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London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Job Department 173
Editorial Department 134
London, Wednesday, August 10.

The Scotch Decision.
Scotland is in a ferment over the decision of the House of Lords in the case of the Free Church of Scotland against the United Free Church. The situation is an extraordinary one. The possession and administration of many millions of dollars' worth of property—colleges, churches, manse, trust, and endowment funds, real estate, and various holdings—passes suddenly into the hands of some two dozen Free Church ministers in the Highlands, who disented from the union of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church (under the name of the United Free Church), four years ago.

To fully appreciate the importance of the decision and its bearing upon the hereditary sentiments of the Scottish people it is necessary to revert to the great disruption of 1843, of which Chalmers was the head and front. The friction between church and state led to the passage of the Veto Act by the general assembly in 1834, the object being to restrain the evil of patronage, which not infrequently foisted an objectionable man upon a parish. The act provided that a presbytery should not ordain any man presented by the patron to a living if a majority of the male heads of families, communicants in the parish, disapproved of the nomination. The conflict became acute on the presentation of Mr. Robert Young to the living of Auchterarder. Only two men in the parish of three thousand could be induced to sign the call. The presbytery, therefore, declined to ordain Young as pastor. Young and the patron applied to the civil courts, which, after four years' litigation, rendered a decision adverse to the congregation. The general assembly of 1842 adopted a "claim of right" and appealed to the Queen and Government for the protection of the church in her spiritual affairs from the encroachments of the state. The answer was the final decision of the House of Lords in the Auchterarder case, awarding Mr. Young £10,000 from the presbytery for refusing to ordain him.

The land became rife with the old spirit of the Covenanters. When the general assembly of 1843 met, Dr. Chalmers and nearly five hundred of the assembly of twelve hundred ministers, with a crowd of lay elders, marched out of the church as a protest against the interference of the state with the polity of the church. Such was the birth of the Free Church. It was an act of moral sublimity with few parallels in the world's history. The four hundred and seventy-four ministers, many of them penniless, surrendered their churches, their pleasant homes, and their means of living in obedience to conscience. The new church began with not a church building, not a manse, nor a penny of revenue. But such was the fervor of the people that in four years 700 churches were erected and half a million dollars raised for building manse. In the past 50 years the Free Church has raised £25,000,000 for all purposes. And now it is suddenly shorn of all its accumulations of more than half a century, amounting to millions of pounds. The twenty-five or thirty Highland ministers, with small congregations, who stood outside the union in 1900, claim to be the only rightful heirs of the Disruptionists, and their claim has been allowed by a court from which there is no appeal. Their contention has been that the majority in amalgamating with the United Presbyterians surrendered principles of church polity and doctrine upon which the Free Church was founded. The defendants denied these accusations and claimed that the civil courts and the state had no jurisdiction over matters of polity and doctrine, as this power inhered in the church itself.

A manifesto was read from the United Free Church pulpits on Sunday exhorting members to harbor no anger against the victors. The inference is that the decision will be accepted in the spirit of sacrifice, in which the Free Church was founded. It may be that the victors will be appalled by the very magnitude of their victory, and, having established their contention, will surrender their claim to the property holdings of the original Free Church in whole or in part. If not, the situation will be a tragic one for hundreds of ministers. It is no wonder that a country of deep religious life and feeling is stirred to its depths.

The Cost of Living.
The department of labor and commerce of the United States publishes a mass of statistics dealing with wages and living expenses. Agents of the labor bureau analyzed the domestic budgets of 2,567 workmen's families, and arrived at the conclusion that the cost of living had increased 15.5 per cent in the period 1896-1902. The increase in wages in the same period is given as 15.6 per cent, the investigation covering 3,429 industrial establishments. The bulletin is intended for use as a Republican campaign document but it is likely to prove a boomerang. The Republican Governor of Wisconsin, La Follette, made the statement last year that living expenses had risen 27 per cent since 1896, and Dun's Review, a high authority with no political bias, furnishes an elaborate array of figures to prove that the increase between Jan. 1, 1896 and Jan. 1, 1904, was 28.7 per cent. No one pretends that the increase in wages approaches these figures. The statistics given by the labor and commerce department stop in 1903. During the present year a depression has set in, and scores of thousands have lost employment. But the cost of living continues to soar. According to Dun's Review it was 2 per cent higher on June 4, this year, than on the same day in 1903. Since the first of June last prices have been given another boost by the meat strike. It is true there is more employment for workmen in the United States than in 1896, but this prosperity reached its climax last year, and since then the tendency has been toward less employment and lower wages, accompanied by higher living expenses. So much of the production of the country has passed into the control of trusts and combines that the latter have been able to prevent prices from falling with wages. This phenomenon is contrary to economic law, and if it continues must bring about a crisis.

