

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.
THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
Daily by mail, per year (to 12 pages) \$4.00
Only by mail, for three months, 1.00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 80 per annum; Evening Edition, 100 per annum.
THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.
(SUN WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, 100 per annum. \$1.00

JOHN CAMERON President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application at office. Address
all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, - CANADA.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—(BROWNIE.)

London, Wednesday, August 2.

A blockade and a blackhead may be combined to cause a good deal of trouble.

ECENTRICITY in emigration continues. On July 15, 209 emigrants left Sidney, N. S. W., in the barque Royal Tar for Monte Video, with the intention of founding a "New Australia" settlement in the Republic of Paraguay.

So GREAT has been the opposition to the sale of the Thousand Islands by the Dominion Government that it is possible the auction will not go on. If the islands must be disposed of, let the sales be made on long lease and under well-defined conditions. Save the beautiful scenery from the vandals.

WE PUBLISH in another column a communication that throws a good deal of light upon recent happenings in Siam, as well as on the Russian advance into Central Asia. The letter has been specially sent to this journal by an authority on affairs in the East, who has had exceptional opportunities to investigate and to reach conclusions. The future must decide to what extent the two great Powers that are now represented as co-operating in an attempt to menace British India shall succeed, and how far Great Britain will be able to thwart undue ambition. Meanwhile we call attention to a communication of a remarkable character, which will well repay perusal at this stage.

A REMARKABLE accusation was made against a plaintiff in a Tacoma, Wash., court on Monday. James Stinson, a wealthy Chicago stockman, who formerly lived in Hamilton, Ont., openly accused Dr. J. S. Wintermute, who attempted to hypnotize a witness. While on the stand for Stinson, who resists the payment of a bill of \$40,000 charged by Dr. Wintermute for the care of certain blooded horses, one of the witnesses seemed to have a clouded memory. He could not remember; he halted and hesitated. Finally Stinson called the attention of the court to the fact that the witness was being hypnotized by Wintermute. Judge Hanford did not seem to consider the objections seriously, and the examination proceeded. The witness was asked some more questions, but he still seemed muddled. Again Stinson arose and called the court's attention to the witness's mental condition, and insisted that he was under a hypnotic spell. Dr. Wintermute was observed to be making curious passes with his hands in the direction of the witness, and he was ordered to keep his hands down. Stinson alleges that Wintermute has hypnotized persons in his house at Chicago, and he is positive that he had the witness under his influence. In court he got between the doctor and a witness, and the latter once rubbed his eyes and brightened up. If this contention is well founded and the law is powerless to prevent the operator from using his powers to bamboozle a witness every well regulated law office will find it necessary to keep on hand a competent mesmeriser. Perhaps his attacks could be as easily borne as the wild onsets of a lawyer with a bullying disposition.

"TONE" ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. Arnold Haultain occupies several columns in the Toronto Week to indicate his lack of sympathy with Mr. Andrew Carnegie's desire for the reunion of Great Britain, the United States and Canada. Mr. Haultain thinks the difference of "tone" on the two sides of the Atlantic alone constitutes an insurmountable barrier, and seems to attribute this deficiency of "tone" this side sea to "the sophistries imbedded in the Declaration of Independence which assert the equality of all men" or "to the want of a high born ruling class, maintained at a high level of culture and morality;" or "to the spread of cheap knowledge cheaply bought;" or "to the low level of the people where the people rule."

Mr. Haultain speaks of the difference of "tone" as between English people and the people of the United States. One often hears of "the people," but to what class is Mr. Haultain alluding when he speaks of the people? Probably to his "high-born ruling class." When the ADVERTISER speaks of the people of England, the United States or Canada it means the masses—the Plain People—of each country. It is these invincible democracies—having much in common—which will eventually decide all such questions as the actual or moral reunion of the English-speaking peoples. The "tone" of these various English-speaking masses does not much differ. Their morality will compare favorably with that of the nobility and other "high-born ruling classes."

