

London Advertiser.

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The Daily Advertiser.

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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Managing Editor.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Canada.

A Few Facts About the Business and Educational Capital of Western Ontario

London and suburbs have a population of 40,000 people.

London is situated in the Garden of Canada, midway between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers.

London is the center of nine different lines of railways, giving easy access to the whole continent, and to the lakes and seaboard.

London has direct connection with the three great Canadian lines of railway—the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and the Michigan Central.

Each day more trains arrive at and depart from London, than arrive at or depart from any other Canadian city in the same time.

London's public water supply is obtained from never-failing pure springs, four miles from the city. Their yield is practically unlimited. London has the best drinking water on the continent.

London is an excellent health resort, as it has a lower death rate than any city of its size on the continent, and it has magnificent white sulphur baths within its limits.

London has one opera house and four public halls.

London has fourteen public schools, not including kindergartens; five Roman Catholic separate schools, two ladies' colleges, and one Collegiate Institute.

London has one university and one medical school.

London has a conservatory of music and school of education.

London has a public library, with every modern equipment.

London has two public parks.

London has six banks and eight loan and investment associations.

London has six charitable institutions, two hospitals, and seven public buildings.

London has an electric street railway, which has a line to Springbank, London's popular summer resort.

London's rate of taxation averages about 20 mills, which includes all school rates, etc.

London has 46 churches, every religious denomination of any importance being represented.

London has an excellent entomological society and exhibition, and some of the ablest entomologists to be found in Canada.

London has markets three times weekly—the best in the west.

London has the finest green-houses in Canada. Their products are sent all over the Dominion.

The great Western Fair is held for ten days in September.

London is an excellent center for manufacturing and commercial enterprises. There are already established wholesale houses for groceries, hardware, shoes, small wares, boots of furniture, engines, boilers, stoves, carriages, burial caskets, agricultural cars, oil refining, leather, saddlery, etc.

There are one or more manufacturers of furniture, carriages, agricultural cars, oil refining, leather, saddlery, etc.

Further particulars about the city may be obtained by applying to the mayor, the city clerk, the secretary of the Board of Trade, or to The Advertiser.

The Turk Must Go, Anyway.

There is universal sympathy with the Greeks and with the plucky people of Greece who have undertaken to emancipate them from the thralldom of Musulman rule, with its ever-blighting influence. Even the European powers, which are at present joined together in endeavoring to keep peace, though they may resort to war to accomplish it, probably concede the righteousness of the cause which Greece has espoused.

But for their international jealousies, and fear of the consequences of permitting the Turkish Empire to be further broken up, it is not likely that the powers would attempt to prevent the passage of the control of Crete to Greece, which has shown itself to be a country eminently fitted to rule.

Why should public policy with regard to the disposal of Crete and of every other disputed portion of the Turkish Empire not be governed on the same lines as private affairs are generally regulated? The only fair, the only lasting, settlement of this question is to discover what is right, and then to do it, and the results will take care of themselves. The right thing to do with the misruling Turk is to drive him out of Europe, into which he should never have been allowed to come. Western ideas of civilization and of fair play the never can sympathize with or tolerate

Canada's Exports.

The trade and navigation returns for last year supply the following interesting summary of the value of our principal exports in the twelve months ended June 30:

Coal	4,497,000
Nickel ore and matte	488,000
Crude and cut mica	55,000
Gold quartz	1,180,000
Phosphates	5,200
Plumbago	10,700
Butter	1,118,000
Cheese	14,233,000
Eggs	807,000
Cattle	7,086,000
Horses	2,440,000
Hides and skins	87,000
Meats	1,096,000
Apples, green	542,000
Total fruit	1,417,000
Barley	1,348,000
Oats	315,000
Indian corn	1,131,000
Wheat	285,000
Whole grain	1,142,000
Total grain	8,007,000
Hay	11,508,000
Potatoes	1,375,000
Household effects	227,000
Minerals	1,301,000
Total fish	675,000
Total animals and produce	8,401,000
Total agricultural	11,182,000
Total animals and produce	27,234,000
Total agricultural	37,464,000
Manufactures	17,974,000
Total	10,222,000

It is noteworthy that the United States took \$7,437,000 worth of our total mineral exports, valued at \$8,401,000.

The shipments of household effects were also mainly to the United States.

There is continued growth in our butter and meat trade with Great Britain, and no doubt when the cold storage now arranged for is in full running order next summer, a great impetus will be given to our transatlantic trade in all sorts of perishable articles.

The Ottawa Citizen (Conservative) announces that Col. Lindsay, of the Seventh Battalion, is "expected to resign shortly," and it nominates Mr. Thomas Beattie as his "legitimate successor." This is all that the Ottawa organ knows. Mr. Beattie has not passed the necessary examinations to qualify for the position, and there is no evidence that he would accept the responsibility if tendered to him. The Citizen's talk of "political passion" in this connection is absurd.

