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LONDON, THURSDAY, AUG. 11.

THE GAYNOR AFFAIR.

The New York papers say that Mayor Gaynor's assault was not discharged for any particular reason of incompetency, but was dismissed from the dock department with many others for whom there was no work. These men had been living at the expense of the taxpayers because they belonged to the following of some politician of influence.

Gaynor was the victim of the vicious system which he undertook to reform. The men who lost their places were also sacrificed to it because they had been taught to look to Tammany as their provider. Every department of the city service had been overruled by Tammany, as a means of rewarding and maintaining an army of supporters. His duty to the taxpayers obliged Mayor Gaynor to purge the padded pay rolls of the city, with the result that thousands of men were thrown out of employment, or their pretence of employment. Many of these men are to be pitied, but they could not be protected if the city was to have clean government. The Tammany looters are responsible for this hardship, and they share the guilt of the man who attempted Gaynor's life. Neither are the citizens of New York blameless. Of their own free will they have been ruled by Tammany for many years, except during two or three brief periods. The crime against Gaynor was a crime against good government, but the shame of it is the shame of the city, which has time and again, with its eyes open, chosen evil rulers. The mayor has nearly lost his life, and the lives of other city officials are threatened, because they have attacked abuses which the majority of the citizens have tolerated and encouraged. If there is a remnant of civic conscience in New York it should feel the reproach, as all thoughtful Americans do.

THE LAW AND THE AIRSHIP.

When aeronauts threaten to go on strike against Government regulations, as was the case in Germany a few days ago; when the question of "rules of the road" in the air is receiving attention in various European countries, and when it is deemed necessary to call an international conference to consider the framing and enforcement of aerial laws common to all countries, the man on terra firma is forced to the conclusion that the airship, aeroplane or dirigible, is no longer a toy, but is about to take its place with the motor, the telephone, and wireless telegraphy.

The French Aero Club has already laws of the air, regulations as to passing and proposals for a system of numbering and registration. Premature though it may seem, the club is also making an attempt to secure the illumination of high buildings as guides and danger posts to those who fly at night. In Germany flying has actually become a matter of police regulation. Only recently the courts fined an airman, who made a flight across Berlin, as a common nuisance, a possible danger to the lives of those beneath. It was in that country that the English airman, Latham, was arrested when descending in the dark for flying without a light. It would seem that while an airman may have a right to damage himself if he chooses, he must not endanger the lives of other people. The suggestion has been made that to fly over a thickly populated area should be regarded as reckless driving, and punished as a criminal offence.

There is also a civil as well as a criminal law side to the question. What is above and below a man's property, technically speaking, belongs to him as much as the ground itself. The subterranean side of this maxim receives frequent illustrations in England. It was the subject of negotiation at the time of the building of London's tube railways, and a frequent service of workmen's trains was made the consideration for which the companies received their right of passage some hundreds of feet down in the subsoil. Greater difficulties are presented by the aerial aspect of it. In Germany and Switzerland the right to the air above private property is restricted, and the owner cannot sue for

trespass at such a height as can cause him no material injury. The opinion of the best English authorities is that trespass cannot occur above a certain reasonable height. The dropping of ballast, however, or damage caused to cultivated ground when landing, is the subject of frequent payments; but as claims are almost always admitted by aeronauts, and there is thus no need to go into court, there is as yet no judicial decision on the point.

The purpose of the coming conference is to deal with the international regulation of aerial navigation as it relates to military operations, customs and excise. The possibilities of espionage and the smuggling of dutiable goods over land and sea frontiers to elude revenue officials, will likely be taken into consideration. How far the present laws against contraband would cover operations by the air is a difficult question. In France, landed balloons are asked whether they have anything to disclose; in Russia the right to fire at any balloon crossing the frontier is claimed and exercised, while in England the wide powers given to the police to meet suspected smuggling should be sufficient to protect the legal rights of customs officials. Possibly the international conference will be able to suggest some means of unifying the practice of administration in this respect.

NOT A TARIFF-MADE EMPIRE.

