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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

WHAT WILL SHE DO WITH IT?

Since the old financier Russell Sage died and left about a hundred million of dollars to his widow, people have been wondering what she will do with it all. The New York Independent asked it readers for suggestions as to how these millions could be best expended for the public good, and the replies it has received have been very varied.

One college professor wants the money in increasing the salaries of college professors—on the supposition that better pay would produce better teachers. Another professor wants to endow independent newspapers.

President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, thinks it should go to strengthen the research departments of "real universities," and the head of the University of Nebraska wants a graduate college of agriculture.

While several college men are in favor of spending this money for purposes of research, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward would like to have it devoted to humane work, "especially in checking what is called scientific research in the dissection of live animals," just how it could be utilized for this latter purpose she does not say; it is to be hoped she would not use it for the purpose of influencing legislation in the passage of prohibitory laws.

W. G. Ghent thinks Mrs. Sage could do the greatest good to the greatest number by turning her money over to the secretary of the Socialist party in the United States. He does not say what the secretary should do with the money when he gets it. Would there not be a general demand among socialists that he should divide up with the members?

The probabilities are that the number of people making suggestions through the Independent is very small compared with the number who are writing direct to Mrs. Sage. And it is safe to say that nearly all of them are simply suggesting how she should spend a few dollars out of her millions. Doubtless they have told her that she could do a vast amount of good if she would send each writer a small sum, anywhere from \$100 to \$10,000. And it is quite probable there are several millions more of people who would make the same suggestion on their own behalf if they thought there was any possibility of her agreeing with them.

In the meantime, Mrs. Sage has very likely her own ideas of what she will do with it. No one seems to suggest that she might do as the late Mr. Sage did—keep it as long as she lives. But why shouldn't she?

THE DRAGO DOCTRINE.

The Monroe Doctrine is one with which people on this continent are familiar. Now some of the South American nations are suggesting as a logical supplement what is termed the Drago doctrine. Its meaning is, that no European Government should use force in aiding its own citizens to collect money due them by an American Government.

At first sight it seems reasonable. Why should a creditor be able to collect his money by force of arms from a delinquent government when he is not allowed to take the same course against his neighbor? There is this to be said, however, that he can collect from his neighbor by process of law, while a good many governments are above all law, and can and sometimes do, repudiate all liability. A creditor might sue the Government of Great Britain, or Canada, or the United States, in the courts of these countries, and if his claim were just the court would allow it and the Government would pay. But he would have very little chance in Turkey, or in the average South American republic.

On the whole, however, we do not know but what the doctrine would work out all right. If the moneyed men of Europe knew they could not collect against the will of the debtor, and would have no help from their own governments in collecting, they would not be so ready to lend to these impudent nationalities that are all the time borrowing and seeking to evade payment. Or, if they did lend they would realize the risk, and take chances. And the governments of Europe would be saved the expense of punitive expeditions.

OIL DISCOVERIES.

For thirty years, New Zealand has been endeavoring to strike oil. At last, at New Plymouth, on the west coast of the north island, oil has been found. For the time it came out of the bore at the rate of a barrel a minute, but that was abnormal, and the well has now

been sealed down to await developments in the neighboring bores. Speculation has caused the shares to advance from \$25 to \$300 each, so strong is the faith of the speculators in the future of this oil field. In view of the report on the district by Sir Thomas Hector, formerly director of the New Zealand Geological Survey, there is some doubt as to the wisdom of this course. Sir Thomas declared that the district is one in which geologically a large oil supply could not be expected, and in these circumstances our New Zealand contemporaries are sounding a note of warning against undue speculation until the venture is further proved. Boring is also in progress at Lisborne, on the east coast of the north island, and at Greymouth on the west coast of the south island, where indications of oil deposits are numerous. At Greymouth the intention is to bore to a depth of 2,000 feet.

As an oil producing country Canada is interested in these developments in the sister nation. It would not injure our oil trade if the New Zealanders managed to produce enough oil to supply their own market and that of Australia, for Canada's oil production is not increasing with the augmentation of our own population, and our export of this commodity will decrease rather than increase as the country grows. But Canada may yet have many additional oil fields to work.

