

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.Business Office107
Editorial Department134
Job Department178
The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

THE DIPHTHERIA CASE.

The evidence of medical gentlemen at the police court yesterday merits more than passing attention.

It is contended that a good deal of what passes for tonsillitis is mild diphtheria, or that tonsillitis often develops into diphtheria, and that swabs should be taken in every case of sore throat, as a precautionary measure. In the case which was the subject of the action in yesterday's police court, precautionary steps meant the sending of a child to the diphtheria ward at Victoria Hospital, though in the opinion of the attending physician, the ailment was tonsillitis and quinsy.

The physicians of the city have been accused of habitually violating the regulations, which require that all diphtheria cases be at once reported to the health officer, but they are often placed in a difficult position. If a physician is not absolutely convinced that his patient is suffering from diphtheria he hesitates to cause the house to be placarded, and the inmates exposed to the publicity and discomfort which ensue if he notifies the M. H. O. It is better for the household that the patient should be sent to the hospital, but the diphtheria ward is the only place for the reception of such cases. Although tens of thousands of dollars have been spent in enlarging that institution, and the annual cost to the citizens has enormously increased, it still lacks an isolation building. If a patient sent to the diphtheria ward as a suspect proves to have tonsillitis or quinsy, he must be confined for weeks and exposed to the contagion of diphtheria. This is a most undesirable state of affairs, and strengthens the demand which the medical men of the city have made from time to time for the appointment of a local bacteriologist, or, better still, the establishment of a bacteriological institute in the city for the benefit of all Western Ontario. To have a culture made in Toronto for a London case requires 48 hours, and when leading physicians declare that a culture should be made in every instance of sore throat, the importance of the whole question will be realized.

LONDON'S INTERSWITCHING FACILITIES.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, a new section was added to the Dominion railway act, with the intention of meeting the interswitching situation in this city, although the section will be general in its application. Mr. Hyman explained the position in this city as follows:

"Connection was made by loop line or spur line between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The connection was ordered by the board, and put in by one of the railway companies. Then a difficulty arose as to the working of the connection upon the private sidings and other lines of the other road. The act had not contemplated any more than the physical connection, and, in the opinion of the board of (railway commissioners) did not give the full power to control the question of rates and the question of the manner in which the siding of one or other road should be used by one or other company."

The meaning of the new section was further elucidated in a question put to Mr. Hyman by Mr. Maclean, as follows:

"Let me put a case, and see whether this section will meet it. I have had my attention directed to facts such as these: A farmer residing ten miles from Toronto is the consignee of two carloads of freight, which comes to him a distance of one hundred miles over the Grand Trunk. He wishes it switched to a siding of the Canadian Pacific Railway, seven or eight miles out of the city. The Canadian Pacific Railway charges one-half as much for switching a car seven miles as the other company charges for the hundred miles. Now, does it regulate a case of that kind? There ought to be some regulation to compel one road to give to another road switching and siding connections, and the whole carriage should be charged as one proposition."

Mr. Hyman replied that the new section exactly fitted the case cited by Mr. Maclean. In the city of London the Grand Trunk had built the spur line, and the price per car which shall be charged by and paid to that company for the interchange of traffic will be determined by the railway board.

Interswitching facilities for the city, on reasonable terms, are now an accomplished fact, thanks largely to Mr. Hyman's persistence. They will be of great convenience to many shippers, and will improve London's position as a railway and industrial center.

SETTLERS AT \$9,000 EACH.

The Imperial Parliament discussed, the other day, the question of land settlement in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and some remarkable statements were made as to the cost of getting white settlers. In Canada there has been some criticism

because the Government has been paying to the North Atlantic Trading Company \$5 a head for all able-bodied persons, from selected countries, who have been induced to come and settle on our vacant lands. What would be said if our immigrants cost us as much as the white settlers have cost in the new British provinces in South Africa? The white settlers there, according to Mr. Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, have cost \$9,000 each! Only 1,300 of them have so far settled in these South African territories, and the cost to the state of getting them there has been \$12,000,000. The difficulties in the way must be very great when the cost of settlement is so enormous. It is no easy problem to get the white man established on a South African farm, if he has been reared in another land. The fact, however, is well recognized that in Africa the white men arriving in the country today do not desire to settle on the land. Almost without exception they become city-dwellers, leaving the cultivation of the soil to the Boers and the Kaffirs.