The Alien Labor Law.
Sir William Mulock's alien labor bill passed the House of Commons without serious challenge. One provision, which will satisfy everyone, aims to punish false representations in securing immigration. Many impecunious persons have been lured to this country by heartless sharpers, who pretended to be agents for Canadian employment interests. The plight of several hundred Italian immigrants at Montreal is a case in point. Another clause in the bill provides for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants. It is also enacted that only Canadians are to be employed in the construction of railroads aided by public money, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Government that alien labor is necessary. Railroad contractors must be British subjects. The clause prohibiting the importation of labor under contract, in its original form applied to all countries. It was amended so as to apply exclusively to the United States, which is the only country which confronts us with a similar law. Most Canadians will agree with Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he says there should be no restrictive labor laws between Canada and the United States, "but Canada could not submit to being slapped in the face and turn the cheek the other time." As a matter of fact, the effects of alien labor laws are comparatively insignificant and their advantage to the working classes is by no means worth the bad feeling they stir up. A contract between an employer and alien laborers is rarely discoverable and engagements are not enforceable. Every day Canadian crosses the line to take situations which are guaranteed them, and many Americans have found positions in this country during the present era of industrial expansion. An alien labor law, however strictly enforced, can only reach a trifling percentage of these cases. An application of the act seldom occurs, but when it does happen it creates widespread resentment. It is a pity the United States and Canada cannot agree to abolish the act or let it become a dead letter.

Bit of Advice to Women.
[Woman's World.]
Don't pick out a man for a husband simply because you love him. The most important thing is whether he loves you. A woman who loves her husband better than he does her is a doormat on which he treads. If he loves her better than she does him, he looks up to her as a goddess and spends his life to win her favor. A too adoring wife bores a man with her affection, but no woman ever had enough love given her to satisfy her, and the more affection the man lavishes upon her the stronger the thousand things draw a woman's heart to her husband; a thousand things estrange him from her.

Senator Lodge's Predicament.
[Detroit Free Press.]
With \$5,000 Massachusetts business men clamoring for reciprocity, Senator Lodge may find his supply of deaf ears insufficient.

Fearing a Torpedo Perhaps.
[New York Tribune.]
A Japanese youth who obtained a situation with an English firm on trial was asked a few days after his appointment by the cashier to write to the house for a long time, and who seemed to have no intention of paying. "Write briefly and politely," said the cashier, "but let him understand distinctly that we expect the money without further delay." The letter was written and on the following day came a check for the amount due. The surprised cashier asked the new clerk to show him a copy of the letter which had been so effectual. It ran thus: "Dear Sir: If you do not send us at once the money you owe us, we shall be obliged to take steps which will cause you the utmost astonishment. Respectfully yours."

A Harsh Analysis.
[Washington Star.]
"Mr. Bliggins seems very affectionate toward his wife in public."

A Sea-Lover.
[Puck.]
She said: "Oh, I long and yearn this year for the sea, my blue sea, where I can roam, with no one near, And dream and muse and—be free. I long to lie where the billows roll, And the white gulls skim and dart— Yes, that alone is life to the soul And peace to a tired heart!"
She went and sat in a swaying chair On a wide veranda's space— And she gazed and gazed at the women there.
And she never once turned her face From the chic creations and costumes fine. Then, back to her home with a sigh, Of heart's content, "It was just divine! O, that glorious sea and sky!"

The Cause of It.
[Baltimore American.]
Visitor—What is that horrible grinding noise I heard this morning about 8 o'clock?
Flat Dweller—The folks in the flat below had toast for breakfast.

