

London Advertiser.

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LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1907
GOING IN FOR HIGH-PRESSURE

Five blocks of houses in Victoria, B. C., yesterday, were burned down. The dispatches say that the fire brigade was unable to cope with the flames, owing to the inadequacy of the water supply, and that the blaze only stopped when it reached the open country.

There is no danger of a conflagration in the residential district of this city, as nearly all the houses are detached, but a fire in the congested district at this season of low water pressure is something to be dreaded. The high-pressure system has been evolved from succession of disasters, and it is a fortunate city which, like Winnipeg, protects itself before it has learned the lesson as bitterly as Toronto and Baltimore.

An interesting report on a high-pressure water system for Hartford, Conn., has recently been submitted to the common council by the presidents of the boards of fire, street and water commissioners, and the city engineer, together with Mr. Ermon M. Peck, consulting engineer. The report was prepared for the committee by the two engineers. Besides outlining an auxiliary fire protection water supply for Hartford, the report contains a considerable amount of useful information on various supplementary systems built or proposed elsewhere.

The importance of adequate water supply for fire protection is emphasized in the opening part of the report by a tabulated list of great fires in the United States and Canada, beginning with the Savannah fire of 1820, and extending to and including the Baltimore and Manchester fires of 1904. The 45 fires listed destroyed property valued at \$540,000,000.

Another compilation of considerable interest given in the report is designed to show "the relationship between population and number of stories in the highest buildings in 56 cities in the United States and Canada, beginning with the Savannah fire of 1820, and extending to and including the Baltimore and Manchester fires of 1904. The 45 fires listed destroyed property valued at \$540,000,000.

In designing the proposed fire protection system, the length of hose necessary has been given more weight than the probable height of buildings. The system was therefore planned to limit the general hose length to 600 feet, and to 400 feet in the case of the more important city blocks. A pressure of 300 pounds was decided upon.

The area to be protected includes 1.14 square miles of diversified topography. The higher portions of the area rise 75 feet above mean low water in the Connecticut River. There is proposed for immediate construction a system embracing only 4.32 miles of mains, which would serve the principal business portion of the city. These mains would be supplied from a pumping station located on the west bank of the Connecticut River, in Riverside Park, near the present waterworks pumping station.

The Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association have been called unreasonable for demanding a pressure of 300 pounds in this city, as a condition of cheaper insurance rates. The Hartford system, it will be noted, will give a pressure of 300 pounds. The population of that city is 98,000. The system now being installed in Toronto will also give a pressure of 300 pounds.

The high-pressure service sooner or later will be as essential a feature of city organization as the street railway or the telephone. Now is London's opportunity!

GAS AS A MOTOR.

A new power which bids fair to profoundly affect manufacturing and transportation on this continent, driving the steam engine from fields of industrial activity, and challenging, so far as cost is concerned, electrical power, even when generated by Niagara's cataract, is the gas engine, or "internal combustion motor." It is for an engine of this type that the management of London's leading industrial establishment (McClary's) recently expressed a decided preference, deeming it more suitable and economical for their purposes than Niagara power.

Elaborate experiments with this new form of power have been made by the United States geological survey, the results of which have been announced in a report recently issued at Wash-

ington. According to this report the new power means a saving of from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 in the annual coal bill of the country. The claim is made that a manufacturer who uses a 6,000-horsepower engine of the new type will have in the cost of fuel \$77,580 a year. That enterprising firm, the United States Steel Corporation, which is always among the first to avail itself of the fruits of science and skill, recently abandoned the use of one hundred steam engines, some of which were displayed at the St. Louis Exposition four years ago as the highest type of the development of steam power, and has introduced gas motors in their stead. The Government experts and others who have been experimenting with gas engines declare that the new form of power can also be applied to transportation through the use of electricity, and as evidence of the practicability of this the report points to the action of the New York Central and the New Haven Railroads in deciding to equip portions of their lines with electricity.