The civic inquiry in Toronto has disclosed a disgusting amount of graft in connection with city contracts.

The Thaw murder case promises to be a revelation of the kind of nastiness peculiar to a class in which money brings about an inverse ratio of morals.

The Ottawa liar is being affected by the heat, and sends out a statement that the Government is going to the country. And he has found at least one newspaper credulous enough to print it.

What do our citizens think of this unbecoming attempt to introduce party politics in the transaction of city business, even to the appointments on a hospital board?—Toronto Globe.

Toronto is in a bad way, indeed. Such things would never be tolerated in London!

The Provincial Government will float a public loan of \$3,000,000 at 3½ per cent. The bonds will be offered at par. An official statement says that many have asked for blocks of \$100,000 or \$200,000, but that small bidders will have the preference. Why didn't the Government adopt this plan a few months ago, instead of borrowing money at nearly 4 per cent in England?

Some of our Conservative contemporaries are giving great credit to the Whitney Government for appointing Mr. Macdonald, editor of the Globe, to the board of governors. The Ottawa Free Press points out there is no special magnanimity in the case, as Mr. Macdonald has been a master hand in guiding the destinies of Knox College, and has been a constructive critic of Toronto University, to whom much of the credit for the Government's new university policy is due. The friends of the university will be disposed to agree with the following from our Ottawa contemporary:

"The university is not a political institution, and the idea that a properly-equipped man should be barred from having a voice in its management simply because he is a Liberal or a Conservative would be atrociously absurd to all but the most bigoted advocacy of the policy. To the victor belongs the spoils."

"Mr. Macdonald will, we believe, very soon become one of the most potent factors in the management of the university, and his influence will undoubtedly make for the betterment of the institution. So far from patting himself on the back for his magnanimity in appointing Mr. Macdonald, we should say that Mr. Whitney is congratulating himself on the fact that the editor of the Globe, a busy man that he is, is willing to serve on the board of management."

THE GREETING.

[Puck.]

"Tick, tick," says the clock,
Up above me on the wall,
"Time is going, past recall."
Why let old friend Duty knock
And not open up the door?
Or has Duty called before,
And been told to call again?
Must she ever knock in vain?""Tick, tick," "Yes, I hear,
But I'm busy now, you see;
Go away, don't bother me;
Come around again next year,
When I have more time to spare.
What? It's Chance that's knocking there?
Come right in! Why, howdy do!
I've been long expecting you."

VORACITY.

[New York Sun.]

Anger—Do the fish bite around here?
Native—Bite? Say, stranger, we have to muzzle them so they won't chew up the innocent bystander.

THE STANDARD.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"Married is he? Well, well, and he was always such a worthless fellow."
"Yes, he married a rich widow; he's got a reputation to live up to now."
"Nonsense, he never had any reputation."
"No, but his wife's first husband had."

BULLY TIMES.

[W. J. Lampton.]

These be happy moments,
These be golden hours,
When the summer solstice
Lazies all our powers,
And everybody's careless,
Laggard on his feet,
Since nobody wants to
Make both ends meet.Now is life worth living,
And providence
Grows into a virtue
Of such excellence,
What's the good of worry?
Care is in retreat,
Since nobody wants to
Make both ends meet.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN 1905.

[Engineering.]

The total value of the gold raised in

the world last year was \$77,358,466, as compared with \$71,108,827 in 1904, \$67,021,850 in 1903, \$63,433,330 in 1902, \$54,774,769 in 1901, \$53,883,164 in 1900, \$44,652,682 in 1899, \$59,538,652 in 1898, \$48,780,511 in 1897, and \$41,718,715 in 1896. It will be observed that the outbreak of the war in South Africa in the autumn of 1899 reduced the yearly totals, but that upon the conclusion of peace in May, 1902, they again resumed their onward course. It will also be observed that the total value of the gold raised in 1905 nearly doubled the corresponding value in 1896. The totals set against each year are, of course, somewhat approximate; they are, however, based upon the actual gold production of Australasia, South Africa, the United States, Canada, Russia, Mexico, etc.