In the fiscal year ended June 30 last the Dominion Government collected over \$1,000,000 in taxes on sugar.

The Hero of Niagara.

The cable has already brought intelligence of the death of Blondin, the greatest rope-walker in the world, at the age of 73. His real name was Francis de Gravelot, and he began walking at 4 years of age, continuing his marvelous exhibitions till a few months since. On June 30, 1859, Blondin crossed the Falls of Niagara in presence of 50,000 people. It was the first time this feat had ever been attempted. The following year he made the trip across Niagara River, just above the falls, nearly 50 times, and on Sept. 14, 1860, he carried a man across on his back. The Prince of Wales witnessed this performance, and when Blondin was presented to him, the prince exclaimed, "Thank God it's all over." An eye-witness of this scene says that when the daring performer got within a few yards of the end of his journey the wire began to sway violently, and it appeared as if it would be impossible for Blondin to steady himself with his balancing pole. Then he accelerated his speed, and made a dash for the end, reaching it in safety. It was afterwards ascertained that the swaying, which came near dashing Blondin and his living burden into the seething rapids hundreds of feet below, was caused by the interference with the guy ropes of a gang of betting men. They had put up their money on a bet that Blondin would not accomplish the feat, and adopted this diabolical expedient to secure themselves. Blondin would never drink or smoke. Though a Frenchman by birth he lived in England in a fine villa which he named Niagara. He was fairly well-to-do at the time of his death, and possessed a large number of medals presented to him by the sovereigns of the countries which he had visited during the days of his glory. Only the other week, with a daring characteristic of him, he married a wife many years his junior.

The Powers appear inclined to sit on Greece. It is not a very pleasant prospect for any of them.

The Canadian census shows the surprising fact that seventeen in every thousand of the Canadian population were born in the United States. This is seven more in the thousand than the number reported from all European countries outside of Great Britain. Some of our most enterprising people were born in the United States. They find in Canada abundance of scope for their talents, and as the country is developed we have no doubt that they will cast their lot with us in increasing numbers. Men of capital and of enterprise will find in Canada many avenues to wealth.

Liquor Licenses.

The annual report of the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario on the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act for 1896 shows a material reduction in the number of licenses in force in the last few years, and also a decrease in the amount of fines collected. Drunkenness is also on the decrease. The number of persons committed for this offense in 1896 shows a decrease of 330, when compared with 1895. The average yearly commitments for each period of five years from 1876 to 1895, inclusive, are as follows:

From 1876 to 1880, inclusive	3,812
From 1881 to 1885, inclusive	4,016
From 1886 to 1890, inclusive	4,211
From 1891 to 1895, inclusive	2,793

In the last twenty years, or since the present licensing system was put in force, there have been many marked changes. Here is the record for London for two periods of a year, twenty years apart:

Tavern licenses	1875, 1895, 75 37
Shop licenses	74 6
Wholesale licenses	2 2
Totals	151 43

In the meantime, the population of London has doubled. Pretty much the same changes are chronicled for other cities, and the reduction of licensed places in the counties has also been marked. The number of places licensed to sell liquor in the undermentioned counties of Western Ontario was as follows:

Brant	1874, 1895, 124 19
Bruce	205 95
Elgin	138 42
Essex	154 81
Grey	138 81
Haldimand	112 42
Huron	138 98
Kent	170 46
Lambton	134 66
Middlesex	206 72
Norfolk	79 39
Oxford	138 53
Perth	173 44
Wentworth	149 44

In 1874, Windsor was included in Essex, Chatham in Kent, and Stratford in Perth. Since 1890, no licenses for the sale of liquors on vessels have been issued in this province.

The change in the total licenses in force in Ontario has been marked. Here is a summary:

Tavern	1875, 1895, 4793 2,779
Shop	1,397 237
Wholesale	52 26
Total	6,185 3,122

It is announced that the Conservative candidate returned for St. Boniface, Man., can neither read nor write. This is a bad advertisement for Manitoba; but recent reforms in its educational system should effect a great improvement for the future.

Mr. J. R. Gemmill, editor of the Chatham Banner, who has for many years been fighting the battles of good government in Western Ontario, has been appointed sheriff of Kent. The choice will meet with universal approval. Mr. Gemmill is a man of high character and deservedly esteemed, and there is no doubt that he will make a model public officer.

Auditing Municipal Accounts.

Nothing but praise is extended to the measure introduced into the Ontario Legislature by Premier Hardy, to insure the better auditing of the accounts of the municipal councils and school boards of the province. It is a regrettable circumstance that in the past more shortages and defalcations have been chronicled against municipal officers than against any other class of the community.