An important feature of the new power, in the opinion of the Government experts, is the fact that internal combustion motors can be run on the poorest quality of coal, even on lignite and peat. Indeed, it is claimed that any fuel that will produce gas is good enough for this new type of gas engine. It is further claimed that the new form of power will bring into demand the product of hundreds of thousands of square miles of lignite coal beds in the far Western States, as it has been demonstrated that the internal combustion motor will produce more power even from poor lignite than can be produced by best quality coal when used under a steam boiler. The further promise is made that the smoke nuisance in large manufacturing cities will be abolished, as the internal combustion motor is smokeless. These motors of 6,000-horsepower have already been constructed and are in successful operation—clear evidence that the new form of power has passed the experimental stage. It has been demonstrated that the engine is able to produce from two to nearly three times as much power with a given amount of coal as the steam engine, and it has also been proven that the very poorest coals in the gas producer generate double the power that the same coals, does, in the steam plant. More than that, it has generated power from lignite, the lowest form of coal, where the lignite has refused to do any work under the steam boiler. The coal bill of the people of the United States in 1905 was \$1,500,000,000, one-third of which went for coal to produce power.

The Government experts have been at work at the St. Louis fuel-testing plant for three years, with results that are most striking. At the beginning it was found that the losses in the utilization of fuel for the development of power, light and heat were so great that in a ton of coal consumed in an ordinary manufacturing plant less than five per cent of the total energy was available for the actual work of manufacturing. The further discovery was made that in ordinary locomotives only three to five per cent of the fuel energy is obtained for pulling the train. It is claimed that the value of the results is not confined to the coal-producing sections of the country, but extends through all the states and territories, where even a poor grade of coal is found, and it is estimated that the manufacturers of New England alone can save from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 annually by adopting the gas engine.

One of the engineers in charge of these tests declares that there is no difference in the cost of a gas-producer plant of 6,000-horsepower and a steam plant of the same horsepower, the cost being placed at \$420,000. If these plants are run continuously for a year the gas-producer plant would require 21,000 tons of coal at \$2.50 per ton, or \$52,500, while the steam plant would consume 42,000 tons at a cost of \$105,000. While the total operating expenses and fixed charges of the 6,000-horsepower gas-producer plant are estimated at \$141,775, those of the steam engine are placed at \$219,535.

A hundred majority for the candidate of the Whitney Government in a Conservative hive like Dufferin, where Dr. Barr had 1,344 majority in 1902, is somewhat of a Pyrrhic victory.

Lord Cromer, the maker of modern Egypt, will be given \$250,000 by the British Government as a mark of appreciation of his great services. The British people, more than any other, show their gratitude to faithful servants of the state.

The suggestion is made that the various factions should endeavor to reach a compromise on the water question. It seems to be the only way out of the difficulty. They are surely agreed in one thing—that the interest of the city is above all. Here is a sound basis for negotiation.

The fact that the Ontario Government has come to London for two of its new Normal School principals is another tribute to this city's position as an educational center. The teaching profession or the public can find no fault with the Government's choice

of Mr. Radcliffe and Mr. Power for these new honors. They stand high in educational work and have qualified for the highest prizes of the profession, which are by no means numerous.

If some towns are holding out the "inducements" to industries that rumor indicates, they are doing so in plain violation of the law. Is the law made to be brought into contempt?—Hamilton Times. Hamilton has the reputation of being the worst offender. Is the Times trying to "use some other town as a stalking-horse? By the way, a legitimate inducement to manufacturers would be superior fire protection. London has the opportunity to distance competitors in this respect.

GOOD PLACE TO FISH.

(Detroit Free Press.)
"I say, Jones, is there any fishing where you spent your vacation?"
"I guess there is. I didn't catch enough to hurt it any."

DIETING.

(Chicago Record-Herald.)
"Don't you think," asked Mrs. Oldcastle, "that Mrs. Farnsworth indulges in a good many peccadilloes?"
"Does she?" replied her hostess, as she unfurnished her \$2,000 bracelet. "I thought the doctor had put her on a diet of prunes and uncooked things."

SAME OLD JOB.

(Chicago News.)
Merchant—What are your six boys doing now, Uncle Hiram?
Uncle Hiram—Ain't none of 'em doing nothin' but Jim.
Merchant—What's Jim doing?
Uncle Hiram—Loafin' as usual.

PLAYED WITH HER FEET.

(Punch.)
Musical Critic (to host)—Very firm tread your daughter has.

STRUCK DUMB.

(Cleveland Leader.)
"How did your wife like that new hat you got her?"
"She was speechless with delight."
"Say where can I get one like it for mine?"

PREPARED FOR AN ACCIDENT.

