explanation of the Eighth Commandment and of the

NO SECRET SESSIONS.

Though Ald. Coo has not taken exception o the report of the main facts regarding the recent secret meeting of the London City Council, he asserts that the tenor of his remarks were misconstrued by the inormants of the A DVERTISER reporter.

It necessarily follows that a reporter canot do his work as satisfactorily as could be desired when the representatives of the people resolve to conduct public business in Star Chamber.

The one excuse which the aldermen have for drumming out the reporters from so many of their meetings is that something nay be said or done in the council chamber that would be against the public interest. Let us take the secret session of last Saturday evening as an example, reporters were put out when question of whether or not street railway company should be supplied with blocks to pave the line on supplied with blocks to pave the line on Dundas street, in accordance with the bylaw, came up. Was there any necessity for depriving the newspaper representatives of the opportunity to represent to the public the condition of affairs with regard to the squabble? Either the street railway company is or is not entitled to the materials. The mayor had already told the company that it could not have the blocks unconditionally. Why should there be any secrecy about the letters that passed between the civic authorities and the company, or about the opinions of the people's

representatives thereanent?

But even if things were said and done the figures given regarding the number of places of worship are more likelyto be time not be chronicled in the press, it is

men should have the right to dietate to experienced newspaper men what should or should not be published. Those who manage the newspapers are just as ready to look after the welfare of the public as the advocates of the "keep dark" system f conducting public business, and truth to ell are more likely to suffer loss by any injudicious exposure of the "city's hand"

than are the advocates of the Star Chamber. It has been abundantly made evident that the main facts of what occurs at these secret gatherings find their way to the newspapers in any case. And as the system of conducting public affairs in private is absolutely indefensible, it is to be hoped that the aldermen will at once reach a resolution to do their business in the open and rely on the press giving fair play to all

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

Babyland for August tells about a good many things that baby will enjoy, but "Baby Graywing's Fright" and "What "Baby Graywing's Fright" and "What Babykins Thought About the Camel" will prove as charming, no doubt, as the naughty mouse who carried off Baby's money, and the sewing circle composed of babies, who will not tell their secret. This dainty little magazine is sure always to captivate both Baby and Mamma. Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

Among the most noteworthy Magazine articles of the year will be three papers written and illustrated by Edwin Lord written and illustrated by Edwin Lord Weeks, and describing the journey from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf, on which Theodore Child lost his life. The first will appear in the Ootober Harper's Magazine, and will be called "From Trebizond to Tabreez by Caravan." The text is made up from Mr. Weeks's dairy, and the illustrations, painted from sketches made along the way, are unusually strong and suggestive. way, are unusually strong and suggestive.

Among notable decorations in London on the day of the royal wedding were those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The handsome offices of the company facing the approach to London Bridge bore appro-The handsome effices of the company racing the approach to London Bridge bore appropriate devices with these mottoes:—"The Empire's Greatest Railway greets the Empire's Salior Prince," and Canada's Imperial Highway Greets the Duke and his Bride." The offices of the company formed a meeting-place for a number of Canadians who assembled to witness the procession, and in the evening were the center of brilliant illuminations which attracted purch attention. much attention.

In some villages in Japan robbers are tried and convicted by ballot. Whenever a robbery is committed, the ruler of the hamrobbery is committed, the ruler of the hamlet summonses the entire male population
and requests them to write on a slip of
paper the name of the person they suspect
as having committed the crime. The one
receiving the largest number of ballots is
declared duly "elected," and is accordingly
hung. This system, like all others, has its
peculiar advantages. It insures the punishment of somebody for every robbery committed. Of course, they may not "elect"
the guilty person, but dispose of some other
character equally as bad.

1n the last issue of the Canadian Methdist Quarterly an editorial declaration on conomic topics deals with the tariff in the economic topics deals with the tariff in the following vigorous way: "If there is one thing that the State should under no consideration interfere with, unless under the most extraordinary exigencies, it is the excrise of the individual of his common sense. When a man seeks oil, coal, food, clothing, surely he shall have a right to say where he shall obtain these as his best jugdment dictates; and laws imposed to drive people from fertility, that make it a crime to resort to abundance, should never find a place on the statute book of a nation. And this condition the Mosaic economy strictly observed. No line of pickets surrounded Palestine to prevent the Jew going to Egypt for corn, or to Ph centeria for cedar."

The contents of late numbers of the and contents of late fidules of the Living Age exhibit the usual wide range of subjects and nice discrimination in their selection, characteristic of this leading eclectic magazine. Foremost in value and interest is an article entitled "Literary Discoveries in Egypt." The land of Egypt is ever of deepest interest: around its name cluster memories of by-gone ages, and from its bosom are drawn from time to time, literary treasures of untold value. The article to which we have called attention gives a full account of numerous clay tablets, some of them made of Nile mud, covered with cunciform inscriptions, uncarthed within a few years at Tell el-Amarna, and which prove to be a correspondence between certain kings of Egypt who lived in the fitteenth century B. C., and their contemporaries and dependents. From these letters the reader will gain a fair insight into the social life of that time in Syria, Babylon and Palestine. Prominent articles of the issues of the present month are "The Chatham Islands and Their Story," by Henry O. Forbes; "Aspects of Tennyson. Tennyson as a Nature-Poet," by Theodore Watts; "Our First Ambassadors to Russia," by Julian Corbett; "Fontainelbeau" and "St. William of Norwich," by Augustus Jesopp. Scarcely second to those in laterate are many others notably "The Journal to Stella," by Austin Dobson; "The Influence of Climate on Race," by J. W. Fortesdue; "Is the Universe Infinite," by Sir Robert Ball; "Addiscombe: The East India Company's Military College," by W. Broadfoot; "Some Thoughts on Pascal," "A Walk in Alexandria," by Alrode E. P. Ramund Dowling; and "Romance of the National Gallery," by Emily Constance Cook. These numbers contain also some good short stories and poetry. The subscription price of The Living Age is §8 a year, postpaid. A specimen copy may be hand by sending 15 cents to Littell & Co., Publishers, Boeton, Mass. Living Age exhibit the usual wide range of subjects and nice discrimination in their Publishers, Boston, Mass

A Runaway Engine.

