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LET THE LONDON ADVERTISER FOLLOW YOU.

Those who are leaving the city for the summer months should not fail to have The Advertiser follow them. In this way only can they keep informed about affairs at home. Addresses may be changed as often as desired, and the paper will promptly reach any part of Canada or the United States.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908.
THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CANADA.

The deputy minister of labor, W. L. MacKenzie-King, C.M.G., has been investigating the opium traffic in British Columbia, and in a report to the Government he gives some facts, showing the extent to which the traffic is carried on in that province, and demonstrates the need for the enactment of such measures as will wholly eradicate the evil and its baneful effects.

At least seven factories are at present carrying on an extensive business in opium manufacture in the coast cities of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, the gross receipts of which combined last year are estimated at between \$600,000 and \$650,000. The crude opium, imported from India in cocoanut shells, is manufactured by a process of boiling into what is termed "powdered opium," and subsequently into opium prepared for smoking. The returns show that large amounts of crude opium have been imported annually, and that the value of that entering this country in the nine months of the fiscal year 1906-7 was greater than the value of the amount imported in the twelve months of the preceding year, the figures for these years being \$262,818 and \$261,943 respectively.

In the factories, which are owned and operated by Chinese, between 70 and 100 persons are employed. One or two of the factories have been in existence for over twenty years, but this majority have been recently established. All the opium manufactured, the owners assert, is consumed in Canada by white people as well as Chinese, but there are strong reasons for believing that much of what is produced at the present time is smuggled into China and the coast cities of the United States.

Mr. King declares, however, that the amount consumed in Canada, if known, would probably appall the ordinary citizen, who is inclined to believe that the habit is confined to the Chinese, and by them indulged in only to a limited extent. Chinese with whom the deputy minister conversed on the subject assured him that almost as much opium was sold to white people as to Chinese, and that the habit of opium smoking was making headway not only among white men and boys, but also among women and girls. Mr. King saw evidence of the truth of these statements in his round of visits through some of the opium dens of Vancouver. Young white women and girls have been taken from these places by the police after having been in them for weeks, while physicians are shocked by the number of cases of women addicted to the habit which have come to their notice in their ordinary course of practice.

It is true there is provincial legislation which should have the effect of restricting the sale of opium, but the law is openly ignored, and the deputy minister is forced to the conclusion that the only effective remedy is to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale alike, and this absolutely, save in so far as an exception may be necessary for medicinal purposes only. "In enacting legislation to this end," the minister says, "the Parliament of Canada will not only effect one of the most necessary of moral reforms so far as the Dominion is concerned, but will assist in a world movement which has for its object the freeing of a people from a bondage which is worse than slavery."

Such legislation, there is reason to believe, is only a matter of a short time. Meanwhile the agent of the Moral Reform Association of Canada, acting on instructions from the Dominion Government, is putting forth every effort to suppress the use of the poisonous drug, and anti-opium leagues are being formed among the Chinese in British Columbia, with the object of trying to check its use.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES.
Central American countries seem to be always in trouble. According to reports those engaged in the attempt to overthrow the Government of Honduras have been partially successful. They are said to have captured a small town about twenty miles from the Salvador frontier, and to be threatening the only port of Honduras on the Pacific coast. The cause of the movement is not clear. Recently the Honduran minister at Washington admitted the progress of hostile operations directed against his

country in Salvador and Guatemala, but it was also stated that the Government of both those countries had disavowed any responsibility for or sympathy with the operations, and had declared their intention to put a stop to them. President Figueroa, of Salvador, is said to have imprisoned a number of men, including a general, for participating in the projected movement against Honduras, and President Cabrera, of Guatemala, is reported to have assumed an equally friendly attitude, but the professions of the average Central American president are not always to be relied on. Possibly, if the truth were told, it would be found that both Guatemala and Salvador are secretly assisting the revolutionary movement. Indeed one story which is not without some probability is that the plan is to depose President Davila, of Honduras, and replace him by a man who will co-operate with Guatemala and Salvador in an attack on Nicaragua. What gives support to this theory is the fact that the relations between Nicaragua and the neighboring countries are anything but friendly. Zelaya, the president of Nicaragua, is credited with the ambition to construct and be at the head of a Central American confederation, composed of Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala. Two years ago Nicaragua fought Salvador and Honduras to a standstill, and why Zelaya did not take full advantage of the success then gained has never been explained. Last year the five states signed a peace compact at the Washington conference, but it is not to be supposed that the restrictions of a peace treaty would stand in the way of any Central American politician, bent on the gratification of his ambition.