We do not know which of Mr. Haultain's sneers is least justifiable—his sneer at

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

I hear complaints on all sides of the recent decree of the Water Commissioners with regard to the service for lawn sprinklers. All over the city the lawn grass is withering away through lack of water, and it arises in this way: There is plenty of water at Springbank, but in this dry weather there is such a demand that the pumps, worked night and day, can with difficulty keep the water in the reservoir up. The Water Commissioners in their wisdom have restricted the owners of lawns to the use of the water for sprinkling for two hours in the morning. Now, everybody knows that to sprinkle a lawn while the scorching rays of the sun are shining on it is to destroy the grass; and besides there are few citizens who can find time to use their lawn sprinklers in the early morning. Why should the commissioners not change the hours for use to from, 6:30 to 8 p.m.?

The lawn owners pay a special rate for the water; it adds to the beauty of the city to have the lawns well kept; and the change should make comparatively little difference to the supply.

London is a city of churches and schools, and her people are rightly proud of her scholastic standing. I learn that, in accordance with the terms of its charter, the bishop and council of Huron College have resolved to establish a school for boys, which will provide a classical and mathematical education for those who desire to graduate at the universities and enter upon a professional life. The school will open on the first Monday of October under the principalship of Rev. H. G. Miller, M.A., and an efficient staff. The head master will be Mr. J. W. G. Andras.

The latest thing in hair cuts is the "World's Fair" cut. Perhaps you have seen it, or what's worse experienced it, but certain it is that Chicago during the World's Fair has developed a hair cut distinctly her own. When your friend comes home from the fair you must overlook the seeming act of discourtesy should he fail to raise his hat. His arm will hang limp at his side and he may put on a hard, stony expression and tell you that he is suffering from a touch of sciatic rheumatism, but do not be deceived; he has had a World's Fair cut and is afraid that you should see it. His hair looks as if a reaping machine had been over the one side and a lawn mower down the other. There are more ridges down his cranium than there are on your lawn when you take your initial wrestle with the life-giving mower and there are more strong words on the tip of his tongue than the fabled Flanders trooper could possibly have thought of, and all because of the rush and bustle of a Chicago barber shop and the barber's inordinate hurry to say "Next," and launch you on a cold, cruel world like a shorn lamb. The barber will never see you again, and needless to state, you are not going to call on him again unless it is perhaps that you can have the pleasure of attending his funeral. Moral: Get your hair trimmed by a home barber before you start for the West.

BUSINESS OVER THE BORDER.

HENRY CLEWIS, the cautious New York financier, is disposed to take a hopeful view of the future course of United States securities. He regards the opportunity to investors, as one of extraordinary promise. During the past few days, according to Mr. Clewis, there has been no general conspicuous improvement in the general monetary situation. The renewed demands by the banks of the Northwest has caused a fresh drain upon the banks of New York city, which has intensified the local scarcity of currency, though not with the effect of materially increasing the stringency. The fact is that the decline in the prices of securities and the general contraction of commercial operations have so restricted the demand for loans and discounts as to largely offset these limitations upon the lending ability of the banks, and therefore the money market has suffered from these new withdrawals of money only indirectly rather than directly. It is satisfactory to be assured, however, that certain results of remedial tendencies into play. The fall in prices of products is opening foreign markets to a larger supply of United States exports, and the decline in stocks and bonds has brought out such exceptional temptations to foreign investors as to produce a material change in the foreign exchanges, and the current symptoms consequently indicated a probability of considerable imports of gold. In connection with this fact, it is fortunate that London appears to continue favorably the chances of Congress repealing the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman Act. This expectation must be regarded as explaining the recent steady buying on London account. It is in every way reasonable to anticipate that, in the event of Congress taking that action, there will be an immense foreign demand for United States stocks and bonds that will put a new aspect upon financial affairs on this side the Atlantic and produce a general recovery in prices in the neighboring country. Fortunately both the Bank of England and the Bank of France have now surplus of gold that would predispose them rather to encourage than discourage such a movement. Rumors have been current that, on the strength of the probabilities of such legislation, negotiations have been set afoot for borrowing a considerable amount in London and Paris upon United States securities at their current low prices, with a view to bringing forth an amount of gold sufficient to dissipate the prevailing demoralization. Mr. Clewis has reason to believe that such a plan has been seriously deliberated in high quarters; but no positive action seems yet to have been taken. But even if such a scheme is not made operative the desired result will surely come about in the ordinary course of the foreign exchange. Already a shipment of \$1,000,000 of gold is on its way to New York and more is expected to follow. At the present moment much depends upon whether the extreme scarcity of money among the banks of the interior has reached its climax. When that point is passed, little would remain to obstruct the process of recovery. The stage of recovery will be coincident with the return of money from hoard to the banks; and the strength and firm endurance of the banks under such an extraordinary drain suggests a probability that the timid will soon conclude that their fright has largely exceeded any real occasion and will return their hoards to the banks. With confidence returned, business prospects would at once improve.