(Life.)
"Johnny, where have you been? Your hair is suspiciously wet. School was out two hours ago."
"I fell in the creek."
"But your clothes are not wet."
"Well, you see, mamma, while I was standing on the bridge I thought maybe I'd fall in, so I took off my clothes, and I did."

NO SUCH STOCK.

(Exchange.)
"Algernon is very interesting," said the stockbroker's daughter.
"What does he talk about?" inquired her father.
"Why, he's ever so well posted in Shakespearean quotations."
"Young woman," said the financier, sternly, "don't you let him make sport of your ignorance. There ain't no such stock on the market."

THE EARLY BIRD.

(Harper's Weekly.)
Bishop Brewster, of Connecticut, is noted for his funny stories, and his latest is said to be about an old reprobate who decided to repent, and announced to everyone that whatever wrong he had done should be made right. So a man whom he had cheated out of a large sum of money went around at midnight to demand it.
"But what did you come at this hour for, and wake me up? Why not wait till tomorrow?" said the old sinner, crossly.
"I came now," replied the man, "to avoid the rush."

HIS PAPER SUIT.

(Cleveland Plaindealer.)
"The wallpaper hangers charged so much that Knochly put the paper on himself."
"Dear me, how odd he must have looked."

POST-MORTEM APPRECIATION.

(Chicago News.)
"Most poets are not appreciated until after they are dead," sadly remarked the party with the unbarbered hair.
"That's right," rejoined the busy man behind the blue pencil. "They don't write any poetry then."

CORRECT.

(Tales.)
Teacher—I have explained to you, children, what the fabrics we wear are made of. Now, Johnnie, tell me what your suit is made of.
Johnnie—Father's old trousers.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

(Chicago News.)
Green—I was the victim of a lynching party in Arizona, once.
Brown—You don't say?
Green—Fact. I married the widow of a man who was strung up for horse-stealing.

THE BRITISH WORKMAN.

(Sheffield Independent.)
Despite protection on one side and socialism on the other side, neither in France nor Germany is the workman so free, contented or well paid as the English workman.

EXACTING.

(Tales.)
Lady (after she has filled the entire railway compartment with her luggage)—But, guard, where am I to sit?

STRANGE REQUESTS.

(Grand Magazine.)
In his will, Stephen Swain, of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, gave to John Abbott and Mary, his wife, sixpence each, "to buy for each of them a halter, for fear the sheriffs should not be provided."
John Aylett Stow left the sum of five guineas for the purchase of the picture of a viper biting the hand of his rescuer, to be presented to an eminent K. C. as a reminder of "his ingratitude and insolence."

IMMUNITY.

(Judge.)
"Do you refuse to answer on the ground that you might incriminate yourself?"
"I'll leave that to the court. If I told the truth I'd get a year. The whole truth would mean at least ten years, and nothing but the truth would be life, sure."
So they rated him as immune, and called a witness who knew nothing of the case.

CLIMATE.

(Chicago Chronicle.)
It is often said of certain tropical countries that the climate is "fatal to white men." Yet experience shows that white men can live anywhere that negroes or brown-skinned people can live. Indeed, the resisting power of the Caucasian is



Food Value
Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas are crisp squares of wholesome nourishment. They are the food that builds strength and muscle. They are as easily digested by the child and invalid as by the sturdy workman. They contain ALL the food properties of finest Canadian wheat flour, in a form that delights the appetite. Always fresh and crisp in the moisture-proof packages. At all grocers in their hygienic packages.

greater, even in unfavorable climates, than that of the natives—always supposing that the white men take care of themselves. This fact receives fresh demonstration in the report of the sanitary officer of the Panama Canal zone.

NOT SURE.

(Somerville Journal.)
Hicks—Does your wife talk French?
Wicks—I think very likely. She is a cultivated woman. But I very seldom listen.

LAURIER AND BOTHA.

(Hamilton Herald.)
Botha was much fêted in London, but his reception at home was no more enthusiastic than that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

BARNYARD GOSSIP.

(Princeton Tiger.)
Chick—What is Mrs. Henn singing so loudly about?
Chook—Oh, just a little lay of hers.

ASKS ANNULMENT OF THE DECREE

First Wife of Late Dr. Acland Oronhyatekha Starts Action at Sioux Falls.

Toronto, July 24.—The Sioux City (Iowa) Journal publishes the following: Sioux Falls, South Dakota, special.

