

The Advertiser

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ADVERTISING RATES

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LONDON - CANADA.JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Saturday, August 24.

THE CROWDED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The London public schools re-open on Monday, and owing to the crowded state of the rooms in some of the wards the inspector and teachers will have no little difficulty in finding room for the pupils. It is unfortunate that this should be the case, after the large sums that we have spent in making provision for the needs of the rising generation. This city grows, however, and the taxpayers must look for a continuous demand for increased school accommodation. Every hundred of increase in the total population, let it be remembered, is largely made up of children of school age, who must be provided for.

Just now, the school trustees and aldermen are at loggerheads as to how best to keep school accommodation up with the demands of the community. In that regard, there may be room for a difference of opinion. Our own view has always been that it is not wise to unduly multiply school buildings. To have in each division of the city large central school buildings, properly equipped, is more economical and tends to greater efficiency than to have a multitude of small structures devoted to school purposes. The present need is sufficient accommodation for all the pupils. If this can only be provided by hiring extra rooms, the school trustees must face the situation. One serious drawback incident to overcrowded schoolrooms must be provided against. It frequently happens that pupils who have not a good start with their education, who are 7, 8, or 9 years of age, present themselves at school and are sent home because "there is no room." This should be guarded against, because the more years a child has been at school, the greater is the loss to him if the continuity of his studies is broken. If children have to be kept at home because there is no room for pupils, why not let the very young wait? They will lose much less by delay than will pupils who are advanced. We have known of babies not much over 4 years attending school, while for children 8 years old no room could be found. Inequalities of this kind must be prevented.

"The passion of the Irish people for self-government," says Lord Spencer, "is as great now as at any time during the century." The recent election returns show that.

CHURCHES IN TWO PROVINCES.

The editor of the Woodstock Sentinel Review, who has been on a visit to Quebec Province, remarks on the large and substantial character of the Roman Catholic churches throughout the Province. He points out, however, that the size and value of a Catholic church in a district peopled almost entirely by Catholics, do not necessarily imply that the people spend unduly large sums on their places of worship. The writer thus dilates on the difference between Catholic districts in Quebec and the state of affairs in Protestant Ontario:

"In Catholic sections in Quebec one church usually does for a village or town, sometimes for several villages or a whole district. In Ontario in the same area there would be the churches of numerous denominations. The Catholic churches are always open. It would not be easy to go into one of them at any hour of the day and not find silent worshippers. In this way all the devotion of a community centers in one church edifice of great proportions, rather than in many. For instance, in a village at which I stopped, where the Catholics are a minority, a church of moderate proportions was in marked contrast to the edifice usually found in a place of the same size where the population is entirely or almost wholly Catholic. But in this village there were over half a dozen struggling churches belonging to various Protestant denominations. If all the Protestants had been united into one great congregation, they could have kept up a splendid edifice and supported with success and liberality all the religious agencies usually connected with pastoral work. It is a question whether the burden borne by the people in supporting one great Catholic church, and the religious agencies ordinarily connected therewith, is greater than the self-imposed burden of the Protestants who, through their divisions, keep up half a dozen weak and self-consuming churches rather than unite into one strong, healthy and aggressive organization. One thing seems certain, whatever the merits or demerits of the diverse systems may be, it is clear that in such a country division among Protestants means weakness, and the effort to keep up denominational agencies where there is no room for division seems a great and inexcusable waste of money and energy."

There is food for thought in these observations. It certainly is not fair to generalize from insufficient data.

POINTS.

The Barrie Advance asks: "Can a place be too healthy?" Yes, for a doctor.

According to the London Free Press, when Sir John Carling was squeezed out of the Dominion Cabinet, on the death of Premier Abbott, he was anxious to resign the treatment by resigning the seat in Parliament which was presented to him by Judge Elliot some time before. But, it appears, the high-tax party managers in this city were afraid to face the electors. They entreated him not to cause a vacancy and he reluctantly remained among the men who had treated him with so little consideration for his feelings. This, too, while the Dominion voters' lists of the city had on them, by the decree of Judge Elliot, made sole arbiter by the infamous Franchise Act, the names of no fewer than 240 Conservatives not entitled to be there!