During the last five years the greatest gold production has been effected in Australia, in which 20,411,641 ounces were raised. The United States came second, with 19,347,260 ounces; South Africa third, with 15,449,183 ounces; Russia fourth, with 5,726,539 ounces; Canada fifth, with 4,558,717 ounces; and Mexico sixth, with 2,444,988 ounces. The gold production of South Africa and Australasia during the ten years ending 1905, inclusive, was as follows:

Year.	South Africa.	Australasia.
1896	2,150,106	2,155,372
1897	2,818,493	2,690,278
1898	3,904,721	3,285,638
1899	3,665,875	4,105,526
1900	5,623,309	3,729,961
1901	4,458,998	5,792,864
1902	1,998,811	3,949,394
1903	3,317,662	4,172,923
1904	4,138,541	4,196,882
1905	5,494,473	4,155,138

It will be observed that although the greatest production during the last five years was effected in Australasia, South Africa took last year the foremost place among the gold-producing countries of the world.

EXPENSIVE.

[Exchange.]

"I wouldn't marry a pauper."
"Then we'd better get married right away. Six months more of being engaged will put me in that class."

OH, FUDGE.

[Buffalo News.]

"Good morning, sir. I hope to see you well this morning."
"If you don't, sir, you'd better consult an oculist at once."

TIP WORTH A QUARTER.

[Philadelphia Item.]

Porter—"Don't I get 'er tip, sah?"
Mr. Wise—"Yes; keep out of Wall Street."

THE DIFFERENCE.

[Stray Stories.]

They had a quarrel.
"I won't say marriage is a failure," he said, angrily, "but some are more fortunate in what they get than others."
She laughed annoyingly.
"You are right," she said, "You for instance, got me; but I—I got only you!"

THE PRINTERS AGAIN.

[Stray Stories.]

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the reporter, looking over the account of the wedding in the paper, "that bridegroom will be mad when he sees this!"
"What's the matter?" asked the sub-editor.
"He owns an old family estate in the country, somewhere, I believe, and told me to say 'the young couple will reside at the Old Manse.' The paper's got it 'old man's.'"

CHILD HEART.

[Folger McKimsey, in Baltimore Sun.]
Mild heart, wild heart, O the little child
And the little eyes that shine
With the love that bubbles from the un-
dressed heart,
Throbbing on his breast of mine.
Fairy heart, airy heart, O the little merry heart,
And the little arms that cling
With the faith that follows deep amid the
very heart
Of the tender world of spring.Gleam heart, beam heart, O the little dream heart,
And the little lips of bliss,
With the hope that bubbles, is and does
not seem, heart,
In the rapturous of their kiss.White heart, bright heart, O the little light heart,
And the little cheeks of rose,
Laid upon my old heart, when we sing
good-night, heart,
And the little eyelids close.
O the little child heart, mild heart, wild heart,
Starring all the world for me,
When I take his hand and beside his un-
begun heart,
Roam among the roses in the green
countryside!

EDITOR DRAWS THE LINE.

[Drain (Oreg.) Nonpareil.]

We don't like to publish a birth after the child is weaned, a marriage after the honeymoon is over, or a death after the widow is married again.

LOVE.

[The Bohemian.]

O, say,
Ain't Cupid gay
When he comes your way?
But, say,
He ain't so gay
When he crosses the other way,
Is he, say?
Cupid, Cupid,
Little Mr.,
You are eldies
Elves or bizz.

MEAT IN LITERATURE.

[Indianapolis News.]