The Victoria Colonist professes to think that a change in the fiscal policy of Great Britain would be good for that country, but it chides British tariff reformers who pretend that the permanence of the empire is involved in the question. The Colonist says:

"We can profess to speak only for Canada and for this part of Canada especially, when we say that the attachment of the people to the empire is not based upon the existence or non-existence of commercial advantages in the markets of the mother country. The very great majority of Canadians want the people of the United Kingdom to do whatever they think is best for themselves. * * *. If they (the British tariff reformers) really desire to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the British Empire, they should cease now and for all time to come to couple the maintenance of the loyalty of the over-seas dominions to any fiscal policy whatever by the mother-country. On the general proposition of reciprocity with the United States our position is that it is not necessary; for we can get, by exercising a little patience, all the advantages of such reciprocity as our neighbors are likely to give us, without our having to give anything in return; but we insist that no scheme of reciprocal trade between the two countries that can be devised would weaken Canadian loyalty to the empire in the slightest degree. Those who think it would simply do not know upon what that loyalty rests. They also lose sight of the teachings of Canadian history, for it is a fact, which cannot be disputed, that the reciprocity treaty of 1854 completely killed every semblance of a desire for annexation among the people of the British North American provinces." The Colonist is more sane and far-sighted in this matter than some of its contemporaries, British and Canadian. The British tariff reformers have a party purpose in trying to foster the belief that the empire will disintegrate without tariff ties, but Canadians owe it to their self-respect not to encourage this notion, which implies that Canada's adhesion to the empire is a favor to be purchased. The British empire, unlike the German, was not cemented by tariffs. It will be held together by the moral influences that have welded its component parts into the greatest political fabric in the world.

Laurier's western tour is putting some of our Conservative contemporaries sadly out of temper.

For some weeks Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been the most deputationized and petitionized politician on earth. Also the most lionized.

Where there is lax enforcement of the law, there is widespread disregard for it. One unfailing symptom is a readiness to resort to the revolver or the knife.

The Liberal Government in Prince Edward Island has a majority of two. Experience shows that this state of affairs is more promising for an Opposition than an administration.

The masons and bricklayers on the parliament buildings in Regina have struck because the contractors have labor troubles at Montreal. From Montreal to Regina is carrying the sympathetic strike rather far.

The newshoys of Hamilton struck because they could not buy two papers for one cent. Half a cent a copy would not pay for the paper and ink. A newspaper is the only commodity which many persons expect to buy regularly at less than cost. Too many publishers have encouraged the notion.

Mr. Stuart Lyon will succeed the late Mr. Ewan as associate editor of the Toronto Globe. Mr. Lyon is not

new to his duties. He first made a name for himself as municipal reporter of the Globe. Later he was city editor, and for some years past has been news editor, with an occasional turn as a special correspondent and editorial writer. He wields an incisive pen, and is a mine of information on subjects political and economic. His Scotch Radicalism is in keeping with Globe traditions. Mr. Lyons will be succeeded as news editor by the present city editor, Mr. Wm. Banks, junior, a clever writer and all-round newspaper man.

WHY SHE WAS CERTAIN.
[Boston Transcript.]
Mrs. Hashleigh—Something wrong with your glass of water, Mr. Boarder?
Boarder—There's a hair in the ice.
Mrs. H.—Impossible! I shaved that ice myself.

SLAP ON THE WRIST.
[Chicago News.]
Tightwad—Did you ever notice, my dear, that nearly all these misers reported in the papers are single men?
Mrs. Tightwad—Yes; but that's only natural. Married misers are too common to be worth mentioning.

HIS LUNGS WERE SOUND.
[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
"I'm looking for a doctor. Can you answer a hurry call?"
"If it comes within my province," said the physician. "I'm a lung specialist, you know."
"The boy's lungs seem to be all right. It's a green apple specialist I want."

HIS BUSY SEASON.
[Exchange.]
Frayed Frederick—I ain't seen nuthin' of yer partner, Rusty Rufus, fer some time. What's he doin'?
Tattered Timothy—Sixty days.

A NEED.
[Toronto Star.]
There ought to be some sort of an international pawnshop established in connection with The Hague to which Spain and Central American States could bring their revolutionists and hock them.