How this state of affairs is caused, and how best to remedy it, has been taken cognizance of by the Ontario Government. In too many cases municipal officers have been appointed who did not have the first idea of book-keeping. Their system of keeping track of public moneys was peculiarly their own, and they did not find it difficult to satisfy the municipal auditors, who were often appointed on the sole consideration that they asked next to nothing for the performance of their duties. In some cases flagrant rascality has resulted from the system. But very often a municipal treasurer merely got the public funds hopelessly tangled with his own, and when the inevitable day of reckoning came it was found that the taxpayers had the worst of it.

The new law, as already summarized in The Advertiser, provides for the appointment of a provincial auditor, whose duties will be to see that every person who handles the funds of a municipal council or school board is provided with a simple system of books that can be properly kept and easily balanced. Among other good provisions of the new law is one enacting that a public officer must at all times keep his private funds and the moneys of the public in separate accounts.

The very best results will flow from the new system. It will be good for the taxpayers and good for the honest and efficient public officer. Inefficient public servants will be at a discount.

Something About Greece.

The Country That Is Now Most in the World's Eyes.

It has a population of 2,187,208. By its inhabitants Greece is called "Hellas."

The mean temperature of Greece is 64 degrees Fahrenheit. No part of Greece is 40 miles from the sea, nor ten miles from the hills. About one-half of the population are agriculturists and shepherds.

It has an area of 24,977 square miles, or a little over one-half that of Pennsylvania.

It is the only country in the world whose armies are provided with the Greek cross and paper-covered cartridges.

The Greek flag is a white cross on a blue ground—the Bavarian colors and the Greek cross.

It is more thickly populated than any other country in Europe, with the exceptions of Sweden and Prussia.

It has few rivers and many hills. None of the former are navigable, and many of the latter are fortified.

In consequence of its make and the variety of its natural features, Greece excels every country in Europe. Its present boundary limits were determined by arrangement between Great Britain, France, Russia, and Turkey, concluded at Constantinople on July 21, 1832.

Only about 70,000 of the inhabitants speak any language other than Greek, and only about 20,000 profess any religion other than the Orthodox.

The chief characteristics of the average Greek are his inquisitiveness, fondness for excitement, love of discussion, desire for knowledge, an aptitude for learning and aggressive patriotism.

Gell once remarked that in travelling through the Morea in March he found "summer in Messenia, spring in Laconia and winter in Arcadia, without having moved beyond a radius of 60 miles."

The climate has two striking peculiarities—the heat in summer and the cold in winter are far more intense than those of any other country in the world lying in the same latitude.

Though not much more than one-half the size of Portugal, it has a coast line greater than that of Spain and Portugal together.

There are three distinct races within its confines, speaking different languages, wearing different costumes, and holding little social intercourse with each other—the Greek, the Albanian, and the Wallachian, or Roumanian.

The present king, George I., came to the throne in 1832, in his 15th year.

He draws an income of \$260,000 annually, including \$20,000 from Great Britain, France and Russia.

He is the son of the present King of Denmark, Christian IX., and brother of the Princess of Wales and the Dowager Empress of Russia.

His mother-in-law, the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the grand-uncle to the present Emperor of Russia.

She has six living children—five sons and one daughter.

The king has a palace at Athens, built by Otto at cost of \$2,500,000, and a summer residence at Corfu.

He shares the legislation with a single chamber, called the Boule, the members of which are elected by the people every four years.

There are seven Ministers of Administration, whose salary is \$2140 a year each.

For purposes of local government, Greece is divided into 13 monarchies, under officers called Nomarchs.

It has a naval system, based upon the old Roman law.

Its regular standing army consists of 16,000 infantry, 3,120 cavalry, 3,842 artillery, 1,080 engineers and transportation men, 3,400 officers and men, making a total of 25,470 troops in the land force.

Judge—You confess to stealing the horse, you say? Answer—Yes, your honor; but I wish to point out that I am not as bad as I appear. Judge—What do you mean? Answer—There was a bicycle standing near by. Philadelphia North American.

CATARRH

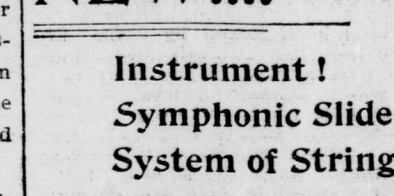
Mrs. Dobell, of London, Ont., Cured for 25 Cents

Doctors Could Help, but Couldn't Cure—Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure Released the Prisoner, and To-day She is as Well as Ever—She Says it is a Great Remedy

"Yes, I am Mrs. Dobell," said a comely, pleasant-faced woman at her home on Horton street to a News reporter to-day, "and I will very gladly tell you what you want to know. About three years ago my husband was very ill, and I had frequently occasion to rise in the night and go for a doctor or to the druggist. In my hurry I often neglected to properly clothe myself, and contracted several heavy colds, which turned at last to chronic catarrh. I tried doctors, who helped me, but did not cure me, and several special catarrh medicines. I was relieved but not cured. I was suffering intolerably when Mr. Shuff recommended me to try CHASE'S CATARRH CURE, and it began at once to help, and in about two months had entirely cured me. I cannot speak too highly of this remarkable medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from catarrh." The blower included is a great help to sufferers.