Police Magistrate Jelfs, of Hamilton, draws some fine distinctions. Two youths were before him on a charge of entering and robbing the house of William Thompson. While the latter was giving his evidence he occasionally pointed to either of the prisoners about whom he was speaking, and referred to him as "this young gentleman." The magistrate thought the term inappropriate and told the witness to say "this young man." Mr. Jelfs' correction was in good taste, because the term "gentleman" fits a thief somewhat loosely, but in this democratic country it is difficult to define just what the term stands for.—Brantford Express.

The incident reminds us of an occurrence in the London police court some years ago. Two suburban households had been indulging in a scrap, and one of the women in the case was found to be absent. "Where is the other woman?" asked Magistrate Parke. "Please, sir," spoke up a female relative, "the other lady couldn't come to-day; she's drunk." Terms do not mean very much in many circles of society, both high and low.

If you are offered a job lot of postage stamps at a cheap rate, or in trade, do not buy them, but send for the police. Within the last two weeks several post-offices in Ontario have been burglarized and quantities of stamps carried off. The thieves will, no doubt, try to dispose of their plunder.

The Minister of Justice is a son of the farm, and it is characteristic of him that he should spend his first week's holiday since he joined the administration on the old homestead. It is not generally known that the father of the statesman is still hale and hearty, and continues in active control of the family affairs. There is no dead line among these fine old descendants of the United Empire Loyalists.

FAVORITE SLANG EXPRESSIONS.

[Life.]

The judge's—Go hang.
The dentist's—You have a nerve.
The dyspeptic's—That's rich.
The minister's—Good Lord.
The lover's—I like your cheek.
The sportsman's—Oh, shoot it.
The drummer's—Beat it.
The single taxer's—By George.
The doctor's—Dead easy.
The detective's—After you, my dear Alphonse.

The dyer's—Fade away.
The printer's—The devil.
The spendthrift's—Dear me.

SHE HAD TO.

[Yonker's Statesman.]

Patience—You say she didn't mean to accept him.
Patience—No, she didn't; but it seems they were on an iceboat when he proposed, and she had to hug him to keep on.

"AS OTHERS SEE US."

[Punch.]

Obliging motorist (to groom in difficulties with horses)—"Shall I stop the engine?"
Groom—"Never mind that, sir. But if you gents wouldn't mind just getting out an 'Idin' behind the car for a minute—The 'orses think it's a menagery comin'."

THE CADDIE'S CUT.

[Tit-Bits.]

A gentleman visiting some relatives in Scotland was persuaded to try a game of golf. At his first stroke he aimed a terrific blow at the ball, scattering the turf to right and left, and looked around for the result.
"What have I hit?" he asked.
"Scotland, sir," gruffly answered the caddie.

GOOD-HEARTED.

[Megendorfer Blatter.]

Boarder—I'll pay you very soon—I am going to be married.
Landlady—Oh, don't do that, Mr. Hardup, just on account of the few dollars you owe me!

TRANSMISSION OF FACIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

[North American Review.]

It would appear that the transmission of facial traits is subordinate to a definite law, that is to say, that ancestral facial expression and appear-

ance are more often than not transmitted through the female members of a family, who generally do not exhibit the same characteristics to the male offspring, and that the younger generations show, as a rule, all the facial conditions and signs which were present in a remote ancestor.

GOING TOO FAR.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Miss Jenks—Have you really broken off your engagement to him?
Miss Flytle—Oh, yes, I just had to. He was getting too sentimental—began to talk to me about matrimony.

TAKING PILLS.

[From London Punch.]

Doctor—Well, Matthew, did you take those pills I sent you yesterday?
Patient—Yes, doctor; but couldn't 'e do 'em up in something different? They little boxes be terrible hard to swallow.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

[London Punch.]

The plague of caterpillars in the West End has, it is said, put an entire stop to the practice of old gentlemen going to sleep with their mouths open in Kensington Gardens.

ON THE STEAMER.

[Exchange.]

"Look here, steward," said the Irish gentleman on board the steamer, "where am I to sleep?" "Don't you know the number of your berth, sir?" asked the steward. "My birth!" replied the gentleman from Ireland—"14th June, 1859, but what's that got to do with it?"