LOOKING FOR A GOAT.
[Glasgow (Ky.) Times.]
The editor of the Times attended a Jersey cattle sale on Tuesday. It was his intention to buy a bull or two, a few cows and a lot of heifers. He saw an aged bull sell for \$5,000, and a yearling for \$1,500. He didn't purchase a bull. He saw a cow sell for \$2,000. He decided not to buy a cow. He saw one heifer sell for \$1,500, and yearlings change hands at \$400. He concluded not to invest in heifers. He is now in the market for a kind, gentle, unpedigreed milk-goat.

GRANDFATHER COUNTED OUT.
[Punch.]
Old Gentleman—Now, kiddies, do you want me to have a game of rumpus with you? Youngster—Oh, no! We're playing at Indians, and you're no use. You're scalped already!

AN OYSTER-BAY LULLABY.
[James J. Montague, in New York American.]
By, Baby Bunting, papa's gone away, But not to get a rabbit skin for baby, Not today! He's gone to hunt the be-be-moth, that stands knee deep in mud. And oh! the horrid thing will sweat great big red drops of blood. When he goes for papine leave in sight to lift his eight-inch hide, And take it home to Babykins across the rolling tide.

JOHN DELANE.
[Harper's Weekly.]
In recent biography the name of John Delane stands out prominently, and yet he was neither statesman nor poet, neither painter nor sculptor. He was for a half century editor of the London Times, but he was not himself a writer. Indeed, his motto was never to do anything himself that others could be had to do for him. But his personality was of a sort that radiated power. After an average healthy boyhood he found himself in Printing House Square, and at the age of little over 25 he became editor of the Times. "By Jove! I am editor of the Times!" he exclaimed to someone shortly thereafter. But very soon he was the Times. He dominated his paper by force of ability and personality rather than by constant presence. For he was wont to travel much, to dine out constantly, and to mingle with people. A smaller man would have stuck to his desk. Yet this giant, too, had his sorrows, as the rest of us. "The New Year," he writes in his later life, "the New Year found me, as the last had done, alone in Printing House Square." And again, some time after the death of his mother: "Nobody now cares about me or my success, or my motives, and that weariness of life I had long felt: I have been so much to be thankful for, (but) I have become so indifferent to life. . . . weary both of work and idleness, careless about society, and with falling interests."

MUTUAL.
[New York Post.]
When Benjamin wed Annie, oh! They both were kindly faced; It Bennie-fied him, you know, While she was Annie-mated.

REAL WORK.
[Yonkers Statesman.]
Church—Did you ever work for a railroad company? Gotham—Well, yes; I've tried to open the car windows.

A BOSTON GIRL.
[The Bohemian.]
She wrote sonorous Latin verse, She knew Greek poets down to date, She quickly solved equations, too, Both simple and quadratic, And she could read, with greatest ease, Wither's lines hieroglyphic. In fact, her mind was quite a store Of all things scientific. She talked on topics most abstruse With aplomb quite dumbfounding. Her fund of esoteric lore Was really most astounding. But when she made a birthday cake— I am a loath confessor— Her friends who chanced to eat of it Are not yet convalescent.

THE PORTS.
[Toronto Globe.]
Montreal's serious growth as a port began away back in 1820—a long time as development goes on this continent. Dredging the lower river commenced in 1820, and a depth of 27½ feet was opened in 1838. The Government entered upon a more ambitious scheme in 1839, and the design contemplated a depth of 30 feet. This depth was opened to commerce last year, and there is an excellent equipment of buoys, lights and all modern aids to navigation. An ocean port in the heart of the continent and at the railway centre of the Dominion had a certainty of immediate development. The Dominion has courageously spent \$10,000,000 on the harbor, and is now getting good value for the outlay. This was not done in a desire to surpass New York or any other port in recorded shipping, but to provide a seaport for the growing half of this continent regardless of commercial rivalry. We are on the verge of the commercial highway, and must fully sustain the Government in continuing the policy that has already proved so successful. Quebec, Halifax and St. John should also be developed in accordance with the Dominion's growing needs, and all means of transportation and shipment should be sustained in proportion to the increasing volume of our trade and industry.