RURAL SYMPATHY.
[Saturday Evening Post.]
The rural free delivery reaches its flower of perfection in Vermont.
"Mr. Carrier," said a lady who was summering among the mountains. "I have a letter, received several days ago, saying a package had been sent to me by mail. I have not received it yet. Have you seen anything of it?"
"A package?" asked the rural free deliverer.
"Yes, sir."
"What kind of a package?"
"Why, a small package—a box, in fact—covered with paper, containing some of my property."
"A small box; pasteboard, probably?"
"Yes."
"Let me see," pondered the rural free deliverer. "A package? Oh, yes, I guess that was your package I delivered to Mrs. Brown, down in the foothills a few days ago. She hadn't any mail for a long time, and I kind of felt sorry for her."

BARGAIN RATES.
[Judge.]
Howell—Does your wife care anything about baseball?
Powell—She never did until one day when she heard me say that they were going to play two games for one admission.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.
[London Correspondent New York Sun.]
Now it is Scotland that demands home rule. This week 21 Liberal members of Parliament from Scotland issued a manifesto declaring that the time had come when that country should be ruled by the Scotch people. Scotland's particular grievance is that by leaving the country legislated for as an afterthought. The Scots said that Parliament gives no adequate time to the discussion of Scotch affairs; in other words, that the country gets short shrift in matters of vital importance. They now demand that they be permitted to manage their own affairs in their own way, instead of being managed from London as at present. The manifesto declares that Scotland is getting tired of being governed by absentee legislators. What the demand will receive consideration at the hands of the ministry remains to be seen. Probably the question of home rule for Ireland is about as much as the Government cares to take up at this time. Scotland will probably have to wait until the ancient Irish grievance is settled one way or the other.

WATERPROOF.
[Life.]
Mother—In all that wild storm your sister Maggie went out with her throat all bare and exposed.
Brother—Rain won't hurt her. She's got a rubber neck.

EXTREME SLOWNESS.
[Kansas City Star.]
"Harold is very slow, isn't he?"
"Yes, he always was backward. Even as a child he never got the summer complaint until in the winter."

WONDERFUL DANCER.
[New York Evening Telegram.]
"I saw you dancing with Jones just now. Is he good?"
"A wonderful dancer! He never touched the floor."
"How do you mean?"
"He danced on my feet!"

DOWN IN THE JUNGLE.
[Lippincott's.]
There was once a funny old Hindoo. Who said, "I make clothes mighty thin do!"
Fact is, in July.
When the mercenary's high, I often make my old skin do."

THE AGE OF FRATERNITY.
[Hamilton Spectator.]
In the days of the past the dominant force in human society was the individualistic struggle for existence. In certain eras of the evolutionary process it was doubtless necessary for men to strive singly against each other in order that particular faculties might be fully developed. But whether a necessary part of the cosmic scheme or not, it is quite certain that such struggle has been a prominent part of human life and a characteristic feature of all action.

But new days dawn. New eras open. Necessities change with the change wrought in human life. Self-seeking individualism is no longer the quality most needed or most rewarded. More and more it becomes apparent that selfishness is suicide, that individualism is isolation, that to stand alone and fight alone is to run every chance of failure.

AN EASY TRICK.
[Lippincott's.]
A female lion tamer, young and fair, beckoned to a big lion, and it came and took a piece of sugar out of her mouth.
"Why, I could do that trick!" exclaimed a gentleman in the front row.
"What! You?" retorted the fair performer.
"Certainly—just as well as the lion!"

MARTIN'S AMBITION LED TO HIS DEATH

Fatal Accident to Sarnia Fireman at Kelly's Siding Investigated.

FELL BENEATH WHEELS

Was Climbing Over Car in Order to Learn Something About New Engine.

"That the deceased, Edwin J. Martin, came to his death on the morning of the 9th instant, by falling from the top of a box car at Kelly's Siding. The remainder of the crew of the train are exonerated from all blame in the matter."

The above verdict was returned last night by the jury, which, under Coroner Ferguson, investigated the death of Edwin J. Martin, of Sarnia.

The ambition of the two young firemen to learn all they could about engines seems to have been indirectly the cause of the fatality at Kelly's Siding on Tuesday morning, in which Martin lost his life.