Improvement.
[Philadelphia Ledger.]
"Your wife is improving with her baking, isn't she?"
"Oh, yes."
"Her cakes and pies now are good enough to eat, eh?"
"Oh, no; but she's getting so she can make them look good enough to eat."

He's Played Out, Too.
[Bobcaygeon Independent.]
With Dundonald out at sea, there is nothing left for this great Province to howl over but that sweet-scented Gamey.

The Vegetarian Victim.
[W. D. Nesbitt, in Chicago Tribune.]
He was a vegetarian.
He said: "I do not need A nutriment that's better than The stuff on which I feed."

"The vegetables and the fruits Are all I want," said he.
"Meat-eaters get my taunting roasts— The strike don't bother me."

A week or so succeeding this His good wife said: "I guess You'd better bring a good-bye kiss— Some buttons for a dress."

He sought the buttons everywhere; The clerks, in doleful tones, Said: "Button makers all declare They can't buy any bones."

A toothbrush next he sought to buy; The clerk was very sad; "The stockyards strike is on—that's why No brushes can be had."

Another day he sought a man To plaster up his walls.
"Oh, Mr. Vegetarian, I'd like to do your halls."

"I'd like to patch your ceilings, too," The man said.
"The stockyards strike is through I can't get any hair."

He had to call the doctor in To feed his fevered brow. The doctor said: "You're weak and thin— Take haemoglobin now."

The druggist said: "It can't be got— You'll have to shake and cough. For haemoglobin can't be bought Until the strike is off."

Again he tried to buy some glue; The salesman said: "There's none— The factories have shut down, too. Until the strike is done."

And then he went to get some shoes— The shoe store said: "Our trade we lose— No leather anywhere."

The shoeman said: "Our trade we lose— No leather anywhere."

And then, to add to his alarms, Because the butchers struck, The cattle roaming on the farms

Good Managing.
[Philadelphia Ledger.]
"I don't suppose you ever really had a trade, or a profession," said the housekeeper.
"Oh, yes, I have, lady," replied the tramp. "I've been a manager all my life."

Good Spring Wheat
Kingston, Ont., Aug. 10.—Mr. Crowe, of Cataraqui, today sold a load of spring wheat to the Richardson's, grain dealers. The quality of the wheat was reported good.

NEARLY WIPED OUT
South Lima, New York State, Suffers From Great Fire.
Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 10.—South Lima was almost swept out of existence by fire this morning. Shortly after midnight flames were discovered issuing from a barn owned by Frank Ky. A heavy wind was blowing and the flames quickly spread to the Kyer's residence. The general store was next in flames and the fire was communicated to the great cold storage plant for which South Lima is famous. These buildings and four other residences and barns were destroyed. The loss is \$8,000, about of which is covered by insurance. South Lima is south of Le Roy, and is the greatest onion and celery region in the United States.

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FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. *Must Have Signature.*
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

POMEROY PLANNED ESCAPE
Fiendish Child Murderer Had Almost Succeeded.

Boston, Aug. 9.—Jesse Pomeroy, the most notorious prisoner in the Massachusetts State Prison was caught making another attempt to dig his way out. Although he is one of the most carefully watched men in the Charlestown Prison, he had obtained possession of a chisel and a knife blade, and with these had removed the mortar about the window of his cell. Pomeroy was sentenced to death in 1876, when a boy, for a series of fiendish murders and crimes against children, but because of doubt as to his sanity Governor Robinson commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. He has made several attempts to escape, and once was caught just as he was emerging outside the wall. He has often boasted that he will get away.

Dosing For Catarrah Useless.
No remedy until the discovery of Catarrahzone was effective in curing this disagreeable and hard-to-get-rid-of disease. Catarrahzone drives it out root and branch, leaves not a single germ when the head and its nostrils comes. You breathe the medicine right to the disease. Catarrhzone testifies to its great merit. Catarrhzone is effective, certain and permanent in results. Two sizes, 25 cents and \$1.00.

MAY BEAT ALL TURBINES
New Contrivance for Speed by Young American Inventor.

New York, Aug. 10.—A mysterious contrivance that has been taking shape for more than a year on the roof of the three-story building at Nos. 221 and 223 Mercer street, occupied by the iron works of James Taylor, was revealed yesterday as a 30-horse power turbine. It will be a novel variation of the turbine idea.

