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THE PENMAN SALE.

The sale of the Penman woolen mills at Paris is of more than ordinary interest at a time when many woolen manufacturers are in a complaining mood. The \$100 shares of the company have realized \$246. This handsome figure cannot be reconciled with the statement that the Canadian woolen industry is not receiving fair treatment. The success of the Penman Company suggests that if some Canadian woolen manufacturers are not prospering the fault cannot be laid at the door of the tariff. The Penman goods have a reputation for the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have no difficulty in meeting British competition, which other Canadian woolen men are praying to be delivered from. What is to prevent these complainants from doing what the Penman people have done? If their methods and their machinery are not up-to-date, why should the Canadian taxpayers make good the deficiency? The duty on British woollens is 30 per cent, which is fairly stiff protection for the Canadian woolen men. The Penmans have found it sufficient, but the Penmans have used brains and enterprise.

The fact that British or German inventors have purchased the Penman mills and that the same syndicate is acquiring other interests in Canada, is one of many signs that this country is about to experience a great inflow of European capital.

THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COAL AND GOLD.

Periodically there is an alarm in Great Britain over the supposed imminent exhaustion of British coal mines. The prohibition of the export of coal has been advocated as a measure of self-preservation. Two years ago a British royal commission appointed to consider the matter, made a very reassuring report, which throws the question into the remote future. A number of German statisticians, whose inquiries covered many coal-producing countries, have lately published their conclusions, which agree with those of the British commission, so far as Great Britain is concerned. They think the British Islands have 193 billion tons of coal, or sufficient to last 400 years. Germany is credited with 280 billion, Belgium 23 billion, France 19 billion, Austria 17 billion, Russia 40 billion, and the North American continent 681 billion. How much of the latter is set down to Canada's account is not stated. This country has deposits which have not been touched, and their extent cannot be estimated. Siberia and China have also untold riches in the same mineral. The world has no need to shiver premonitively over the fuel problem. Before its supply of coal begins to contract, human skill will have found a substitute. Water power and electricity are already banishing it in favored localities.

A few years ago the matter of the world's gold supply was also a bugaboo. The whole case for free silver rested upon the assumption that no great increase could be looked for. In the year 1895, at the height of the agitation, the output was \$198,763,690. Despite the setback given the industry in South Africa the world's output of the precious metal in 1904 was \$346,822,200. No wonder Mr. Bryan is compelled to admit that "the increase in gold production has for the present removed the silver question as an issue."

ENGLISH LAND LEGISLATION.

The new British Government has not reposed on its election laurels. It is proving a radical government, with a constructive programme. One of its progressive measures is the land tenure bill, which is designed to improve the position of English tenants. It will assure to them compensation for improvements; an unrestricted right to grow what crops they please and sell all farm products; and compensation for disturbance. A tenant, on the termination of his tenancy, will be entitled to obtain from his landlord, in consideration of any improvements he may have made, such a sum as shall fairly represent its value to an incoming tenant. Under the present law the tenant has no compensation, and is naturally reluctant, especially when the termination of his lease draws near, to spend money in developing another man's property. The protection to be afforded him will encourage good farming.

In England many tenants are compelled to farm in accordance with the wishes of their landlords. For the most part they are obliged to follow a system of rotation which binds them to grow, first grain, next clover, or clover and grass, then grain again, and finally roots, in four consecutive years. Not only are they prohibited from growing

what they please, but they cannot sell what they choose. Of the four crops just mentioned they can sell nothing but the threshed grain; all the other products they must buy live stock to consume, whatever price these products may command in the market, or whatever may be the tenants' need for money. How this pinches will be plain enough when we point out that meadow hay brings in the London market from \$17 50 to \$19 50 a load of 36 trusses, of eighteen hundredweight, whereas the manure derivable from that hay, if all of it were consumed on a farm, would be worth only \$7 14. Straw brings from \$5 50 to \$8 50 per 36 trusses of 36 pounds each, whereas its value as manure is only \$2 50. In other words, the manurial value of hay or straw, which most tenants are constrained by their leases to content themselves with, is trivial compared with the market value. By clause 4 of the pending bill it is provided that, notwithstanding any contract or agreement, a tenant shall have full right to cultivate, crop or dispose of the products of his farm, without incurring such penalty as may be imposed by his agreement, provided he takes adequate care to protect the holding from injury or deterioration. If in the exercise of such new privileges a tenant injure his farm the landlord is entitled to recover damages or to obtain an injunction restraining the infliction of injury.