NEW....

Instrument! Symphonic Slide! System of Stringing!



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Full Particulars Free If You Mention This Paper.

A. H. PUTNAM,

Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Canadian Agent for Flag Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.

Public servants will be at a discount.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES

A CURE FOR EACH DISEASE

With Munyon's Improved Homoeopathic Remedies in the House, Mothers Can Become the Family Physician and

SAVE DOLLARS IN DOCTORS' FEES.

Get Munyon's Guide to Health From Your Druggist—It Will Tell You What to Use and How to Cure the Most Obstinate and Complicated Diseases.

Professor Munyon is honored today as the leading authority in the medical world. His new and humane methods of treatment have swept away all the old-fashioned ideas of doctoring with poisonous drugs that create a dozen diseases in the effort to get rid of one. He does not claim that he has one remedy that will cure all complaints, but that he has prepared a specific cure for nearly every disease. He does not claim that it will cure rheumatism, Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is prepared expressly to cure dyspepsia; Munyon's Cough Cure to cure coughs; Munyon's Catarrh Remedies to cure catarrh; Munyon's Kidney Cure to cure kidney troubles. The same may be said of all Munyon's different remedies. They may be obtained at all drug stores, mostly at 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 11 and 13 Albert street, Toronto, answered with free medical advice for any disease.

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER

NEVER FAILS TO CURE

Headache, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Indigestion, Constipation.

As a general regulator drink St. Leon hot before retiring. positive and speedy cure for kidney and liver trouble.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd., TORONTO.

Any Kind of Corn Meal

is nutritious—very. It sustains life. It furnishes material for the growth of the body, but it must be free from impurities and not too coarse. "Gold Dust" Corn Meal has none of the uncertain qualities of the ordinary Corn Meal. Get it of your grocer.

THE TILLSON CO'Y, Ltd. Tilsonburg, Ont.

Business Men....

Who are in need of anything in the job printing line will find it to their advantage to consult us before placing their orders. We are prepared to handle all classes of work—

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, BOOK and COMMERCIAL PRINTING

We are at all times pleased to furnish estimates. Our facilities are such that all work is delivered promptly and on the shortest notice. Send to the office, or call up Phone 175, and your wants will be attended to.

Advertiser Job Dept. London, Ont.

Scranton Coal

burns without clinkers; burns to ashes; gives most heat. If you are not using it now give us a trial order. Prompt delivery.

CAMPBELL & CHANTLER -176- Bathurst street Phone 847. Branch Office 13 John Street, London West

Two Great Topics

Of discussion have been furnished during the past week—The Eastern Complications and

Chapman's Great Sale of Cottons and Sheetings

The latter being of strictly local interest commanded most attention.

It was pleasing to see this department crowded all day long with eager and delighted customers.

We Continue

this week to give a good Double-Fold Bleached Twill Sheet, worth 25c per yard, for 18c.

A 72-inch fine Bleached Twill Sheet, formerly sold at 28c, for 22c per yard.

Also a great specialty in Bleached Sheet, twill or plain, 2 1-4 yards wide, for 24c.

No Wonder

there was a great rush for our great special in 36-inch Bleached Cotton, the kind of Cotton you would consider very cheap for 10c, our price 8c per yard.

Our Two Specials.

in Fine Cottons for ladies' wear have no equals at 10c and 12 1-2c.

Unbleached Cottons and sheetings are equally worthy of mention.

Very fine Cotton, 40 inches wide, clean stock, and uniform texture for 8 1-2c; 12 yards for \$1.

Heavy Sheet, 36 inches wide, very durable, formerly sold for 10c, for 7 1-2c; 14 yards for \$1.

Also two very special lines, full yard wide, heavy and durable, at 5c and 6 1-2c. See them.

At This Season

we sell a great amount of Tickings; they are here from 8c per yard, but we call special attention to three very popular lines:

1st—A good heavy serviceable Feather Ticking, in four patterns, at 12 1-2c.

2nd—A very special line of Feather-Proof Ticking, in all the leading stripes, at 15c.

3rd—An Extra Heavy Line that will last almost a lifetime, cheap at 25c; we will sell this line for one week at 19c.

Linens, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Tweeds, Sheetings, Denims, Flannelettes.

At prices that are always as low as the lowest, and often lower still.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.