Its inventor and builder is Thomas B. Taylor, 27 years old, son of the proprietor of the iron works. While he makes no boasts, the young man is sanguine that his scheme will be a success when the best and its novel propelling devices are tested in the North River in a few days.

His scheme, instead of applying the power from the engines to the shaft at one end, as in the big turbine liners, transfers his power by gearing in the middle of the shaft. The shaft, gearing and propellers are all inclosed in a tube, so that, according to the inventor, the driving force produced by the propeller blades against the water is concentrated within this confined space, and not dissipated, as in the case of the ordinary propeller.

He tried the scheme on a three-foot model, driven by electricity, and secured such good results, he says, that a company of five of his friends was formed, and Mr. Taylor began work on the larger boat.

Young Taylor graduated from Cornell after a course in naval architecture, and then worked for two years with the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, who turned out the famous battleship Oregon and the new Ohio.

When Young Taylor began work on the model he was building on the roof of the iron works, he was building an airship. Later, when the 20-foot iron tube was put together, some alarmed guests in the Broadway Central Hotel, to whom his windows it pointed, told the case of the ordinary propeller.

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EVERYBODY COME TO THIS GREAT SALE.
ALL REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE

After the most successful Midsummer Sale we have ever had, and one which denotes the great popularity of this store and the confidence placed in our strict business principles of "What We Advertise Is So," we will place
On Sale Thursday
All the Remnants now remaining in stock at Half Price. This is a great money-saving event, and anyone desiring a good bargain should come early. Sale commences 8 o'clock Thursday morning.

Kingsmill's
Remnants at Half Price.

JOKE ON ENGLISH PAPER
Simple Dresses Instead of Elaborate as Published.

London, Aug. 10.—Living on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, the King and Queen have only been in semi-exile during Cowes week. The King has been wearing a double-breasted jacket on board, while on shore and while visiting the squadron gardens he wore a straw hat with a guards' ribbon around it. But the fashionable craze this year seemed to be to have R. Y. S. buttons on a single-breasted jacket, which looks anything but dressy.

BACK TO SYRIA
Twenty-Four Syrians Suffering From Trachoma Reported.

Quebec, Aug. 9.—The steamer Halifax, which sailed last night for Havre, France, carried twenty-four Syrian immigrants affected with trachoma, who have been deported by order of medical inspectors connected with the department of immigration. Nine were from the house of detention, and fifteen taken on board at Grosse Isle quarantine station. Ninety of the one hundred and five Syrians detained last week at Grosse Isle, were brought to the city yesterday evening, of which number thirty with trachoma were sent to the house of detention, and the other sixty given their liberty to seek their respective destinations west. Five Syrian immigrants, affected with trachoma, made their escape from the premises last evening and have not as yet been recovered.

Boston Excursion.
Tickets only \$12, the round trip from London, good going on Aug. 12 and 13, via the Michigan Central-New York Central Railroad. Through sleepers from St. Thomas. For further particulars call at city ticket office, 265 Richmond street. Phone 205. 73-n

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Every mother who sends us her address on a post card will receive a generous free sample—enough for eight meals—of
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Maypole Soap Dye
The English home dye. A cake of soap. Clean, quick, safe. Brilliant colors. Dyes to any shade. You can't wash the color out—it's fadeless. Dyes anything. The largest sale in the British Empire. Made in England but sold everywhere. 10c. for Colours—15c. for Black.

Lee Hing Laundry.
Telephone 1341. 467 Richmond Street. Shirt collars ironed straight, so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not satisfied, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Periods called for and returned.

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No change has been made either in the manufacture or the wholesale price of BABY'S OWN SOAP since it was first made, over a quarter of a century ago. Despite substitution and price-cutting no soap today commands as large a sale in Canada as

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See our complete line of Screen Wire Dish Covers, all sizes.

THE NORTHERN LIFE
PRESENTS

A Successful Record
for the first half of the year 1904. As compared with same period last year it shows

An Increase in Premium Income of 21 Per Cent.
An Increase of Interest Bearing Assets of 24 Per Cent.

The Northern will give you just the kind of policy you want. For information write to Head Office, or apply to any of our agents.
JOHN MILNE,
Managing Director.
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We have a few good openings for live, energetic agents.