New York corporation authorities have just let contracts for several hundred thousand dollars worth of asphalt pavements. The price to be paid varies from \$2 08 to \$3 67 per square yard. In this city the contract price for the new asphalt pavement is \$2 65 per square yard. The conditions may be somewhat different. A few cents a yard, of course, is neither here nor there, if the city gets a good job. The Barber Company is put on its mettle. Its pavement, if put down to last, as the contract calls for, will prove a splendid advertisement for the company.

Hamilton has now the champion shot, the champion kite flyer, and if we mistake not, the champion hen manipulator.

A San Francisco dispatch says that "after making an exhaustive examination of the antecedents of his California daughter-in-law, the Marquis of Queensberry has pronounced Lady Sholto Douglas fit to take her place in the ranks of English aristocracy. At the special request of the Marquis J. P. Wharton, an Englishman who resides in Oakland, spent some time in looking up the family history of the Mooneys. He says he has made his report to Queensberry, who has approved it, and expressed his willingness to accept his son's wife as a member of his family." As Lady Sholto is a Canadian farmer's daughter, we are astonished that there ever should have been any question as to her right to be received into the society of lords and dukes, or even of princes, kings and emperors.

"Lord Rosebery," remarks the English Review of Reviews, "succeeded in re-establishing the governing principle of English foreign policy; that is, continuity. It is due to Lord Rosebery that foreign questions are now practically outside the range of party politics. He has repaired the breach made by Lord Beaconsfield in the foreign policy of this country, and now we have the consolation of knowing that whether Whigs or Tories are in power the foreign policy in England will be directed on the same general principles towards the same unchanging ends—namely, the maintenance of peace, that greatest of all British interests, by the cultivation of friendly relations with all the powers, and the promotion of everything that tends to open up free communication and free trade."

A subsidy milking machine seems to have been patented by the men in power at Ottawa long ago.

The Halifax Chronicle points out that the Dominion Government passed over the sheriff of Westmoreland, a thoroughly upright and capable officer, and appointed a Dominion official, the fishery inspector, returning officer for the bye-election in that county. The sheriff happens to be a Liberal; the fishery inspector is not.

TREES AND ELECTRICITY.

Every citizen who has a spare rod of ground should plant trees upon it. There should be no wild vacant plots of land anywhere. If the ground is not fitted for cereal or root growth, with but small trouble it will support trees. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land of this description in this Province alone which could be turned to good account in the growth of trees, while round every field and along every highway farmers and townspeople should unite to have trees planted. In this country, with its heat in summer and cold blasts in winter, there should be ample shelter for man and beast. But a more selfish reason can be adduced for the constant reafforesting of this country. Scientists affirm, and there are many proofs that they reason correctly, that in the near future the great motive power of civilization will be water, as related to gravitation and electricity. Trees are water lifters.

An oak tree of average size, with 700,000 leaves, is alleged to lift from the earth into the air about 122 tons of water during the five months in which it displays its foliage. The water is evaporated from the leaves, and formed into clouds, which deposit their weight of moisture on the earth, supplying the great lakes and the wonderful waterfall at Niagara, which is at present being captured to provide a great part of the motive power in its neighborhood.

We must unite in the effort to preserve the uniformity of rainfall throughout the country if we would avoid the excessive droughts that so frequently come to those countries which have neglected to reafforest their lands. Millions of acres in Asia and in Europe have been made arid by the criminal carelessness with which the people wiped out their forests and planted no trees to take their places. In the Western States, where trees scarcely exist, they are never certain of a crop. And so it will be in this country if, for commercial reasons, we cut down our timber, and do not take every means possible to replace it with a new growth of trees. The additional reason is now added that trees are necessary if we are to have cheap and successful electrical motor power. That will be made more and more evident as the trolley takes the place of present rural locomotion, and it certainly is destined to effect a revolution in country traffic. We see no reason why the timber should not be sold and the money used to support our prisons, hospitals and asylums. But it would be short sighted and suicidal to cut down without replanting. And it is wasteful in the extreme to possess unused land on which trees could be growing and not turn it to account at the earliest possible moment. Trees are unlike other rural products. Once they get a fair start they grow with little care, and become a valuable asset to their owners, whether viewed as a moisture-conserver or as a source of wealth in themselves.

FENCES AND FLOWERS.