There have been interesting developments here in connection with the death, a few days ago, at his home at Deseronto, Ont., of Dr. Acland Oronhyatekha, son of the late supreme ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Dr. Oronhyatekha was for some time a member of the divorce colony in this city, and information of his death has resulted in the discovery that his first wife, from whom he was divorced in the state circuit court, in this city, has instituted an action for the annulment of the divorce decree. This means a hot contest in the courts between the first wife and the woman whom Dr. Oronhyatekha married after securing his divorce, with the valuable property left by the dead man as the bone of contention.

From the evidence at hand it appears likely that the first or divorced wife will succeed in having the divorce decree granted her husband annulled as the result of the action which she has instituted at Sioux Falls. She is represented in the annulment proceedings by Joseph M. Donovan, one of the most prominent attorneys of Sioux Falls, who will energetically push the suit with the purpose of winning a victory for his client.

The suit of the divorced wife is based on the ground that the divorce decree of her husband was procured by perjury and fraud. The suit will be heard by Judge Jones, of the state circuit court. The decrees will probably be vacated, as all the courts hold that a divorced granted without actual notice to the defendant, where it is possible to give such notice, as was the case in this instance, is absolutely void. Should Judge Jones so decide the valuable estate of the dead man will go to Natalie, the first wife.

The first wife before her marriage to Dr. Oronhyatekha was Miss Natalie Brande. She was an actress and met Dr. Oronhyatekha, who was the hereditary chief of the Mohawk Indian nation, and known as "The Little Prince of Wales" while she was playing in the Prince of Wales' Theater in London. This meeting took place in 1897. He was introduced to her and they were married in London, on April 22, 1897. Following their marriage the husband took her to the home of the Mohawk Indians on the Tyndinaga reservation at Deseronto, Can., where they lived in considerable splendor, as the husband, notwithstanding his Indian origin, was a man of wealth. His wife became known among the Mohawk Indians as Caygenarah, which in English means "fair flower."

Afterward they traveled over England and a great part of the United States, and in 1901 went to New York City, making their home at the Ashland Hotel in the metropolis until February, 1902. Then Dr. Oronhyatekha departed for Australia, informing his wife that he had to visit that country for the purpose of carrying an important message to the people there from his father. He agreed to send her money, and for two months did so. Then the relations ceased and she lost all trace of him.

The discarded wife has since acted in a number of New York plays for a livelihood, for a time being in the Pryor Fifth Avenue Stock Company. It has since been learned that the husband went to Sydney, Australia,

"A POPULAR STORE FOR EVERYBODY."
During the heated term store closes daily at 5 p.m., excepting Saturday 10 p.m. Open daily 8 a.m.

Final Week of This Clearing Midsummer Sale of Desirable Summer Merchandise

5 MORE DAYS. READ EVERY ITEM.

A Big Clearance of Imported Lace Robes

Every one of which is worth every cent of their regular marked price. To make it interesting, we are going to offer the following at radically reduced prices. These goods are very beautiful and suitable for afternoon receptions, evening dresses and brides' wear. Your opportunity to buy these handsome goods for present and future use.

- One only Black, Pure Silk Escorial Lace Robe; most elegant pattern; very heavy cord on silk Brussels net; strong and firm; marked \$45 00. Sale price at, to clear \$45 00
- One only Black, Silk Net Sequin Gown, with applique of pink, green and pale blue roses; most exquisite design; suitable for afternoon gown or evening dress; \$45 00; at, to clear \$28 00
- One only Cream Gulpure Lace Robe, very handsome pattern, with heavy gulpure applique; \$40 00, at, to clear \$25 00
- One only White Net Robe, with two-founce and handsome pattern in heavy roses; \$20 00; at, to clear \$14 00
- One only Cream Net Robe, with one founce and handsome applique; suitable for evening wear; \$20 00; at, to clear \$14 00
- Cotton Brussels Net Robe with founce and trimmed with tuching of net also medallions of net surrounded with ruching. The skirt is ready to seam up back; material of waist to match; \$17 50; to clear \$11 50
- One only Cream Robe, with founce of netting and panels trimmed with ruching; waist to match; \$20 00; at, to clear \$11 50
- One only Pink Net Robe, very handsome, with deep flouncings and ruchings of net; skirt and waist to match; \$18 50; to clear \$11 50

Some Splendid Offerings for Friday and Saturday

(FROM OUR WOMEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT. TAKE ELEVATOR UPSTAIRS.)