The bill before the Commons provides also that if a landlord refuses to renew his lease, a tenant will be entitled to compensation for disturbance, if he can show that ejectment from his home and the sundering of old associations would be a hardship, or that the transfer to another locality of his business, such as the sale of milk and butter or meat to local middlemen, with whom he has built up a trade, would cause him pecuniary loss. In a word, the land tenure bill now pending treats the English tenant farmer as a human being possessed of rights, material and moral, which his landlord is bound to respect.

It is curious to note that these privileges were accorded Irish tenants by the Gladstone Government 25 years ago. The influence of the squirearchy has hitherto prevented a like measure of justice in England. The new law will be something to remedy the abuses of landlordism, but the great estates will have to be broken up before English agriculture is on a solid foundation.

Rev. Robert Johnston, of Montreal, formerly of London, pays a high compliment to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, he says, has forfeited lifelong friendships in his native province by his courageous support of the Lord's Day Act.

The London Free Press quotes the Brantford Examiner, edited by Mr. T. H. Preston, M.P.P., as approving the dismissal of Mr. Bastedo. Here is the Examiner's opinion: "The Government was insincere in allowing Mr. Bastedo to practice in its behalf a policy for which it eventually dismissed him. And while in the dismissal it condemns the policy in principle it deliberately continues it in practice to the disadvantage of the province."

The Montreal Star a few years ago held up the Dingley tariff as the pattern upon which Canada should model her fiscal legislation. The Star has since seen new light. It says: "There is not any great uneasiness over the matter in the country. The Government is expected to leave well enough alone. Some changes the changing conditions of native industry render necessary, but this is hardly a time for experiment. The tide is with us, and we must not risk dropping any obstructions in the stream."

Some newspapers are sneering at Mr. Bastedo as being sure of a federal appointment. It is true that several of the officials dismissed by the Whitney Government have been compensated by federal positions. But the Laurier Government might have taken another course. It might have retaliated by dismissing Conservative officials, with as plausible a pretext as the Whitney administration has invented. It has preferred to let the Whitney administration have a monopoly of the "dirty work."

CUT IT OUT.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

The Canadian Associated Press, the cable service subsidized by the Dominion Government, wastes good money to send through a dispatch summarizing a story published in Reynolds' Newspaper to the effect that "the friction between the French and British Canadians is increasing, and it looks as though the Imperial Government will have to interfere."

Reynolds' Newspaper is the most irresponsible journal published in the British Isles. It has for years delighted in publishing defamatory articles about Canada; it has gone out of its way, as in the present instance, to make lying statements concerning the country, its administration and its people.

The Canadian Associated Press might very well decide not to give the proprietors of Reynolds' the satisfaction of getting free advertising from those so maliciously maligning.

INTERFERING WITH ELOQUENCE.

[Liverpool Post-Mercury.]

Hot words are best absent from the mouths of preachers and those who listen to them. A Scotch minister was expounding the miracles, and considered the swallowing of Jonah by the whale. He was one of those gen-

tlewomen who takes a very long way round for a short cut, and was proving first of all that it could not be this or that or the other fish. "It couldn't have been the shark," he was going on, when an old lady from the pew cried out, "Meenister, meenister, wasna th' beast a whale?"

The good man was speechless with indignation for an instant, then in tones of thunder, he retorted, "A whale? A whale? Ye bletherin' auld deevil, what dae you ken about it? What d'ye mean by takin' the word o' God out o' my mouth!"

SO THE OLD FOLKS SAY.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

The old folks say the times are changing. The bygone years were surely best; O'er land and sea, for ever ranging. Men wander now in vague unrest; And faded are the green romances. The morning light has died away. The world has lost its golden chances. So the old folks say.

The old folks say the days are duller. The sweetest songs are left unsung. The spring was full of scent and color. Long, long ago, when we were young. Above our heads the sky was clearer, And warmer was the sunlight ray; Yet heaven is now a little nearer. So the old folks say.

The old folks say 'tis Maytime weather. Play, children, to your heart's desire. But leave us hand in hand together. Beside the swiftly falling river. For earthly chains are near their breaking. And eyes are dim, and locks are gray. But love's a dream that knows no waking. So the old folks say.

"SIR" TO THE KING.

[Ladies' Field.]