HOW DID YOU DIE?
[Anonymous.]
Did you tangle that trouble that came your way? With a resolute heart and cheerful? Or hide your face from the light of day? With a craven soul and fearful? Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce, Or a trouble is what you make it, And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts, But only how did you take it? You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that? Come up with a smiling face! It's nothing against you, facing down flat. But to lie there—that's disgrace! The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce. Be proud of your blackened eye! It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts; It's how did you fight—and why? And though you be done to the death, what then? If you battled the best you could, If you played your part in the world of men, Why, the critic will call it good! Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce, And whether you're slow or spry, It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts, But only how did you die?

VANDERBILT'S FUN
Drives a Coach, Brighton to London, at Cost of \$1,000 a Week.
London, July 15.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove up from Brighton on a recent Saturday afternoon and made the final trip with his coach, the Venture, for the season. His coaching tours between London and Brighton have been successful and conspicuous events. They have lasted several weeks and they have cost Mr. Vanderbilt about \$1,000 a week. "Have you enjoyed it?" I asked. "I never had so much fun in all my life," he replied. "I love to drive; it's my hobby, my way should I not drive a coach if I want to? I do not care for golf. I do not care for bridge, I do not care for many things which interest English people and Americans, but I do care for horses." As Americans know Mr. Vanderbilt is a whip of the first order and can pull four horses as well as any one who ever held the reins. He has made popular and revived again the old English coaching system. Between London and Brighton he has nine sets of horses. It is fifty-six miles and he had fifty-six horses. In all those fifty-six miles there is not a person who does not know Mr. Vanderbilt. They turn out the guard to him whenever he passes. Even the schools made a special recess for the children to go out and cheer and hurrah at the Venture coach. Mr. Vanderbilt always raised the whip or touched his hat. When he had finished the trip from London to Brighton then came the nuisances. These took the form of young fellows on bicycles. They hovered around us like a swarm of human mosquitoes. Mr. Vanderbilt smartly contrived to keep his leaders from stepping through wheels, never once did he change that sedate, quiet expression which he always carried. "And why have you had so much fun?" I asked. "Driving this coach." "Because," replied Mr. Vanderbilt, "It has shown me sides of human nature which I did not know before. I imagined that everybody knew who a Vanderbilt was, especially Americans. There's where I was wrong. Even the trip a few days ago an American came to me after he had tipped the guard and with a smiling face, handed me a \$5 bill as my tip." "I tipped my hat, took the \$5 bill and put it in my pocket, and I think I have the best of him. I do not know whether this overrich American intended that as a snub because I am the coachman or because he didn't know me. Let us give him the benefit of the doubt—either way it's good enough."

Atlantic City Excursion
Via Lehigh Valley Railroad, July 24, 11 round trip, from Suspension Bridge. Particulars 54 King street east, Toronto.

QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.
Through sleeping car from Toronto to Levis. The Grand Trunk Company ever alive to the comfort of its patrons, has arranged to run a twice-a-week and drawing-room sleeper, Toronto to Levis, on the train leaving Toronto at 10:15 p.m. on July 20 and 21, arriving at Levis at 2:10 p.m. next day. For berths, apply to Grand Trunk city or depot ticket agents.

ZAM-BUK
SAVED THIS BABY

Mrs. M. Barrett, 305 Moore St., Montreal, says: "A horrid rash came out all over my baby's face and spread until it had totally covered his scalp. It was irritating and painful, and caused the little one hours of suffering. We tried soaps and powders and salves, but he got no better. He refused his food, got quite thin and worn, and was reduced to a very serious condition. I was advised to try Zam-Buk, and did so. It was wonderful how it seemed to cool and ease the child's burning, painful skin. Zam-Buk from the very commencement seemed to go right to the spot, and the pimples and sores and the irritation grew less and less. Within a few weeks my baby's skin was healed completely. He has now not a trace of rash, or eruption, or eczema, or burning sore. Not only a cure of the tormenting skin trouble, but he has improved in general health."

Zam-Buk
HOLY LAND NOT
BARREN COUNTRY

Zionists Deny Statement That Palestine Is Incapable of Being Productive.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 15.—Emphatic denial was made today in the convention of the American Federation of Zionists that Palestine was wholly a sterile country and that it was incapable of being made productive, by Professor O. Marburg, chairman of the Palestine commission, who explained what work had been done in planting colonies of Hebrews in the land of the forefathers of the race. Merchant Jackson, of Pittsburgh, a zealous resident there, made a tour of Palestine in a carriage, and on a mount, with a view of securing personal information as to the conditions which exist in the Holy Land, and he is prepared to support the statement of Professor Marburg with pictures, which he will show. Several colonies of transplanted Hebrews are now in Judea and they are thriving. A. H. Fromensen, field secretary, whose home is in New York, explained the need of funds for sending out propagandists in the interests of awakening the Hebrews to the cause of Zion, and \$1,000 was given in the convention, while as much more was pledged.