The absence of fences is killing the love of flowers in this country. When we have no fences, we plant shrubs, if we plant anything, and the old-fashioned garden that our mothers and grandmothers cultivated to such perfection is a thing of the past. We buy our flowers of an itinerant vender in Broadway, those of us who cannot afford the luxury of the florists' shops, and we know nothing of the pleasure of our own gardens. Look at the gardens of England. In London, or in the country it is the same; wherever there is a bit of earth, be it on the ground or in a window-box, there you find flowers in profusion. I should be very sorry to think that we had less love for the beautiful, or that we had less sentiment than our English cousins, but the facts are against us in the matter of flowers.—The Lounger, in the Critic.

CAN STAND ANY HANDICAP.

The women are good looking in spite of the fashions.—Galveston News.

EXTRAVAGANCE RUN WILD.

No less than four private cars have been engaged in conveying Dominion Cabinet Ministers of the Crown over the railways of the country. A correspondent writing from Ottawa says: "The latest fancy of the Government has been over the allotment of the Government's palace cars to the Ministers who have decided to take an outing. As there were not quite enough cars to go around, the Government has decided to see who would get possession first. You know it is one of the snaps of office for a Cabinet Minister to be able to jaunt about the country with his family in one of the Government palaces at your expense. He draws aside the damask curtains as he speeds along, and through his car he dozes points you out in the hay field to his latest farm as paying for his own. By the way, Queen Victoria and her family always pay their way on the railways."

WORLD'S WAGEEARNERS.

Interesting Statistics as to Their Hours of Labor.

Workers Must Toil in Southern China from Daylight to Dark and in Persia from Sunrise to Sunset.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The Consular report to be issued by the State Department for September will be devoted largely to showing of the rates of wages in general trades in foreign countries. These will be compared with the figures of average wages prevailing in this country. The tables are not yet complete, and in some cases rather old, but from them the department statistician has compiled the following statement of the actual working hours in the several countries:

Australia, New Zealand, 48 hours; Victoria, 48 hours; Brazil, 60 hours; Belgium, 60 hours generally; Canada, 60 hours; Denmark, 60 hours; France, 60 hours generally; Germany, 60 hours and 64 hours generally; Holland, 60 and 63 hours; Italy, 60 hours generally; Spain, 60 hours; Austria, 72 hours generally; China, in Amoy general trades labor 60 hours, but in Southern China and generally throughout China the working hours are from "daylight to dark" with an hour for the noonday meal and a few minutes in the forenoon and afternoon for tea and refreshments. Colombia, 60 to 72 hours; Ecuador, 60 hours; Mexico, 60 hours; Persia, from sunrise to sunset. In winter, an hour at noon for eating; in summer, workers have two intermissions, first at 11 o'clock for breakfast and a few minutes in the afternoon for lunch; Russia, 72 hours generally; Venezuela, 60 hours.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It cures all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Great wedding sale of furniture now going on at "Kew Bros." We are offering great inducements to new beginners, biggest values ever offered in London. Don't forget the place. KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

Connoisseurs of driving patronize Overmyer's Brewery, Richmond street north, as he has only the latest style rigs. Phone 423.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

For the Year Commencing Sept. 1.—Tenders Accepted.

Cost of Maintaining the General Hospital for three Months—Superintendent's Report.

The Hospital Trust met yesterday afternoon in the City Hall to receive tenders for supplies. A large bundle were on the table, and the following will be purveyors for the year, commencing Sept. 1:

Meat—E. Bourne & Son, who will supply at the following prices: Per pound beef, hind quarters, 7 1-2c; fore quarters, 4 1-4c; mutton, by the side, 7c; veal, 6c; lamb, after July 1, 8c; ham, 9c; bacon, 9c; sausage, 7c; pork, fresh, 6c; fowl, 8c.

Drugs—W. T. Strong will supply drugs at 26 per cent off the price list fixed by the superintendent.

Groceries—A. Rowat & Co., less 20 per cent from the list price; butter, fresh, per roll, 20 cents per pound; butter, fresh, tub, 13 cents per pound; eggs, fresh laid, 15 cents per dozen.

The superintendent's report stated that the number of patients admitted from Aug. 9-21 was: Males 13, females 12, and children 1. Patients discharged during the same time: Males 11, females 13, children 2. This leaves 51 patients in the hospital; males 28, females 20, children 3.