Some has meat and canna eat—
Burns.
I cannot eat but little meat.—Bishop Still.
What's one man's poison, signor, is another's meat.—Bosmont and Fletcher.
* * * doth cook the meat it feeds on.—Shakespeare.
Outdid the meat—Herriot.
Such as have need of milk and not of strong meat.—Hebrews vi.—12.
Quod alii cibis est, aliis flos acre venenum.—Lactantius.
He made it part of his religion never to say grace to his meat.—Swift.
Heaven's gods good meat, but the devil sends cooks.—Garrick.
* * * supposed to refer to packers."KILLER" DUNN
CROSSES DIVIDENotable Figure in Chicago's
Wilderness Days Falls Victim
to Cancer.

Chicago, June 29.—Jere Dunn, "the killer," a famous character in the wilderness days of Chicago's history, is dead. He died yesterday in Ellsboro, N. Y., of cancer and a disease of the larynx, after a long illness, aggravated by hardships following the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, through which he passed. An operation similar to that performed here on Sheriff Thomas E. Barrett proved equally fruitless. Dunn was 67 years old.

To Chicagoans who knew him, and every old-timer did, the news of his death will not be unexpected. For months the man who made himself feared in the early days, existed on nourishment artificially administered.

Jere Dunn, though neither born nor reared here, was distinctly a Chicago type. It was here that he earned the sobriquet, "Killer" Dunn, a title which he carried after him to his death.

Dunn came here in the late seventies and established a roadhouse on Grand boulevard, which was made the headquarters for sporting men. Dunn himself had much to do with horses, trotters, pacers and runners. He had a penchant for prize fighters; was a great admirer of Jack Dempsey and John L. Sullivan, and in his admiration of the twin engendered the bitterest sort of hatred for Jimmy Elliott, then an aspirant for the heavyweight championship belt, whom he subsequently killed.

The killing took place March 3, 1884, in "Appetite" Bill Langdon's Tivoli resort, which was then located on the present site of the University Club, on the corner of Calhoun Place and Dearborn street. Elliott had sent word through Pat Sheedy that he intended to kill Dunn on sight. Dunn, on hearing of this, located Elliott in the Langdon resort, and walking in on him, asked Elliott, what he meant. Elliott thereupon raised a chair, as was subsequently proven at the trial, with a threat to brain Dunn. The chair became entangled in a chandelier over Elliott's head, and in this position Dunn shot Elliott.

In the trial which ensued was enlisted for the prosecution the then state attorney, Luther Laflin Mills. A grand jury was called for the defense, and, after a four months' trial, which cost Cook County nearly \$100,000, Dunn was acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

A year after the acquittal of Dunn he left Chicago and went to New York. Here he became embroiled in an altercation with a friend of Elliott. This was "Logan No. 3," had made the boast that he would do with the slayer of his friend what the courts in Cook County had failed to do. Dunn hunted up a crowd in a Park rooming room, introduced himself, and thereupon shot and killed his man. This case did not go beyond the coroner's jury, as it was proven that "Logan No. 3," a bad man himself, had threatened to kill Dunn.

Another strange phase of Dunn's career was that up to the day of his arrest he was a "bad" man. "Bad" Masterson, of Dodge City fame, and Dunn failed. Charlie Mitchell, the English prizefighter, brought "Squire" Whittington, of Little Langley and White "Lady" fame, to this country to back Jim Hall against Bob Fitzsimmons. It is a well known fact that the "Squire" was "turned over" in this transaction, dropping \$200,000 on the coup. Abingdon died at the St. Charles Hotel ten days after Fitzsimmons licked Hall.

Mitchell then went back to New York by way of Denver. Meeting Jere Dunn on Broadway he joyfully informed the latter that he (Mitchell) had fixed up everything, and that Jere was safe in going to Denver without fear of being killed by "Burr" Masterson. It developed afterwards that there was no truth in the ascertain made by Mitchell, but to his dying day Dunn refused to believe this, and vowed that if he ever met Masterson he would drop the drop would be the winner.

Dunn first became identified with the running turf about seventeen years ago as a slayer of "Burr" Masterson, for which he paid \$10,000, and refused \$50,000. After retiring Sunny Shore to a broad farm in Kentucky the mare died. Dunn boarded a train for Harrisburg, Ky., with Jack Chick. Chick made a trip to the farm. Here at the point of a gun he made the owner and the groom of the establishment show him the bones of his departed equine idol. Not satisfied with this he took the carcass with him to New York, made the identification positive, and buried the remains in an oak chest.