Crusade to Expand.
Rabbi Manges, assistant at the Temple of Emanuel, New York, who resigned as secretary, explained the advances which had been made by the Zionists in the United States, and believed that the crusade was destined to expand every year. "Zion is being made to unite the German and the Russian Jews who seem to be opposed to each other, in the movement, and one outcome of the Zion movement may be to bring them together in a common understanding for the benefit of the Hebrew race. One topic touched upon was the need of not depending wholly upon agriculture in the reclaiming of Palestine, but that the Zion movement should encourage the establishment of factories. Another feature of the Zion movement is the development of the fact that 'all Jews are not rich as is the common understanding,' but that most of them here and elsewhere are among the poorest of the people among whom they dwell.

Various Languages.
Three hundred delegates were earnestly interested in the proceedings and to the stranger who attended one odd feature was the various languages which were used in the debate. There was English and then Yiddish, which was followed by German. In the debates which occurred. The main address of the day was the report and explanation of Prof. O. Marburg, chairman of the Palestine committee, who showed what had been done in settling Hebrews in Palestine. A resolution unanimously adopted calls for a 'Jewish Arbor Day,' when collections are to be made for the Olive Tree fund and all Jewish societies will hold mass meetings. All the Belezet societies will be requested to organize themselves into a Belezet Organization of America, and all funds collected for this national organization shall create a special fund for the establishment of the American department in manual training in Palestine. A banquet attended by 200 delegates was held at the Hotel Columbia.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of the Russian surgeon Pirogoff has been celebrated by conferring his name on a street and hospital at St. Petersburg, and endowing an annual prize for works on surgery. As a result of a series of investigations on carbon at high pressures and temperatures C. A. Parsons asserts that in none of his experiments designed to melt or vaporize carbon has more than a mere trace of black or transparent diamond been found in the residue. In a cemetery at Middleburg, Vt., is a stone erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription: "Rest in Peace—Until We Meet Again."

Chapman's

The Supreme Event of the July Sale
Great Embroidery Sale Surpassing All Others

A clearing purchase of 4,898 yards of Embroidery at astoundingly low prices. We thought about two weeks ago, when we had a big Embroidery Sale, the bottom had been reached in prices. But not so. Friday we inaugurate another big Embroidery Sale, that is to be notable for the lowest prices ever quoted on such merchandise, and for the great variety of styles shown. You may not have another chance so good this summer to buy such fine Embroideries. Buy lavishly tomorrow of them.

LOT I	LOT II	LOT III
1,965 yards Fine Embroideries, narrow edge, half-inch to four inches wide. Many dainty and fine edges in this lot, and worth double the marked price. At a yard, Friday..... 5¢	1,245 yards fine Edgings and Insertions, from half-inch to ten inches wide. A superior collection, worth double. On sale Friday, a yard..... 10¢	In this lot there are 1,116 yards of lovely Insertions and edgings and Corset Cover Embroideries. Worth 25¢ to 50¢. Your choice Friday..... 15¢
LOT IV	LOT V	LOT VI
Contains 191 yards of fine Cambric and Muslin Insertions and Edgings of Embroidery. Not many yards, but truly a choice lot. Worth 40¢ and 50¢, at a yard..... 20¢	Is made up of 761 yards of Wide Waistings and Embroidery, 20 inches wide; beautiful goods and exquisite patterns. Your choice Friday, a yard..... 25¢	120 yards only, beautiful Flouncings and Skirt Embroideries. Make your choice early in the day, as the quantity is limited. Worth \$1.00 and \$1.25, for a yard..... 50¢

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

NEW BRITISH BOOKS

Summer Output of Some of the Notable English Novelists.