WELL-MERITED PRAISE.

(Chicago Canadian-American.)

"Hon. George W. Ross, Ontario's Minister of Education, is in the city attending the educational congress. Very few men on this continent are the peers of Mr. Ross in his special field of labor. An old teacher, an ex-journalist, a trained parliamentarian, and an executive officer of marked ability, he is well fitted to represent Canada in the most important congress ever held in the interests of education. We are pleased to hear that his address was one of the real gems of the meeting."

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

I hear complaints on all sides of the recent decree of the Water Commissioners with regard to the service for lawn sprinklers. All over the city the lawn grass is withering away through lack of water, and it arises in this way: There is plenty of water at Springbank, but in this dry weather there is such a demand that the pumps, worked night and day, can with difficulty keep the water in the reservoir up. The Water Commissioners in their wisdom have restricted the owners of lawns to the use of the water for sprinkling for two hours in the morning. Now, everybody knows that to sprinkle a lawn while the scorching rays of the sun are shining on it is to destroy the grass; and besides there are few citizens who can find time to use their lawn sprinklers in the early morning. Why should the commissioners not change the hours for use to from, 6:30 to 8 p.m.?

The lawn owners pay a special rate for the water; it adds to the beauty of the city to have the lawns well kept; and the change should make comparatively little difference to the supply.

London is a city of churches and schools, and her people are rightly proud of her scholastic standing. I learn that, in accordance with the terms of its charter, the bishop and council of Huron College have resolved to establish a school for boys, which will provide a classical and mathematical education for those who desire to graduate at the universities and enter upon a professional life. The school will open on the first Monday of October under the principalship of Rev. H. G. Miller, M.A., and an efficient staff. The head master will be Mr. J. W. G. Andras.

The latest thing in hair cuts is the "World's Fair" cut. Perhaps you have seen it, or what's worse experienced it, but certain it is that Chicago during the World's Fair has developed a hair cut distinctly her own. When your friend comes home from the fair you must overlook the seeming act of discourtesy should he fail to raise his hat. His arm will hang limp at his side and he may put on a hard, stony expression and tell you that he is suffering from a touch of sciatic rheumatism, but do not be deceived; he has had a World's Fair cut and is afraid that you should see it. His hair looks as if a reaping machine had been over the one side and a lawn mower down the other. There are more ridges down his cranium than there are on your lawn when you take your initial wrestle with the life-giving mower and there are more strong words on the tip of his tongue than the fabled Flanders trooper could possibly have thought of, and all because of the rush and bustle of a Chicago barber shop and the barber's inordinate hurry to say "Next," and launch you on a cold, cruel world like a shorn lamb. The barber will never see you again, and needless to state, you are not going to call on him again unless it is perhaps that you can have the pleasure of attending his funeral. Moral: Get your hair trimmed by a home barber before you start for the West.

BUSINESS OVER THE BORDER.

