

## London Advertiser.

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London, Wednesday, June 24.

## Looking Toward Canada.

The great movement of population to Canada, the overflowing prosperity of this country, and Chamberlain's new fiscal programme have combined to focus the attention of the American press on the Dominion.

The Boston Advertiser says that the number of wheat farms in Canada is being increased at the rate of 10,000 per year and estimates that within a year or so the Dominion will be able to supply England with all the wheat that country needs. The Cleveland Plaindealer remarks that "if this is even approximately true it is apparent how vitally the success or failure of Chamberlain's scheme will affect the United States." The Plaindealer attaches great importance to the coming conference of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, at Montreal.

The Chicago-Record Herald points out that Canada is making preparations for an exhibit at the St. Louis Exhibition, which will eclipse all her previous efforts in this direction. "This is significant," says the Record-Herald, "not only of the remarkable industrial prosperity now enjoyed by the Canadians, but of the very cordial relation now existing between the Dominion Government and the United States." Our Chicago contemporary adds this appreciative comment:

"While there is no perceptible growth of annexation sentiment in the Dominion, there is manifest an increasing desire to encourage closer commercial relations with this country. It is only recently that Americans have awakened to the fact that Canada is one of our greatest customers, ranking third in the matter of imports from this country. Great Britain ranks first and Germany second. During the year ending June 30, 1902, Canada's imports from the United States were valued at \$103,755,021, nearly twice as much as France bought from us during the same period."

"The area of Canada is 3,622,946 square miles, or about equal to that of the United States with Alaska included. Her annual revenues amount to \$2,514,701, while her fisheries alone in 1900 were valued at \$2,557,633. "Canada is especially desirous of impressing the people of this country at this time with her attractions and resources in order that it may be able to attract American immigration into the Canadian Northwest. It is the belief of many Canadian statesmen that the development of that country's wealth and industrial resources depends largely upon American immigration and American capital and enterprise."

The Chicago Tribune is much impressed by the Grand Trunk Pacific project, which it says will open 300,000-000 acres of land, good for farming or grazing purposes. This is more than one-third of the entire farming acreage of the United States in 1900. The Tribune says that if the value of the wheat and cattle is not overestimated the Dominion needs only a larger population to become a formidable rival of the United States in the industry of feeding the world. It sees no cause for alarm in this prospect, and thinks it would be a good thing if some of the excessive immigration to the United States were diverted to Canada to cultivate her untitled fields.

"Canada has the boundless areas which the landless millions of Europe should be glad to settle upon. They will be happier there than they will be in the crowded American cities, where the demand for their unskilled labor will cease and plunge them in distress when a depression in business comes. If all the cultivable lands of Canada were to be occupied at once, surplus American food products would not command so high a price as they do now, but there will be no immediate occupation, and while the Canadian lands are being gradually settled on, the food requirements of the world will be increasing. All who are concerned about the problem of a future food supply for the human race should take comfort in the fact that there are vast areas of cultivable land yet untouched by the plow. It does not make much difference whether the lands are in North and South America, Asia, or Africa, so long as they can be utilized for the production of food."

The New York Post, which always handles Canadian topics in a friendly spirit, devoted its leading editorial on Monday to the Canadian political situation, in its relation to Chamberlain's tariff-tariff policy. The Canadian Conservatives, says the Post, are the most vociferous friends of the Chamberlain idea, but the least valuable, as they are working primarily for their pet programme of increased tariffs and bounties. The Post professes to think that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would prefer the immediate good of a fair treaty with the United States to the "doubtful and remote advantages of Imperial federation." On this assumption the Post argues that it would be easy for the Joint High Commission, should it be convened this summer, to reach a basis for a reciprocity treaty. Canada and the United States have every reason to adjust their relations before the Canadian tariff policy is "hopelessly warped by the Imperial idea." The Post remarks on the growth of the sentiment of independ-

ence in Canada—an aspiration, it admits, fully in accord with loyalty to England. Except for the rather ornamental presence of a Governor-General appointed by the Crown, and the control of her foreign relations from Downing street, Canada is independent, and there are signs that she will soon assert her diplomatic independence also and negotiate directly with other nations. The Post thinks that the sentiment of nationality furnishes the best guarantee that Canada "will neither commit herself headlong to Mr. Chamberlain's impressionistic finance, nor yet refuse when the occasion offers, to enter into mutually advantageous trade arrangements with her nearest neighbor and prospective best customer."