London, July 15.—Paternoster row is fast ceasing to be the capital of the publishing world, for westward the publishing trade is taking its way. Murray's has for generations past been a West End house and now nearly all of the great houses have their establishments west of Temple Bar. The latest migration is that of Chambers & Co., who are giving up the Paternoster row premises and are going to make their headquarters in Soho. Of all the great houses which may be described as historically important, only Longman's and Blackwood's remain in the deserted row. The Jolly Little Galloway is neither dead nor buried, for stories of him, like John Brown's body, still "go marching on." But there has been much curiosity to know what Miss Florence Unton, creator of the Galloway, would follow him up with. Well, she has written a fairy story entitled, "The Adventure of Borbe and the Wisp." Whether "Borbe" will also pass triumphantly from one book to another remains to be seen. Captain E. F. Calthrop has translated a book of war which for centuries has been a military classic in China and the East. Indeed, this work, by two Chinamen, Suntu and Wuto, dates back to the fifth century. B. C. It deals with the whole art of warfare as known to the ancients, but it is so remarkable a book that it may give lights for military readers even today.

Max Pemberton has a new novel coming out with Methuen, "Love the Harvest." It is a romance of the eighteenth century, a story of the hunting counties, of love and adventure. The heroine is a sportswoman and a famous rider to hounds and the comedy of the book lies in the endeavor of her guardian to make her a bluestocking. Novels may be expected in the autumn by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton and Baroness von Hutten. Mrs. Atherton's story, called "The Gorgeous Isle," has the island of Nevis, British West Indies, for its subject. Baroness von Hutten's book has the title "Kingsmead," and like "Pam," it concerns English society.

William Hemstreet, of Brooklyn, is the owner of the mantle before which Edgar Allan Poe sat when he wrote his masterpiece, "The Raven."

THE OLD AND THE YOUNG
THE STRONG AND THE WEAK

During the Summer Months are Subject to Sudden Attacks of Bowel Disturbance Such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Pain in the Stomach and Summer Complaint, and the Children get Cholera Infantum and Cholera Morbus.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT
OF WILD STRAWBERRY

is a perfect specific for all bowel complaints. It has been in use in thousands of families for the past sixty-three years and we have yet to hear a complaint of it not giving perfect satisfaction. Do not let an unscrupulous druggist sell you into buying a cheap substitute. Insist on getting Dr. Fowler's. Price 35 cents. Manufactured by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. M. O. W. Brown, Grand Harbor, N.B., writes: "I consider Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry to be the best remedy for Summer Complaint, as it is cured me of a very bad case. I can recommend it highly to any one."

FLUE-CLEANING
—a dirty, heart-breaking job.
AND
FLUE-CLEANING
—a clean, record-breaking job.

THE FLUE DOORS

Situated "singly" over feed door — on some furnaces.

Situated "doubly," same distance from each other, same distance from feed door — on "Sunshine" Furnace.

"SUNSHINE" ADVANTAGE: Operator can easily clean every bit of soot out of radiator.

THE OPERATION

Fire put out, smoke-pipe pulled down — on some furnaces.

Fire stays in, smoke-pipe stays up — on "Sunshine" Furnace.

"SUNSHINE" ADVANTAGE: Furnace can be cleaned out any time in season without trouble, dirt, or "fear of chilling the house."

McClary's
J. A. BROWNLEE, 385 TALBOT ST.
J. A. PAGE, 807 DUNDAS ST.

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LONDON, ONTARIO.

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HUME CRONIN, Managing Director.

CHILDREN'S HAIR

KEEP IT CLEAN AND FREE FROM DISEASE BY USING PARISIAN SAGE.

If you want your children to grow up with strong, sturdy and vigorous hair, teach them to use Parisian Sage, the world renowned Hair Tonic. Parisian Sage is guaranteed by W. T. Strong to cure dandruff and stop falling hair in two weeks. It grows new hair quickly in cases where the hair is "thinning out." It is positively the most delightful, invigorating hair-dressing on the market. It is not sticky or greasy and will make the coarsest hair soft, lustrous and luxuriant. Get a 50c bottle from W. T. Strong, and watch how rapid its action. Giroux Mfg. Company, Makers, Fort Erie, Ont.

Historic Quebec—Ancient and Modern, and its Accommodation. An announcement of no small importance to those contemplating a trip to historic Quebec to witness the Tercentenary Celebrations, has just been made by the passenger department of the Grand Trunk Railway System, to the effect that they are officially advised by the directors of the Tented City Company, Quebec, that there will be plenty of accommodation for visitors provided in Tented City and elsewhere. This, together with the liberal excursion fares that are offered by the Grand Trunk Railway System, and the comfort and dispatch which passengers using that line are assured of, will no doubt be the means of enabling all, even those of limited means, to enjoy one of the best educational and pleasant outings that has heretofore been provided for them. For information regarding fares, train service, etc., inquire from any ticket office of the Grand Trunk System.