TABLE TALK.

[American Spectator.]

"I wish I was an ostrich," said Farmer Brown, as he picked up one of the Biscuits his wife had just placed on the table.
"I wish you were," retorted Mrs. Brown, "so I could get some feathers for that old hat of mine that ain't had no trimming on it for two years or more."

IN THE INTEREST OF SCIENCE.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

"Young man, I heard you kissing my daughter in the hall last night."
"Yes, sir. But it was from a purely scientific standpoint, sir."
"What do you mean, sir?"
"I was merely trying to collect a few microbes for the medical faculty at my college, sir."

HIS OWN TRUST.

[Washington Star.]

"You should cultivate a more cheerful disposition," said Mr. Cherrup. "Believe in the honesty of human nature."
"Yes," answered the man with the acid countenance; "most everybody does till he has indorsed notes for a few people."

A PROFESSIONAL VIEW.

[Kansas City Independent.]

"What did you get out of that will case?" asked the first lawyer.
"Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars," replied the second lawyer.
"Good round sum, eh?"
"Yes; but a thought the man left more than that."

BUT, WHY RUN?

[Brookville Recorder.]

Sherring has to be a great runner to get away from the girls who flock to his path. Brookville damsels were no exception, and at one time it looked as if the hillside hamlet would see their champion ne'er again.

ENGAGEMENT'S CLOSING WEEKS.

[Punch.]

Helen—What do you think of my new engagement ring?
Hattie—Gorgeous! When does it come off?

NO IMMEDIATE CURIOSITY.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

"And if a burglar entered your home what would you do?"
"I'd do as any other sensible person would do. Put my head under the blanket and read all about it next day in the papers."

SELFISHNESS.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

Rev. Father Whelan, who is a pretty shrewd observer of human nature, says that the people who do their shopping on Saturday nights are for the most part the people who have the Saturday half holiday. As he remarks, this is a form of selfishness which easily might be overcome. The people who have their Saturday afternoons "off" should be the leaders in the movement for the Saturday half holiday.

BEHIND THE THRONE.

[New York American.]

The czar tossed uneasily upon his harveyed mattress.
Suddenly the electric alarm bell rang, warning him of the approach of his chamberlain.
Slowly the czar's armored nightcap appeared above the steel blanket.
"Your majesty, the people want a constitution."
"Issue another proclamation," came in muffled tones from the protected bed. "And say, when you go out tell my armor that there's a rivet loose in my pyjamas and it's kept me awake all night."

"But the people don't want any more proclamations. The soldiers are in revolt, the navy is disaffected, and the workmen are striking like twelve o'clock."

"I have a plan to escape trouble," said the czar.
"Good, your majesty," said the chamberlain.
"Is my yacht ready to sail?"
"Steam is up, your majesty."
"Then," said the czar, rapidly donning a wrought-iron greatcoat, "I shall skidoozy to England."

"What to do, your majesty?"
"To stay, chump!"
And, pulling on his bombproof socks, his czarship beat it for the fleet Pole Star.

GRATEFUL.

[Yonkers Star.]

She—What did Miss Antique say when you kissed her?
He—She said, "Thank you."

RAHDA'S FLAMING PROTEST TO PARIS

St. Denis, in Oriental Garb, With Hindoo Suite, Acts Her Indignation.

Paris, Aug. 28. — A New York girl is bringing flaming color to the Paris streets, and joy to the mocking small boy, frequenting fashionable places of amusement, racecourses, the opera and chic cafes, attired in gorgeous eastern garments, with an abundance of Oriental jewelry. She is always escorted by a troop of Hindoos, gallantly arrayed, who salame before her as she steps in and out of her carriage, and line up with Oriental solemnity behind her chair as she sits in state sipping ice-water.

This lady is "Rahda," otherwise Miss Ruth St. Denis, who originated Hindoo dances at Proctor's in New York. Her sumptuous equipment is a protest against a grave wrong that has been done to her. She came here from London, where, as she tells the World correspondent, in the midst of an immense success, the London agent for one of the big Paris music halls offered her an engagement. His salary, however, were too low, and he was sent trotting, and Rahda bound herself to another Paris manager for early fall. Now, on her arrival here, she finds the first hall has already staged the Rahda dances, borrowing with her name all her ideas and costumes.