FILLING UP THE
WESTERN PRAIRIESMany New Towns Established
Along C. P. R. Within
the Past Year.

Edmonton, June 28.—Now that the Canadian Northern Railway has constructed its main line to Edmonton and is running a daily service of trains everyone wonders why it was not done long before. How did we ever get the impression that the fertile area, or even the most fertile area, of the west was a strip running a few score of miles north of the boundary? The backers of the Canadian Northern Railway deserve the rich recompense they will assuredly find in opening up this immense new region in the upper Saskatchewan valley. It is a most important factor in the short line between Edmonton and Winnipeg, though it has the advantage by some hundreds of miles over the old C. P. R. route by way of Calgary. The exact distance along the C. N. R. is 227 miles, and that over the C. P. R. by way of Calgary, 1,020 miles; but the C. N. R. laborers yet under the disability of newness, and the C. P. R. still has the advantage, time by time, of how little chance of advancement it offered to the average man. "Oh, no," said our driver: "I have nothing against South Africa. And later on he confided to us privately that he had 'cleared up' \$75,000 in South Africa, which was now investing in lands and real estate in the west. Incidentally he had

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Buy Tomorrow for the Holiday

Get Your Holiday Attire Tomorrow. Store Closed All Day Monday.

Ladies' Wash Dresses at Smallest Prices

Women's two-piece Dresses at \$2, made of black and white and white and black muslin. These suits were made to sell at \$4; we offer these as a most exceptional value at..... \$2

Fine styles in Ladies' Wash Dresses, made of colored and white checked linens and a few navy blue duck dresses, just what you want for Monday's outing. Worth up to \$5. A fortunate purchase enabled us to offer them at.... \$3

Duck Outing Hats \$1 Up

The best sort of a hat to wear on the outing you've planned for Monday. We have now all the pretty new shapes that have been brought out this season, including the flat sailor shapes. You'll find them here at prices remarkably low. Vastly becoming and look so nice with wash suits.

Women's Wash Skirts

Light Blue English Linen Wash Skirts, seven good flare with pleats at bottom. The best value on the market..... \$1.50

Traveling Coats

Special reductions tomorrow in Fawn jackets, Tourist Coats, Suits and Raincoats, for those who are traveling this summer.

Waists at Cut Prices

Are you ready with a pretty waist for the holiday? If not you'll jump at these bargains.

\$1.00 White Waists, for \$.75	\$1.75 Waists, for \$1.31
1.25 White Waists, for .94	2.00 Waists, for 1.50
1.50 White Waists, for 1.12	2.50 Waists, for 1.88

Gloves for
Dominion Day

You'll feel better if you are arrayed in new Gloves. Lisle Gloves, 2-button length, black, white, beavers, modes; also black and white silk at 25c. 2 dome Lisle Gloves, in black, white, tan, browns, modes and beavers; also silk net gloves with lisle palm, and double tipped silk gloves, black, white and modes, special50c. See our new Wool Norfolk Coats\$2.75

Boys' Wash
Suits 95c

The little boys will be cuter than ever in these handsome Wash Suits. Buster Brown and Sailor Blouse Suits of fine wash fabrics, linens and galateas, every suit is trimmed; were \$1.25, tomorrow .95c

Men's Overalls

Light weight for harvest, blue denim Overalls, all sizes, worth 50c; on sale Saturday35c

Holiday Fixings

Embroidered Turnover Collars, with long tab, at20c
Shaped Lace Collar, tomorrow 20c
Embroidered Stock Collars at 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c and75c
Pique, Linen and Lawn Stock Collars, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, at 25c to\$1.00
Ornamented Back Combs, six styles, at25c
Special line of Wash Belts, regular 25c to 50c at15c
Linen Belts, with-embroidered edges, at50c
Narrow Elsie Janis Wash Belts, at25c
Baby Bonnet Ruching, box-pleated net and lace-edged, at yard,25c and 35c
New White Neck Ruching at yard15c