The Post is mistaken in thinking there is any anxiety on the part of the Government or people of Canada, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States. The Canadian attitude is one of indifference, just as the attitude of the Washington Government seems to be. The reason is that both countries are enjoying such prosperity, that the question of foreign markets is not so imperative as it has been and will be again in a period of depression; and there is a reluctance at Ottawa and Washington to reopen the tariff question, on the principle of letting well enough alone. The Post's argument is significant of a growing feeling in the United States that it would be the part of statesmanship to head off the Chamberlain deal with this country. Canada can afford to wait and watch developments in both Great Britain and the United States.

## The Irish Land Bill.

The intelligence that the Nationalists and the British Government have compromised their differences over a vital section of the Irish Land Bill will be received with satisfaction by Canadians, and all who have an interest in strengthening the internal relations of the Empire. The contentious clause was one which regulated the price at which land may be sold under the terms of the act. The Nationalists argued that a tenant and a landlord should be free to make their own terms; but the British taxpayer is a third party to the bargain. Besides advancing the purchase money as a loan, he has to make up, as a free gift, the difference between what the landlord will consent to take and what the tenant can afford to give. The British Government had this to consider, and in the bill endeavored to fix the margin for the British taxpayer should become liable. The Government might carry the bill, its original form, over the heads of the Nationalists, but this would be a great calamity. It would defeat the great purpose of the act—the conciliation of Ireland. An opportunity, which might not recur in this generation, to win the goodwill of the Irish people, would be lost if the measure were to come into operation without the sanction of the Nationalist party. It is not improbable that Mr. King has exerted his influence to bring about a settlement. The passing of the act, in a form acceptable to Ireland, would lend great credit to his appealing visit, and would assure him a fervent welcome from the warm-hearted Irish people.

The late Major Pond was a genius. No one but a genius could manage geniuses as well as he did.

Having blamed Mr. McEvoy for the mutilation of the Crossin ledger, Gamery may yet discover that Chancellor Boyd doctored the deposit slips.

With Gamery in the Legislative Assembly and Gourlay in the House of Commons, we are in no position to fear at the circus features of American politics.

"Those who like to make a hero of Mr. Gamery," says the Woodstock Express, independent Conservative, "may have good reason for doing so; for our own part a few candid words explaining the mutilation of the piano company's books, and the juggling of the deposit slips would be of more importance than all the abuse he could heap upon either the Government or the bench."

Dr. Lorenz, the Austrian surgeon, was entertained at Ottawa yesterday, and told an audience that the idea was entertained in Central Europe that Canada was a bleak ice-bound country, where the wolves, foxes and bears. He found it a lovely country, with luxuriant and beautiful vegetation and foliage, and fine men and women for inhabitants. Lorenz is truly a great man.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "The St. Louis building or which it contemplates building on the country's northern border are few and feeble, compared with those which England, on Canada's southern line." The only fortified places in Canada are Quebec, Halifax and Esquimaux, the latter two being British naval bases. The Globe-Democrat is dreaming.

The difficulties in which the United States shipbuilding trust finds itself are an education in trust financing. It transpires that Charles M. Schwab, the steel king, said the Bethlehem Steel works to this trust at a valuation of \$40,000,000, whereas the works cost only \$12,000,000. Other works were also taken into the trust at an inflated valuation. The trust issued stock on the basis of these swollen appraisements, but finding it could not earn dividends, is now trying to reduce its capitalization by pumping out the water. The New York Journal of Commerce recently made a compilation showing that out of a total of

\$2,414,282,000 of the common stock of various listed industrial corporations \$1,208,815,000, or 50 per cent, of the stock has paid no dividends; dividends have been suspended on a fraction over 3 per cent of the stock, and dividends, satisfactory and unsatisfactory, are being paid on 46.8 per cent of the stock issued by these concerns. Out of a total of \$1,537,048,947 of preferred stock, 15 per cent has paid no dividends, and dividends have been suspended on 6.4 per cent.

## In the Expert Class.

[Woodstock Express.]  
The Speaker of the Legislature has ruled that it is unconstitutional for a member to call Mr. Gamery "a common liar." Mr. Speaker is right. If Gamery is a liar at all, he is far from being a common liar.

## All Ossipus Are Bad.

[Baltimore News.]  
"Dey am two kinds ob gossips," said Charcoal Eph in one of his analytical moods, "an' dey am de kin' dat tells mo' dan dey knows about you, and de kin' dat knows mo' dan de tells; an' dey am bofe dangerous, Mistah Jackson."

## A Tramp Cure.

[Kingston Whig.]  
In every town and city there should be the stone-heap, the wood-pile, or the road-scraper, on which the tramp should be invited to concentrate his attention, or go hungry, or with a meal a day, or with bread and water. Kingston some years ago proposed to deal heroically with the tramp, and the very thought of it rid the city of his presence for many a long day.