Miss Ruth cannot get redress because the manager who engaged her is away and she is hopelessly deficient in her knowledge of French. She forswore the probability that he on his return might have the contract for her dances, which are already fettered, and had the idea of this display of Oriental pomp as a way of keeping herself in protest before the public in order that her appearance later might be even more sensational.

ENLIGHTENED METHODS IN LIFE INSURANCE

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York, has just distributed some official information in the form of a statement which would be quite unprecedented in the history of life insurance were it not for the fact that this same institution has before treated its policyholders to similar surprises.

The company announces that it has declared and is paying a cash dividend upon its Industrial Policies maturing in 1906, amounting to more than two millions of dollars. The full significance of this action is apparent when the nature of the Metropolitan Life's insurance contract is understood. This company is in no sense mutual. It does not "estimate" or guess at what it will be able to pay an insured person in the event of his death, but agrees to pay a definite, specified sum in return for a definite, specified premium paid by the insured according to contract. In other words, it sells insurance at what the protection is worth—not as an investment nor as a speculation. Upon this basis the cost to the person insured is, of course, determined by past experience, and as the result of competition prevents the exaction of too high a rate, the premiums must always be as low as safe administration of the business will permit.

It may be assumed, then, that a policyholder in the Metropolitan Life has bought a definite amount of insurance at the lowest market rate, has agreed to pay for it in definite sums at definite intervals, and has no more exaction of extra benefits than he would have in buying fire insurance or a house under similar terms.

It happens, however, that this policyholder is associated with a company that, by skillful management, has had phenomenal growth and prosperity, and as the actual cost of individual insurance decreases, the company has a surplus in volume of business, there has arisen a profit which the company gives back to the source whence it came—though no obligation to do so, implied or expressed, exists in its contracts. It has thus distributed approximately ten millions of dollars within the past few years, and it is a significant indication of the company's present condition that the voluntary dividend of two millions now being paid is the largest yet declared in any one year.

It need not be assumed that the Metropolitan Life desires to pose as a philanthropic institution. Undoubtedly its growth in popular favor and its tremendous accession of new business year by year is in part due to this voluntary application of profit. It may be "all business," but if so, it is the sort of broad gauge, open-handed business that might be widely imitated with good results to all concerned.

PUT OUT OF BUSINESS

Ontario's New Agricultural Act Hits Many Societies Hard.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—A statement showing how all the agricultural societies in Ontario are affected by the new agricultural act, and information with regard thereto, is being sent out to the various societies by Mr. H. P. Cowan, superintendent of agriculture. Instead of fixed grants being made to the societies, as formerly, the grants are now to be in proportion to the amounts expended by the societies for agricultural purposes.

The majority of societies will receive increased grants, but some will find a big falling off. In one instance, an agricultural society's grant will drop from \$650 to \$285, and in another the grant will be \$243 instead of \$447, as formerly.

It is anticipated that the new act will affect about one hundred societies so seriously that they may cease to exist.

A banknote that passed through the Chicago fire is one of the curios preserved in the Bank of England. The paper was consumed, but the ashes held together and the printing is quite legible, and it is kept under glass. The bank paid the note. The smallest thing with a backbone is the shrapnel, a little fish recently discovered by scientists in the Philippine Islands. It measures about half an inch.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO
Linens and Bedding at Special Prices

All those who are called on to give extra accommodation during the fair will require abundant supplies of Linens, Bedding, Towels, etc. Here they are at prices that will make it wise for housekeepers, hotels and boardinghouse keepers to anticipate their wants.

Table Linen

Unparalleled values in bleached and unbleached tabling. Look at the price.