The Queen is addressed as "ma'am" by all the members of the upper classes, the term "Your Majesty" being rarely used except on formal occasions. The King, the Prince of Wales and the other English princes are addressed as "sir." Yet foreign princes and princesses bearing the title of "Serene Highness" must not be addressed as "sir" or "ma'am," but as "prince" or "princess." A letter to the sovereign must begin thus: "His Majesty the King," and below the single word "Sir." The conclusion of the letter would be worded somewhat as follows: "I have the honor to submit myself Your Majesty's most humble and devoted servant."

A letter to the Prince of Wales should begin thus: "To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," on a lower line "Sir," and then the letter would be proceeded with.

When the King and Queen play bridge or any other game, the king, fresh from the mint must be provided, and when any member of the reigning family joins in a game of cards new money is usually supplied.

THE THIN LADY OF LYNN.

[Exchange.]

There was a young lady of Lynn Who was so exceedingly thin That when she essayed To drink lemonade She slipped through the straw and fell in.

CANADA AS A TUTOR.

[Washington Post.]

Although in some respects more or less important this republic is somewhat in advance of the British provinces lying to the north of us that constitute the Dominion of Canada, there are other matters of great importance in which our country is as a little child sitting on Canada's accommodating knee and absorbing wisdom.

THE BRITISH PREMIER AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

[Yorkshire Post.]

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman returned to the parliamentary scene to-day—his first since the Easter recess. His radical followers were glad to see him and signified the fact in the usual manner. But there was no sprightly response from the Prime Minister. The weight of years and the burden of responsibility are combining to weigh him down, and those who watched him saw a pair of troubled, weary eyes looking out listlessly from a face worn and pinched. Since he became the First Minister of the King "C.B." has lost the rubicund countenance which he wore in the days when he had more kick than his pace, but when life was still a holiday compared with what it is today. The radicals and the labor men are very fond of their "C.B." There is no gainsaying that. The cheer they gave him was spontaneous and sincere, and was repeated when he rose later to answer some questions.

SHE'LL TAKE HIM DOWN A PEG.

[Saturday Night.]

Man was not meant to live alone. Instances may be found here and there in which mere men avoid the same fate, but the average man is not so successful and satisfactory, but as a rule a man needs a good, honest wife, who, in the sanctity of the home and in the intimacy of holy wedlock, will tell him that he is a born fool with a tendency to blather and blither of himself. Nobody can do this for a man as effectively as his wife.

A FORM OF SPEECH.

[The Bohemian.]

Suttor (nervously)—Sir, I ask your daughter's name? Father (quizzically)—Well, you can't have it. Do you suppose I'm going to have a one-handed girl hanging around me for the balance of my days?

FREE SPENDER.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

An industrial journal correspondent tells of seeing three \$2-a-week young fellows, all smoking cigars, all sitting in a row in a shoe-blacking place, each having a "shine" and all going thence to a barber to be shaved. Then it figures out that neither of the three things was a necessary life. Smoking might wait on better ability to pay, and each might "shine" his own shoes and shave himself. At least, or \$2 a year, which is more than 5 per cent interest on \$400. This is a fair illustration of the difference between American wastefulness and the thrift anyone may see in nearly every civilized country on the globe save our own.

NOT AS BAD AS IT SEEMS.

[New York Mail.]

Don't be discouraged because the ice trust says there is a famine. There's plenty of ice. All that the trust means is that prices are to be higher.

A JOLT FOR JOE.

[Kingston Whig.]

Did you read the report of Commissioner Judd on the Bastedo case? There was a complaint and an inquiry and evidence. But the finish was the feature—the partisan rambling up and down of Bastedo, while Webster, the real trouble, was screened and saved.

THE KNOCKER

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

In London they have an anti-scandal league the members of which promise to combat "the prevalent custom of talking scandal."

What Milwaukee needs is an anti-knocking league dedicated to the destruction of "knockers" and the end of so-called "knocking." This habit is so prevalent as to amount almost to a menace.

It isn't criticism; it isn't mere difference of opinion as to this thing or that. It is a little wasteful effort by little natures to detract from credit due to others; an effort, by innuendo and suggestion generally, to hurt some one in some way—either through envy, jealousy or simple "cussedness."