## Gratitude.

[Philadelphia Press.]  
Mrs. Hauske—Suppose, I should give you a nice dinner today, what return would you make?  
Hungry Higgins—Well, ma'am, if I liked yer cooking I'd return just as often as I could ma'am.

## A Needed Angel.

[Coleridge.]  
Why need I, Louis, ask?  
How glad I am to see you here,  
A lovely convalescent,  
Risen from the bed of pain and fear,  
And feverish heat incessant.  
The sunny showers, the dappled sky,  
The little birds that warble high,  
Their vernal loves, and their sweet song,  
Will better welcome you than I  
With their sweet influencing.

Believe me, while in bed you lay,  
Your danger taxed me to pray:  
You made us grow devout,  
Each eye looked up and seemed to say:  
How can we do without her?  
Besides, what vexed us worse, we knew,  
They have no place for such as you  
In the place where you were going:  
This world has angels too few,  
And heaven is overflowing!

## Can't Let Go.

[Bradford Expositor.]  
The position of the Opposition in the Gamey business is painfully analogous to that of the rash Irishman, who had climbed a tree in pursuit of a small but irate wildcat. His friend, awaiting him below, heard in dismay the uproar of a fierce combat. "Pat," he shouted, "will I come up and help you catch him?" Above the crash of breaking branches came a groan and then a cry, "O, heaven's sake, come up and help me let him go!" That is the trouble of the Opposition. They were too ready to take hold of some of the charges, and now they are doing a great deal of work to get out of them.

## An Imaginative Man.

[Punch.]  
Gushing round Lady (to Mr. Dunk, who has just returned from Rome) they say, Mr. Dunk, that when one sets foot in Rome for the first time, one experiences a profound feeling of awe. The chaos of ruined granite, the magnificent associations, seem too much for one to grasp. Tell me, Mr. Dunk, what did you think of it all?  
Mr. Dunk (deliberately, after considering awhile)—Very nice!

New York has the largest apartment house in the world, in the Avenue. It is seventeen stories high, and has five floors in it, and the building alone cost \$4,000,000.

The New York Public Library has placed on exhibition at the Lenox building, Fifth avenue, a collection of manuscripts, maps, books and engravings illustrating the history of New York under the Dutch.



Do you have a feeling of undue fullness in the stomach, belchings, or sour or bitter risings? These are but a few of the symptoms of the diseased stomach. The worst thing which can be done for the stomach in such a case is to take some tablet or powder which merely gives temporary relief from discomfort. The best thing to do is to begin the cure of the disease by beginning the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and puts the body in a condition of vigorous health.

"I was troubled a long time with dyspepsia, and the complications which attend it. I tried all kinds of medicine, but it did not do me any good. I was told to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I took four bottles, and now I can eat anything I want and it does not hurt me. I have not been ill a day since I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and I have not taken any medicine in twelve months."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.



A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains.

"Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is sapping away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or falling of the womb. The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound came to me as an elixir of life. It restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—Mrs. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., Florence, Mich. (\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.)

The record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cannot be equalled by any other medicine in the world.

"FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN." Women would save time and money, sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear.

## WETASKIWIN HAS BIG BLAZE

Hotel and Business Section a Mass of Ashes.

## RAILWAY STATION DESTROYED

The Total Loss is Estimated to Be About \$175,000—No Lives Were Lost.

Wetaskiwin, N. W. T., June 24.—A disastrous fire swept this place yesterday morning about 2:30 o'clock. It broke out in Herie's store, and was not discovered until it was a mass of flames. Without any fire protection, except a hand-pump, it was soon evident that the town was at the mercy of the flames. From Herie's store, the fire swept to the Criterion Hotel, and from there along Railway street, destroying Faldut's livery stable, the Driford Hotel, John West's general store, W. J. McNamara & Co.'s office and Bessing's book store. So quickly did the fire travel that not a thing was saved from these places. It started in Herie's hall and may have been caused by a gas lamp left in the hall. The Clara Hammer Company, jewellers, were burned. The losses are: Herie & Co., \$34,000, covered by \$14,000 insurance; the Clara Hammer Company, \$60,000; Peter Patenaude's livery, \$500, with \$1,000 insurance; Clegg's Driford Hotel, about \$10,000, covered by \$5,000 insurance. W. H. Bessing's book store, the Driford Hotel, losses \$13,000, insurance about \$8,000; John West's general store, \$10,000, insurance covers the loss; W. J. McNamara's office, \$5,000, no insurance; G. R. Bessing's, \$4,000, insurance covers the loss. By the time the fire was checked at the town, the only brick building in town, the only brick far as can be learned at present, is left. No lives were lost. The good manners and the good sense of the people were shown in the example of the London county council in cream against products of cheap ice cream. The fire was caused by the use of unsanitary conditions. A succession of deaths, and the loss of the ice cream bought at cheap shops led to an investigation of the conditions under which the London product was made and the results were startling, and the existing bylaw of the county council, which went nominally into effect last October, but is only just fully operative, to make, sell or store their product in any cellar, store or room in which there is any inlet or opening to a drain, or which is used as a premises where the manufacture or sale of ice cream is carried on. Moreover, as usually happens, the restrictions which drive out the irresponsible at the same time promote real enterprise, and the London urchin today can buy for two cents of our money such an ice cream as is beyond the wildest dream of the Boston small boy. The London penny ice cream is made of pure milk and fresh eggs, blended as for custard, and frozen in a cup-shaped receptacle of edible wax, or biscuit. This last is caught into the fingers of the child, and he pushes it for the customer to take in his own fingers, so that the vendor does not touch it at all. Surely it ought not to be impossible to introduce reforms like these in Bos-