Bleached Tabling

60-inch Tabling, at 50c
68-inch Tabling, at 65c
72-inch Tabling, at 75c, 90c, \$1, \$1.25

Unbleached Tabling

58-inch Tabling, at yard 25c
60-inch Tabling, at 35c
64-inch Tabling, at 45c, 50c, 60c
72-inch Tabling, at 45c, 50c, 75c, 85c and \$1

Table Cloths

2x2 yard Table Cloths, at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 to \$3.75
2x2½ yard Table Cloths, at \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 up to \$6
2x3 yard Table Cloths, at \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 to \$7
2½x3 yard Table Cloths, at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5 up to \$10
Larger Size Table Cloths, up to \$16

Table Napkins

20-inch Table Napkins, at \$1.25, \$1.50
24-inch Table Napkins, at \$2, \$2.50 to \$3
24-inch Table Napkins in four different designs. Regular value \$3, at per dozen \$2.50
Other qualities at, dozen \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5 and \$6

Table Linen Sets

Sets of Table Cloth and dozen Napkins to match, at, a set \$5, \$6, \$7, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10 up to \$16

Towels, Toweling

18x34 Linen Huck Towels, at each 10c
19x38 Linen Huck Towels. Worth 15c, for each 12½c
19x38 Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels. Worth 18c, for 15c
22x40 Bleached and Washed Linen Huck Towels. Worth 22c, at each 18c
Other special values in towels, at each 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c and 75c

Toweling

16-inch Linen Crash, at yard 6½c
18-inch Linen Crash. Worth 10c, at 8½c
18-inch Linen Crash, at yard 10c
16-inch Linen Tea Cloths, at 5c
18-inch Linen Tea Cloths, at 7½c
22-inch Linen Tea Cloths, at 8½c, 10c
24-inch Glass Toweling and Tea Cloths, at yard 15c

Flannelette Gowns

New Pink and White Flannelette Nightgowns, pretty silk trimmed sleeves, pleat and collar. Special 85c
New Flannelette Nightgowns, tucked yoke, rows of embroidered insertion and frills. Special \$1

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

Sandwich, Aug. 28. — When Assessors Duffour and Broderick completed their work in Sandwich West Township, objection was made to their increase in values. An appeal to the court of revision resulted in a reduction of about 30 per cent of their valuation being made. Thereupon the assessors entered an appeal to County Judge Horne. They allege they were clearly following the law in placing property at its proper valuation, and that the court of revision was in error in reducing their figures. Judge Horne is hearing the appeal, which is an unusual one.

\$750,000 GOLD ENGAGEMENT.

New York, Aug. 28.—An engagement of \$750,000 worth of gold in Australia was announced by Brown Bros., of this city, today. This is in addition to an engagement of a similar amount announced yesterday.

Use the right starch right, and the woes of ironing-day end for you; with wrong starch you have to rub the surface off the clothes to get the looks into them. Celluloid Starch saves starched things because less iron rub-rub gives better finish; costs no more than clothes-wrecking starch. Test it. 304
CELLULOID STARCH
Needs no Cooking — Never Stains

Woods' Fair**Granite and Tinware in Our Basement**

No. 8, Copper, Pitt-Bottom Boilers at, each \$1 45 to \$1 75
No. 8, Copper, Pitt-Bottom Boilers at, each \$1 25 to \$1 35
No. 8, Copper, Nickel Tea Kettles at, each \$1 35
No. 8, Copper Nickel Tea Kettles at, each \$1 25
Galvanized Wash Tubs at, each 80c, 90c and \$1 00
Cold-Blast Lanterns, regular 75c, at, each 49c
Galvanized Water Pails at, each 20c, 25c and 30c
Galvanized Slop Jars at, each 35c, 40c and 50c
Granite Tea or Coffee Pots at, each 25c, 35c and 45c

44-Piece Austrian China Tea Sets Worth \$8.00 Set. Thursday Price, \$6.25

If you are looking for something nice and dainty in a china tea set, we have it in our Austrian Pink Rose Decoration, 44 pieces in set, and excellent value at \$8.00. Thursday's price on these sets will be \$6.25

Three salesladies wanted for our basement department; also 3 or 4 good Saturday girls. Apply to Manager of Basement.

Good Strong Brooms at 15c, 20c, 25c each.
WOODS' FAIR
See our 15c Jap Cups and Saucers in basement.