HENRY CLEWIS, the cautious New York financier, is disposed to take a hopeful view of the future course of United States securities. He regards the opportunity to investors, as one of extraordinary promise. During the past few days, according to Mr. Clewis, there has been no general conspicuous improvement in the general monetary situation. The renewed demands by the banks of the Northwest has caused a fresh drain upon the banks of New York city, which has intensified the local scarcity of currency, though not with the effect of materially increasing the stringency. The fact is that the decline in the prices of securities and the general contraction of commercial operations have so restricted the demand for loans and discounts as to largely offset these limitations upon the lending ability of the banks, and therefore the money market has suffered from these new withdrawals of money only indirectly rather than directly. It is satisfactory to be assured, however, that certain results of remedial tendencies into play. The fall in prices of products is opening foreign markets to a larger supply of United States exports, and the decline in stocks and bonds has brought out such exceptional temptations to foreign investors as to produce a material change in the foreign exchanges, and the current symptoms consequently indicated a probability of considerable imports of gold. In connection with this fact, it is fortunate that London appears to continue favorably the chances of Congress repealing the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman Act. This expectation must be regarded as explaining the recent steady buying on London account. It is in every way reasonable to anticipate that, in the event of Congress taking that action, there will be an immense foreign demand for United States stocks and bonds that will put a new aspect upon financial affairs on this side the Atlantic and produce a general recovery in prices in the neighboring country. Fortunately both the Bank of England and the Bank of France have now surplus of gold that would predispose them rather to encourage than discourage such a movement. Rumors have been current that, on the strength of the probabilities of such legislation, negotiations have been set afoot for borrowing a considerable amount in London and Paris upon United States securities at their current low prices, with a view to bringing forth an amount of gold sufficient to dissipate the prevailing demoralization. Mr. Clewis has reason to believe that such a plan has been seriously deliberated in high quarters; but no positive action seems yet to have been taken. But even if such a scheme is not made operative the desired result will surely come about in the ordinary course of the foreign exchange. Already a shipment of \$1,000,000 of gold is on its way to New York and more is expected to follow. At the present moment much depends upon whether the extreme scarcity of money among the banks of the interior has reached its climax. When that point is passed, little would remain to obstruct the process of recovery. The stage of recovery will be coincident with the return of money from hoard to the banks; and the strength and firm endurance of the banks under such an extraordinary drain suggests a probability that the timid will soon conclude that their fright has largely exceeded any real occasion and will return their hoards to the banks. With confidence returned, business prospects would at once improve.

WELL-MERITED PRAISE.

(Chicago Canadian-American.)

"Hon. George W. Ross, Ontario's Minister of Education, is in the city attending the educational congress. Very few men on this continent are the peers of Mr. Ross in his special field of labor. An old teacher, an ex-journalist, a trained parliamentarian, and an executive officer of marked ability, he is well fitted to represent Canada in the most important congress ever held in the interests of education. We are pleased to hear that his address was one of the real gems of the meeting."

What Causes Pimples?

Clogging of the pores or mouths of the sebaceous glands with sebum or oily matter. The plug of sebum in the centre of the pimple is called a blackhead, grub, or comedone. Nature will not allow the clogging of the pores to continue long, hence, inflammation, pain, swelling and redness, or pus or matter forms, breaks or is opened, the plug comes out and the pore is once more free.

There are thousands of these pores in the face alone, any one of which is liable to become clogged by neglect or disease.

What Cures Pimples?

The only reliable preventive and cure, when not due to a constitutional humor, is

Cuticura Soap.

It contains a mild proportion of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, which enables it to dissolve the sebum or oily matter as it forms at the mouths of the pores.

It stimulates the sluggish glands and tubes to healthy activity, reduces inflammation, soothes and heals irritated and roughened surfaces and restores the skin to its original purity.

This is the secret of its wonderful success. For bad complexion, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, dry, thin and falling hair, scaly and irritated scalp and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful.

It is preserving, purifying and beautifying to a degree hitherto unknown among remedies for the skin and complexion.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps.

Sold throughout the world.

FOOTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

Women full of pains, aches and weaknesses find comfort, strength and renewed vitality in Cuticura Plaster, the first and only pain-killing, nerve-strengthening plaster when all else fails.

THE ONLY MEDICINE.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.

A Specific for all Diseases of the Blood or Skin.

Has been sustained in the Supreme Court of New York before a Judge and Jury.

As the most wonderful remedy of this age scores of living witnesses of the merits of Microbe Killer appeared and testified under oath that after they had been given up to die this remedy was a last resource cured them.

Do not lose precious time, but obtain full particulars from home office direct, and then purchase a jar from your nearest chemist.

FOR SALE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

For general information address—

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., Ltd.

120 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

HEADACHE CURES

Hypnotizing the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing morbid matter and thoroughly cleansing the entire system, Headache Blood Purifier promptly removes Headaches of all kinds, no matter how obstinate or severe. Constipation, Dyspepsia and Bad Blood are the usual causes of Headache. R.B.B. Pills move these and with them also the Headache disappears. Note the following

STRONG EVIDENCE:

"I had a headache occurred every week for forty years. I took three bottles of R.B.B. Pills and have had no headache for months, and recommend it highly."

Mrs. E. A. Brown, Shelburne, Ont.

Keep Cool!—Refrigerators!

Call and get a first-class one at a low price. Big stock must be sold. Easy terms of payment to responsible parties.

WM. WYATT & SON

366 Richmond Street.

JOHN T. STEPHENSON

LEADING FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

First theatre in the city

104 DUNDAS ST. W.

CURE FOR ALL!!!

Is an infallible remedy for

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores, Old Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism.

For SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases. It has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at 25, New Oxford Street (date 25, Oxford Street, London), and sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Jar and Boxes. If the address is not 25, Oxford Street, London, then be warned.

KEARNEY'S HERBAL HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff, Promotes Growth of the Hair, Prevents Falling Out, and Imparts to the Hair a Beautiful Gloss.

It being a purely Vegetable Compound it may be used freely without injury to the most delicate scalp.

Every Bottle Guaranteed.

1 PER BOTTLE.

R. J. KEARNEY.

253 Richmond Street, London, sole proprietor and manufacturer, London, Ont. All orders by mail are promptly attended to.

Ask your druggist for it. All the druggists please take notice and send for particulars.

CHAPMAN'S

Reduction Sale

Summer Goods

TO-DAY.

Wool Challie, spots and flowers, only 12½c yard, worth 25c.

Wool Challie, dark and light grounds, small and large patterns, only 20c, worth 35c and 40c.

Fine Scotch Ginghams and Chambrays, beautiful plaid materials, fast colors, worth 35c, now 18c.

Fine French Sateens, dark and light, former price 35c, now 20c.

Expensive Silk Ribbons, plain, moire and fancy, worth 50c and 75c, now 25c.

Ladies' Ribbed Undervests, 6c each, worth 10c.

Fine Wide Embroidery, only 12½c, 10 inches wide, worth 25c.

White Embroidery, 24 inches wide, for children's dresses, worth 45c, now 30c.

Ladies' Hosiery, fast black, Hermsdorf dye, only 21c, worth 30c.

Ladies' Windsor Silk Ties, worth 50c, 75c and \$1, your choice for 35c.

Heavy Oxford Shirting only 10c.

Gents' Silk Neckwear, special value, 25c.

Gentlemen's Summer Coats and Vests, \$3 and upwards.

Men's Fine Socks, now 12½c and 15c.

Unbleached Sheeting, 72 inches wide, only 16c a yard.

Black Wool Grenadine, only 10c a yard.

Ladies' Sun Hats and Children's Sailor Hats, worth 25c now 10c.

Ladies' Fine Straw Hats, colored and fancy, former price 75c and \$1, now 25c.

Ladies' White and Black Leghorn Hats, 25c, 50c 75c and \$1.

Special sale of White Marseilles Quilts only 39c.

Terms Cash. Phone 791.

126 and 128 Dundas Street, LONDON.