Fireman Hawthorne's Story.
Fireman Hawthorne, of Windsor, was the principal witness. He told the jury that he had been ordered to take a dead engine to the Stratford shops, and that his duties were simply to see that the machine got there in good shape. After calling thoroughly he went ahead to the locomotive which was pulling the train and got Engineer Gray's permission to ride with him. Soon afterwards he asked if he might be allowed to fire as far as St. Marys as he had never had a chance to work on a Mogul. Meantime Martin seems to have made up his mind to go back and see the dead engine which was of another type, for after asking the brakeman about the car and without saying anything as to what he was going to do, he took the brakeman's lantern and started back. There were four cars between the tender and the dead engine. The third was a large box car, and immediately following one of coal. Brakeman Hall said he saw the lantern several times when he looked back, but could not see Martin, as it was a very dark night. He did not, however, think of anything being wrong. The car of coal, he said, would be about six feet lower than the top of the box car. Martin left the lantern standing at the end of the running board, and it is believed was endeavoring to make his way around to the car of coal when he lost his hold and fell under the wheels. The lantern was found just as he had left it at the end of the running board. When the train pulled into St. Marys the crew missed him, and started back with a handcar. Brakeman Hall said that it would be a difficult matter for a man to climb around the end of the box car to the coal gondola.

No Rules Broken.
A jurymen asked if Fireman Hawthorne was breaking any rule of the company by leaving the dead engine and going forward to the freight engine, and he said no.

Engineer Gray, who was in charge of Mogul 678, said Hawthorne introduced himself at Thorndale, and was permitted to fire.

Dr. Armstrong, of Thorndale, who conducted the post mortem, said Martin's skull was fractured at the back, and that his right arm was torn off. Death was due to these and other injuries.

The evidence of Conductor Porter, Brakeman Hall and Brakeman Westman was also taken.

CONVENTION OF THE VEGETABLE GROWERS

Annual Gathering of Provincial Association To Be Held On September 14.

The sixth annual convention of the Provincial Association of Vegetable Growers will be held in London on Sept. 14.

It is expected that representatives of every association in the province will be present, and the sessions promise to be most interesting. There will be three meetings, one in the morning, another at 2:30 in the afternoon, and the last at 7:30 in the evening, the latter to be followed by a banquet.

Arrangements are being made to have prominent American agriculturists address the convention. Last year the president of the American Association was present, and it is anticipated that a number from the United States will address the assembly. There will be several prominent Canadian agriculturists present.

A discussion will be held on co-operative societies, and this question will be thoroughly debated.

NEW COMET LOCATED.
Boston, Aug. 11.—The discovery of a new comet was announced at the Harvard College Observatory today. The discovery was made by the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, at Burlington, Vt. The comet was in the following position: Right ascension, 16 hours, 11 minutes 22 seconds, declination, plus four degrees 52 minutes and 51 seconds.

Prof. E. C. Pickering, at the Harvard Observatory, upon receipt of the news of the discovery from the Rev. Metcalf, directed that photographic plates be exposed to the region, where the comet was reported to be. Upon examination of the plates today the comet was found and the discovery positively established.

The comet was found to be moving in a northwesterly direction. It could not be definitely stated this afternoon as the observatory whether the comet is nearing the earth.

A Believer in Free Trade.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier has also received a delegation of Indians from the Kibbema Reserve, near Wetslawin, introduced by Peter Gunn, M.

New Fall Dress Goods arriving daily. We are always pleased to submit samples to our out-of-town customers.

Store closes at 5 o'clock during August.

Out-of-town customers shop through our mail order department.

CHAPMAN'S AUGUST SALE AND FRIDAY BARGAIN LIST

A strong combination that should arouse keen interest among thrifty and wideawake buyers

Wash Goods, Regular Price 15c and 18c Yard, Friday for 7½c

TABLE OF Wash Fabrics At Less Than Half Price

In this lot are Gingham and Scotch Zephyrs, in dainty stripes, checks and plaids, and all in good washing colors. This is the balance of our regular 15c and 18c lines, but for quick clearing out on Friday the price will be, yard 7½c

Sale at 9 a.m. in West Aisle.