Cravenette

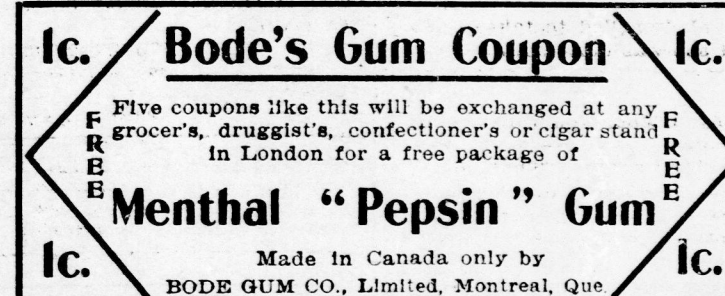
60-inch English Cravenette, for traveling coats, colors in olive, fawn, castor and gray, at\$1.00

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

Just One Day More of Free
Distribution of Bode's
"Menthath Pepsin" Gum.

Five coupons like the one published here will be exchanged at any store or cigar stand in London where gum is sold for a 5-cent package of BODE'S "MENTHATH PEPSIN" CHEWING GUM.

The coupons may be clipped from any paper publishing them—the gum is absolutely free.



Bode's "Menthath Pepsin" Gum

Made in Canada only by the

BODE'S GUM CO., Limited, Montreal.

TORONTO OFFICE, PACIFIC BUILDING, 23 SCOTT STREET.
McEachren and McPherson, Representatives.

established a livery stable in Saskatoon, which seemed to be a paying proposition, and gave him plenty of exercise. Here was a man, evidently, who did not waste his time, whether in South Africa or in Canada; and he certainly did not need our sympathy. At last our \$75,000 driver drew up at Warman. It had been a fine prairie road all the way, and we had made the journey comfortably in an hour and a half. Our train was an hour or so late, and we had time to glance over the town that is to have the honor of handing down to future generations the name of Mr. Cx Warman.

Warman may be said to be in process of making at the moment, and perhaps another verse from the poem of the Alberta singer, quoted above, will give a more vivid impression of it than I can convey in simple prose:

"Thou hast some towns, O lusty land;
They smell of sawdust; naked stand
Or paint; so swift thy new-born life;
Thy tumbling energy so rife."

The lines are forceful rather than musical, perhaps, but the author (Mr. R. Salkeld, I should mention) has expressed admirably the essential feature of all these little new towns that men are sprinkling over the prairie, sometimes preceding, more often swiftly following, the steel of the railway. "They smell of sawdust, naked stand of paint." It is the same story for hundreds of miles along the Canadian Northern main line. There is no time to paint, because some other party is waiting for walls and a roof. There may be

time for paint later on. The style of architecture is not elaborate as a rule. Speed is the essential point; and the builders do not dawdle. Down at Saskatoon the other day Mr. Isbester, the postmaster, and ex-mayor of the town, walked up the street with me from the train. He had been a few miles down the line since the previous day doing duty as coroner.

"Hello," he remarked, looking at a building on which the workmen were putting the finishing touches—without paint, "here's a new house since I went away."

But at Warman they were swifter yet. There is a Mennonite settlement close to the town, and a companion and myself, having exhausted Warman, walked over to the village. On our way we passed a lumber pile, at which some workmen were beginning to get busy. Forty minutes later, as we returned, the walls and roof of a shack stood there on the primeval prairie. I should like to have been able to say that a drug store had been opened there, but that probably took place in the afternoon. There are some casual instances of that "new-born life" and "tumbling energy so rife" of which the poet sings. One might have expected the two railways to have contrived a union station at this little new prairie town, but it is not so; the C. N. R. and the C. P. R. depots are a hundred yards apart. There is a fair hotel here, and a bigger one is building, and the town will derive a certain profit from the junction. A fourteen-mile spur line down to Saskatoon is a possibility of the future, and is said to have been promised; but railway promises are not to be too easily regarded.—Toronto Globe.