- SILK PETTICOATS, shirred and tucked founce in green and brown shot taffeta silk, also plain blue and red, \$4 00, at, to clear \$2 35
- GUARANTEED SILK PETTICOATS, worth \$6 00 up to \$10 00, in brown, gray, green, red, maroon, pale blue and yellow, plain and shot taffeta. We will dispose of the remainder of these skirts without the guarantee at \$3 95
- WASH DRESSES, 12 dozen, in light effects, and navy blue, a full regular made dress. Were \$3 00, at, to clear \$2 21
- 10 ONLY LADIES' CHAMBRAY DRESSES, pale blue and gray, guaranteed thoroughly fast color; also Peter Pan Duck Suits, trimmed with navy blue, collar and cuffs. Were \$4 00, at, to clear \$3 00
- SILK WAISTS, made of Messaline, taffeta and Jap silks, in colors, brown, navy white, reseda and rose pink. Newest designs. Were \$5 00. At, to clear \$3 69
- COLORS LINEN SKIRTS for outing wear, reseda, natural, navy and gray. Special \$1 75
- GREY TWEED OUTFIT SKIRTS, pleated, 7-gore style, splendid fitting. Special \$3 85
- LADIES' MUSLIN DRESSES, very pretty colors and styles, with full skirt, finely tucked waist. Cool and dainty, were \$6 00, at, to clear \$4 00
- SHORT JAP DRESSING SACKS, in green, pink and white, colored muslins; reduced for Friday and Saturday, to clear 75c

COME TOMORROW

WRAPPERS, made of fast colored cambric, in desirable colors of gray, pink, and blue; all sizes. On sale as an extra special tomorrow. (Come early). Choice 50c

MEN'S UMBRELLAS, full sized, steel rod, durable frame and mercerized covering, crook handles. The best 75c grade on the market. Reduced to 55c

MEN'S SUSPENDERS, leather ends. Were 25c. At 15c

LADIES' WAISTS, nice, fresh, white lawn shirtwaists, fine, tucked style, or embroidery trimmed, long sleeves. All sizes up to 44. Cut to price from \$1 00 to 75c

Buttoned-in-the-Back Fine White Lawn Waists, round yokes with "Hardanger" embroidery and fine valenciennes lace insertion. Were \$1 50. Clearing at \$1 19

CUPS AND SAUCERS, china, in Dresden decoration, cut in price from 25c tomorrow to 15c

LINEN WRITING PADS, large size, ruled and unruled, 20c, choice tomorrow 12 1/2c

NEW GLOVES, that you must come for early. Sixty pairs, Long Elbow Length Gloves, in black, and white, at, per pair, all sizes to 8 \$1 00

24 pairs Mercerized Black Lisle Gloves, 22-inch length, while they last 75c

Long Silk Gloves, in white, pale blue, cardinal, pink, and navy green, special \$1 00

BLACK MUSLIN, fine and sheer, in embroidered Swiss spots and figures, cut in price from 25c a yard to 19c

Black Muslin in grenadine, stripes, special, per yard 12c

COLORS MUSLINS, in fine American organdies and batistes, fast colors, in costume designs were 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c yard, on sale tomorrow for the first time, at, per yard 9c

Order from our advertisements of you live out of town.

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St

A Fine Watch

is a source of pleasure to the owner. He regulates his life by it, divides his time with it, and it becomes the intimate guide of his life. We have the cheaper grades of Silver and Gold Filled Goods which are usually advertised. If you want to spend \$10.00 on a Gold-Filled Waltham Watch, we can supply it as well as the cheap goods houses. Let us remind you, however, that there are many processes in watch making applied to the higher grades which cannot be cheapened, and if you want a reliable, life-long companion buy one of our GRUEN PRECISION WATCHES, CASED IN SOLID 14-k GOLD. We recommend them because of their SCIENTIFIC DESIGN, SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP AND THEIR MATCHLESS TIME KEEPING. We show them in three sizes for gentlemen's use—MEDIUM, SMALL and EXTRA THIN. No watch buyer can afford to purchase a watch until he has become informed as to the excellencies of these admirable goods.

John S. Barnard

170 Dundas Street, London.