## NEW GOLD FIELDS

Seattle Hears of a Rich Strike at Valdez.

## THE BAN MAKES PROGRESS

Count Hedervary of Croatia May Form a Cabinet.

Budapest, June 24.—Count Hedervary, the Ban of Croatia, had made so much progress in his mission of conciliating the opposition here that he will probably soon succeed in forming a new cabinet. Today he informed the Kossuth members of the Diet that he had accepted the proposed increase of the number of Hungarian recruits for the imperial army, and would be in touch with the ultimate number of subjects of the dispute.

## Escaped From the Tombs.

New York, June 24.—Two men prisoners are reported to have escaped from the Tombs prison early today by burrowing through the wall of the prison. It is understood that the men had to dig up a pile that served for the foundation of the prison, and a lever was found in the wall, and the men escaped on the Leonard street side.

# King'smill's

## Great Challenge Sale

### DRESS FABRICS.

300 yards of Dress Fabrics, no two pieces alike, comprising all the new weaves, fashionable colorings, wide widths, worth 75c to \$1. Challenge Sale. **25c**  
7 only Costume lengths, 7 yards each, no two alike, regular price \$7 to \$10. Challenge Sale. **\$4.00**  
5 only Costume lengths, 7 yards each, regular price \$7 to \$8. Challenge Sale. **\$3.00**  
8 only Costume lengths, 9 yards each, including trimmings, regular price \$5.50. Challenge Sale. **\$2.00**

### MILLINERY.

In our Millinery Department we offer some snaps, just the thing for outing summer wear. Fashionable new stuff at prices to suit.  
Ready-to-wear Hats, in White, Black and Burnt, worth \$3. Challenge Sale. **\$1.40**  
5 only Black and White Fancy Straw, worth \$2. Challenge Sale. **\$1.00**  
Ready-to-wear Hats, in White and Black, with lace insertion trimmings, worth \$2.00. Challenge Sale. **\$1.25**

### SILKS.

To add interest to the Great Challenge Sale, we have let the knife into our Silk Department. Everyone knows the extent of this department and when we cut, we cut deep.  
At our counters will be found a grand range in checks, spots, figured and broads, of various makes, all one price. Challenge Sale. **25c**  
Many ends in all colors, fancy and plain. The cut price to clear. Challenge Sale half price.  
Bengalines in all the new light summer shades. Handsome and cool, washing goods. Challenge Sale. **25c**

# King'smill's

## BIG DEVIL DRIVE IN MAINE STATE

Freak Religious Sect Get After Satan Hard With Shields and Bucklers.

Bangor, Me., June 23.—At the Temple of Shiloh, the grotesque tabernacle of the strange sect known as the Disciples of the Holy Ghost and Us, on Beulah Hill, in the town of Durham, a peculiar ceremony has been in progress this week under the direction of Elder Sanford, chief prophet. The ceremony is called a "devil drive," and its purpose is the expulsion from the temple of the evil spirit, which has been present for a year or more at Shiloh, in the form of various atrocities, including, latterly, virulent smallpox.

Elder Sanford says he is in direct communication with the Holy Ghost, and recently, he says, he had a revelation to the effect that the devil must be driven from Shiloh before the smallpox could be checked. Hence the "devil drive."

Sanford, who formerly was a Wesleyan Baptist clergyman, organized the Holy Ghost sect some eight years ago, and used to be known as Sand Hill, in Durham, where the group of queer-looking buildings which are today one of the strangest sights in all Maine. The central temple is 90 feet long and 30 feet wide, and is surrounded by a wall of the same material. It is the headquarters of the sect, and is the scene of the "devil drive."

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