It is not with the larger affairs of life that "knocking" really has to do. It is with the smaller things—the smaller things which go far, however, to make life worth living. In many natures this despicable practice springs from a natural meanness of spirit—sometimes from jealousy and envy and hate—but most often from the meanness in the narrow creature whose soul is satisfied when he can detract by slurs and sneer (and sometimes he has the courage to speak out openly, but very seldom) from some success achieved by someone else, or to spread a false construction of some word or act, so that as so construed it may tend to injure and hurt. "Knocking" is the practice of the coward.

We have men and women right here in Milwaukee who wait and watch for opportunities to drive home the arrow of the "knocker." They use it to estrange friendships between others—to bring pain and sadness into others' lives.

We have men right here in Milwaukee who would be almost willing to go down in ruin if by so doing they could prevent a business rival from gaining the success he seeks. This is the "knocker" of an aggravated type, but he exists.

Can we not learn to spread the good report with the same zeal with which we speed the evil, or circulate the "rumor" which detracts from the good report? Can we never learn to be delighted in the success of others? Can we not learn to stop "knocking" and to substitute for it a broad, high-minded spirit of co-operation and friendly interest not only for our city's sake but for the sake of each other?

Let us put away this habit of "knocking." It is a miserably "little" thing. It is true, but it makes for trouble and suffering. Let us not sit idly by and tolerate the mean little wisp who always disparages—who even seeks to place a stain upon some escutcheon. If we refuse to tolerate the "knocker" the habit will soon die. A few words lightly spoken by the tongue of slander—a significant expression of the eyes—a cruel shrug of the shoulders and a pursing of the lips—and then, friendly hands grow cold, and the accustomed smile is displaced by a sneer, and one stands alone and aloof with a dazed feeling of wonder at the vague intangible something that has caused it all.

Dr. Jordan speaks of some of the ways and means employed and the result effected by the type of man we call "knockers." A few words lightly spoken by the tongue of slander—a significant expression of the eyes—a cruel shrug of the shoulders and a pursing of the lips—and then, friendly hands grow cold, and the accustomed smile is displaced by a sneer, and one stands alone and aloof with a dazed feeling of wonder at the vague intangible something that has caused it all.

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ONCE QUEEN, KEEPS SHOP

Marie, Duchess of Parma, Sells Silks in Paris Store.

Paris, July 18. — Mame, Duchess of Parma, once Queen of the Two Sicilies and of Jerusalem, a Bavarian duchess, now keeps a shop in Paris.

Enter it who will, at any time of the day, the former queen is always there. Like any honest bourgeoisie, the duchess, who numbers many tourists among her friends, takes her luncheon in a little room back of the store. But from this room she emerges at the call of "Shop!" to pull from her shelves bales of silks and cloths and to use all her eloquence to coax a visitor to buy.

Most of her customers have no idea that they are dealing with the widow of Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies, and at the few times when she is recognized by the Vanderbilts and the Belmonts delight to honor her.

Often the ex-queen has to toll without making a sale. Sometimes she must hear rude criticisms of the goods she offers.

At first she employed an English interpreter, through whom she dealt with her American and English customers. But she has improved so much that, having dismissed the interpreter, she praises her goods in English, very broken, but sufficient for the purpose. In truth, her shop is a monument to her charity, for all its profits she gives to the peasants of Calabria, who, ruined by the earthquakes, were left to bear their ruin unaided after the first shock of public sympathy dried up.

Many articles of feminine coquetry and for beauty's decoration which she sells are the work of the former queen's own hands; more are made by her society friends, and most by the peasant women of Calabria. Another notable who is working hard at a charitable task is ex-President Loubet, who, at his home in the Rue Dante, is busy arranging for an equitable distribution of money among those widowed and orphaned by the "knocking" disaster at Courrières.

After making grants to relieve their immediate wants, Loubet still has at his disposal about \$12,500,000. He has made arrangements with the Government to deposit the money still in his hands in the postoffice savings banks, with the provision that no beneficiary shall withdraw more than \$20 a month. Loubet calculates that some miners' widows will be better off financially than they were before the disaster.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Our Great July Clearing Sale

Is Becoming the Talk of London. The Most Conspicuous Bargain Opportunity of the Year.

Never has a Clearing Sale met with such a conspicuous success—never has shopping interest been so continuously intense. Not a single lax interval in this great sale. All the broken lines must go—the odd lots—all surplus merchandise of every kind must be cleaned up to the last item. We are overlooking cost and not counting losses. A sweeping clearance is the goal we are aiming to reach, and prices have been reduced lower than ever before.

These Great Bargains for Tomorrow and Saturday.