Houston, Tex., July 25.—An engine escaped from the yards of the Southern Pacific Railway here last night without engineer or fireman, and went east at a terrific rate. It crashed into the rear end of a freight train going in the same direction and smashed three cars. Conductor Harrison and Brakeman Warren were killed.

Smuggling Chinamen.

Smuggling Chinamen. New York, July 25.—The Government has begun an investigation into the immigration of Chinese at this port. Extensive frauds are charged in the administrating of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and hundreds of Chinamen are alleged to have been smuggled in on fraudulent certificates of genuine certificates.

But even if things were said and done that, in the public interest, should for the time not be chronicled in the press, it is not in the public interest that the alder-

THE OPEN FORUM.

Mospital Trust Affairs.

To the Editor of the Adventusen:
Allow me a small space in your paper to lay before the public a matter which, thanch at first sight may appear to be Allow me a small space in your paper to lay before the public a matter which, though at first sight may appear to be somewhat of a personal nature, yet I think it contains that share of public concern which entitles it to receive an explanation from those interested, that will either clear their skirts from responsibility for their existence, or leave them and their actions to be publicly criticised by an ever-watchful electorate. I refer to the Hospital Trust and the work that has already been done, or has yet to be done on that institution, in the way of cleaning up. A year ago, public tenders were advertised for certain work necessary to be done (viz., spainting and kalsomining) fin the City Hospital; on opening the tenders the contract was awarded to Mr. Geo. Howe, his being the lowest tender. With this I find no fault, as it is the proper course to pursue, providing always the parties to whom the contract is awarded are responsible, which was the case in this instance. Some things have been whispered sround in reference to certain proceedings in connection with this contract, which involves the name of one of the people's representatives on the Trust, in the way of supplying material for the job; but, I suppose, it is taken for granted that a contractor has the right to buy or order where he pleases. Providing that all went right last year, how do we find the work being done at this time? First, no tenders were invited for the work, the matter being of so much importance, in a financial way, to the chairman, that he the matter being of so much importance, in a financial way, to the chairman, that he has the contractor of the previous year has the contractor of the previous year installed in the same position again without that, which is always conceded to be a right of a ratepayer, the opportunity of tendering for public work. You may say, Mr. Editor, what has this to do with the public? I will tell you. When a citizen has been elected to a public position his first duty should be to have all his acts conform to the trust that has been placed in him, so that they will be above suspicion; is this the case with the chairman of the Hospital Trust? I will leave the public to judge. When they know in the first place that the person to whom he has given the work

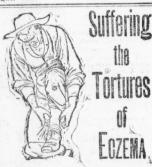
the case with the chairman of the Respitation Trust? I will leave the public to judge. When they know in the first place that the person to whom he has given the work deals extensively with him for the material tequired for such work, and second, that the greater portion of the material used on the work was and is supplied by him, the chairman, and, last, but not least, when a job is let for which the public treasury is called to pay, and the price realized for the same is out of all proportions to any contract price, it goes to show one of two things, that the party who is responsible either is satisfied because he is reaping when he has not sown, or otherwise he is not a proper person to be placed in a position of the kind, as the public interests are not taken into consideration at all. Once more, Mr. Editor: In to-day's issue of your paper we see a report of more nice work on the same lines as I have just described in the way of a so-called estimate, not a tender of a public nature, O no. There are none other to be Editor: In to-day's issue of your paper we see a report of more nice work on the same lines as I have just described in the way of a so-called estimate, not a tender of a public nature, O no. There are none other to be invited to the feast, or rather the game of grab on the public purse, but just the favored one (and the other one of course), so an estimate is put in for to paint certain work outside the hospital building, the price being \$225. This was considered a fair price, so it was said, by whom I do not know, except the only real authority on such mattere; and as he is an interested party, cortainly anything in the way of a price would be considered (as the report says) a fair estimate. But aside from the contention of this or that being fair, I say it without regard to the consequences, that it is a shame and disgrace that these servants of the people are not oftener shown up in their true colors, instead of being allowed to abuse the privileges which can only be through the people, and using them in sustaining a selfish, greedy system to their own benefit, and, as I am interested insofar that I have my living to get in pursuance of my occapation in this, my native city, I for one am not going to quietly look on and have my rights trampled upon without at least saying a word in their defense. I could have gone into this matter more fully, but think I have trespassed enough on your columns, and will conclude by saying there are one or two other affairs of a public nature similar to this that it may fall to my lot to say a few words about, but for the present I thank you, Mr. Editor, for this space, and sign myself, yours respectfully, JAMES Lucas, painter, etc., 554 Princess

London, July 22, 1893.
P. S.—I could have obtained a score of signatures to this of those in the trade had I so desired.

J. L.

space, and sign myself, yours respectfully, JAMES LUCAS, painter, etc., 554 Princess

Mitchell and Corbett Will Fight. CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—In an interview here last night in regard to the coming Mitchell-Corbett fight Manager Brady said the Coney Island purse had secured Mitchell's signature, which meant the



And yet lives in ignorance of the fact that a single application of the CUTICURA REME-DIES, will, in the majority of cases, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA Works Wonders, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded.

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