4-Yard Wide Scotch Linoleums for 39c Yard

Just for one day 4-yard wide Linoleums, in good patterns and extra heavy quality; splendid bargain. Regular price per square yard 45c; Friday, square yard 39c

Men's \$20 Suits for \$11.95

THIS IS THE STARTLING BARGAIN FOR FRIDAY.

Nobby and smart Suits of English Worsteds, in most up-to-date patterns, and in all the new colorings. Coats are cut in the very latest style. Every Suit is perfectly tailored and the linings the very best. We guarantee a perfect fit in every case. There are only 75 Suits in this lot, and they range in sizes from 34 to 40. Regular \$20, Friday for \$11.95

Table of Men's White and Colored Shirts, slightly soiled, in sizes 15, 16, 17 and 17½. Regular price 75c, to be cleared out on Friday for 29c

Hosiery 2 Pairs for 25c

Ladies' Black and Tan Cotton Hose, in sizes 8½ to 10, Friday 2 pairs for 25c

Ladies' Cotton Hose, in coin spots and stripes. Regular price 25c a pair. Friday, 19c per pair

Gloves Ladies' Silk Lisle Gloves, in black, tan, white and grey; sizes 6 to 8. Friday, for 25c per pair

Ladies' Long Lisle Gloves, in black, white, tan and grey; regular 75c per pair. 43c Friday, for per pair

Whitewear For 75c Ladies' Fine White Cambric Petticoats, with deep embroidered flounce, with tucks and insertion trimming. Special price 75c

For 45c—Ladies' Cotton Drawers, wide frill of embroidery; only a few in this lot. Friday for 45c

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

A MIGHTY WELCOME FROM CITY OF EDMONTON

Fifteen Thousand Turn Out to Greet Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 9.—It was the most impressive scene of the tour, numerically and in the magnificence of midday, Alberta's provincial welcome at the central corner of the main thoroughfare, where a temporary elevated stand was erected. The street was canopied with streamers, and the business blocks were ablaze with foliage and bunting. Probably fifteen thousand cheering people blocked the streets from every direction, waving greetings from the balconies, and shouted from the roof tops. The music of three bands and the brilliant scarlet uniforms of the Fusiliers and Mounted Police enlivened the mammoth function. Sir Wilfrid's appearance was greeted with a tumult of western enthusiasm. As he took his seat on the platform crowded in every direction cheered and cheered again. The Premier rose, doffing his hat. Suddenly he paused, and, gazing out over the seething mass of humanity, pointed to the upper window of a block diagonally opposite, where a tiny child was seated on the ledge swinging her feet over the thoroughfare below, and anxiously inquired, "Is that little one safe?" Amid all the display and acclaim the Premier's eyes were for the child in danger.

The Premier visited Edmonton on the occasion of the formation of the province five years ago, and saw a little scrappy town with unpaved streets and wooden buildings. Last night he saw a city of beautiful avenues and crowded metropolitan thoroughfares. Five years ago a modest five thousand people greeted him. Last night five thousand citizens welcomed him at the station and ten thousand more lined the route of the carriage which brought him through the streets.

A Believer in Free Trade.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier has also received a delegation of Indians from the Kibbema Reserve, near Wetslawin, introduced by Peter Gunn, M.

MRS. M'CAUGHAN ALSO SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

Wife of Former Toronto Pastor Fatally Hurt in Belfast Fire.

[Associated Press Cable.]
Belfast, Ireland, Aug. 11.—Mrs. William John McCaughan, who was injured by jumping from the window of a burning hotel on July 16, died today. Mrs. McCaughan's husband, pastor of the May Street Congregation, and formerly of Toronto and Chicago, was a victim of the same fire and died from injuries received on July 21.

BARN BURNED.
Leamington, Aug. 11.—Mr. Ivor Cook's barn was struck by lightning today and burned with the season's crops. The loss on the building is covered by insurance.

Dysentery is a dangerous disease, but can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been successfully used in nine epidemics of dysentery. It has never been known to fail. It is equally valuable for children and adults, and when reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take. Sold by all dealers.