Carpets and Rugs—Great Reductions

25 only Axminster, Smyrna and Velvet Rugs, sizes 27x54 and 36x72. Regular prices \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50, all reduced to only..... **\$1.19**

42 Odd Window Shades in colors light and dark green, light and dark cream and terracotta, complete with spring roller, ring and bracket. Some have lace ends, others lace and insertion, slightly soiled. Worth regular 65c and 75c, choice..... **371-2c**

22 pieces English Tapestry Carpet in lengths ranging from 11 to 42 yards. Regular prices 65c and 75c, clearance..... **43c**

8 pieces Nairn's Scotch Linoleum, 2 yards wide, in lengths 5 to 18 yards; light and dark grounds, block, tile and floral patterns. Worth regular 85c and \$1.10 per square yard, on sale tomorrow and Saturday, for..... **69c**

Wash Dress Goods—Specials

5 pieces White Damask Vestings for dresses and waists, figured and stripe designs. Regular 25c per yard, clearance price only..... **15c**

10 pieces Fancy Colored Vestings, 28 inches wide. Worth 40c and 50c, reduced to only..... **19c**

15 pieces Mercerized Taffeta Cloth, navy, fawn and black grounds, in neat designs and stripes. Worth 20c and 25c, reduced to..... **16c**

Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments—Big Reductions

36 only Ladies' Wash Dress Skirts, in good styles; made of fancy linens and galateas. Regular prices \$1.50 to \$2.00 on sale tomorrow and Saturday, at each only..... **\$1.00**

12 only Moreen Petticoats in colors prune, mauve, cardinal, navy and green. Regular price \$1.50, sale price..... **98c**

3 dozen Ladies' Print Wrappers, sizes 32 to 40 inch bust measure, flounce skirt, waist lined with cambric. Special at, each..... **59c**

Ladies' House Dresses of navy percale with white dot and stripe, piped with white and white linen collar and cuffs. Worth regular \$1.75 and \$2.00, on sale tomorrow and Saturday, for only..... **\$1.25**

Ladies' Shirtwaist Suits, of muslin in black and white and light effects, nicely made. Priced for clearance, at..... **\$2.00**

Ladies' Underwear and Corsets.

25 dozen Ladies' Undervests, unbleached, sleeveless, at each..... 50c
Children's Knitted Drawers, lace trimmed, sizes 2 to 6, regular 22c, for..... 17c
Sizes 7 to 12, regular 25c, for..... 19c
15 dozen Ladies' Vests, of Egyptian cotton, fine ribbed, half-sleeve and sleeveless, regular price, 25c, on sale, at 19c
Ladies' Lisle Thread Undervests, lace trimmed, worth 50c, for only..... 39c
Ladies' White Petticoats, of fine cambric, made with deep flounce, 2 clusters of fine tucks, edged with lace, dust ruffle, worth \$1.50, selling for, only..... 98c
Ladies' Gowns of fine cambric, made Empire style, with lace yoke, V-shaped neck, worth \$1.00, sale price only..... 73c
8 dozen Ladies' Corsets, steel-filled, straight front, habit hip, hose supporters attached, regular price 65c, sale price, pair 47c

Regular \$1.00 Dresden Ribbons 50c

Your choice of our entire stock of fine Dresden Ribbons, 9 inches wide, worth \$1.00 per yard. Tomorrow and Saturday for..... 50c

Ladies' Gloves

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, in colors, black, white and castor shades, 2-dome fasteners, on sale at, per pair..... 25c
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, in black and white, also Lace Gloves, in black and white, at, per pair, only..... 35c

Ladies' Hosiery

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, seamless feet, stainless dye, selling at, per pair, only..... 15c
Ladies' Lace Lisle Hose, in black, white and tan, worth 50c per pair, selling for..... 35c
Lace Lisle Hose, in tan and white, all sizes, a very special bargain at..... 25c

Men's Shirts and Underwear Reduced

Men's Soft Front Shirts, light, medium and dark colors, sizes 14 to 17, worth regular \$1.00 and \$1.25, on sale at..... 79c

Men's Fine Cotton Underwear, tan color, Roman satin bands, regular \$1.00, clearing, at, per suit, only..... 78c

Men's Ties Priced at Half

10 dozen Men's Four-in-Hand Ties, in newest silks, all shades, regular price 50c each, on sale tomorrow and Saturday for only..... 25c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.