The auditors' report for the second quarter was received as follows:

Receipts and disbursements for quarter ending June 30, 1895.
Cash on hand March 30, 1895, \$80 00
Bank of Toronto, balance March 30, 1895, 1,034 67
Government grant, 2,640 06
City of London, appropriation, 1,000 00
County of Middlesex, on account, 1,000 00
Received from paying patients, 1,005 23
Interest on bank account, 15 45
Contractors' percentage, 84 91

Total, \$8,875 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

Butchers' meat, \$459 85
Butter, 145 79
Beer, wine and spirits, 67 50
Contingencies, 91 99
Drugs and medicines, 238 01
Flour, bread and meal, 121 68
Fuel, 246 96
General groceries, 266 23
House furnishings, 982 42
Hay and straw, 12 23
Insurance, 53 50
Light, 231 70
Milk, 193 63
Repairs, ordinary, 28 40
Medical and surgical appliances, 62 42
Repairs, extraordinary, 570 00
Salaries and wages, 2,089 00
Soap and cleaning appliances, 84 23
Tea and coffee, 98 24
Vegetables, 96 90
Bank of Toronto, balance June 30, 1895, 23,189 50
Total, \$8,875 32

Members present: Col. R. Lewis (Chairman), Superintendent, Balfour Messers, C. F. Complin and Jas. Gilmour.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

A Chief of Police Constructively Imprisoned for Contempt.
Wichita, Kan., Aug. 24.—The confinement in the county jail of Chief of Police Massey, of Wichita, on a warrant for contempt issued by Justice of the Peace Jones puts a new and peculiar phase on the prohibition war in this State.

Chief of Police Massey had seized the liquors belonging to a saloon running under the guise of a "club." The owner of the liquors obtained a writ of replevin, which Massey refused to recognize or acknowledge. He was then arrested and taken before the justice of the peace for contempt, and this afternoon was remanded to the custody of the sheriff. Massey, though constructively in jail, is attending to his duties as chief of police. An application has been made to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Much interest is manifested, as the general opinion among attorneys is that, should the application be refused, and the writ be sustained, it ends prohibition in Kansas.

This particular point of the right of seizure has never before been raised.

NEW RICHMOND STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. A. R. Chambers, LL.B., the Popular Pastor of the New Richmond Street Methodist Church, Toronto, Testifies Strongly in Favor of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

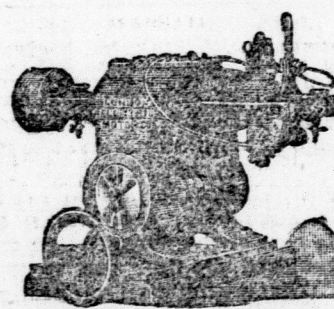
Heaps of good things are being said of the Rev. A. R. Chambers, LL.B., for his straight talk for secularized schools. Quite aside from the merits of the question, the vigorous and able manner in which Mr. Chambers handled the subject has been universally admired. In the same frank and straightforward manner this gentleman, whom the New Richmond Street Methodist Church has requested shall remain their pastor for another term, talks of the help that comes to those who use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Mr. Chambers knows, from experience in his own family, and he says so over his signature, how helpful this remedy is for cold in the head and catarrh. In hay fever, it will give perfect relief in ten minutes. Price, 60 cents.

Sample bottle and Blower sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps.
S. G. DETCHON, 44 Church street, Toronto.
Sold by druggists.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker, engraver, general repairing. Lawn mowers sharpened and repaired. A call solicited. 402 Talbot street.

London Electric Motor Co'y.



We manufacture Motors, from 1 to 25 horse power, of any vol age. Incandescent Dynamos, from 10 light to 200 light. Ceiling and Counter Fans. General repairs promptly done.
Office and Factory, 90 York Street.

SATURDAY

NIGHT

FAIR

OUR "FAIR" continues to increase in popularity. Our stores crowded every Saturday night. We make special bargains for the "Fair"—for the shoppers that can't find it convenient to trade during the week.

Tonight's List

- GLOVES—Cream and Tan Musquetaire Kid Gloves, worth \$1 25, **Tonight 75c**
GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, worth \$1, **Tonight 69c**
HOSE—Children's Cashmere Hose, worth 30c and 35c, **Tonight 25c**
HOSE—Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, worth 38c, **Tonight 25c**
HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, worth 20c, **Tonight 13c**
DRAWERS—Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Drawers, worth 40c, **Tonight 25c**
VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, worth 25c, **Tonight 19c**
BLOUSES—Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, our \$1 10 line, **Tonight 75c**
WAISTS—Child's Corset Waists, worth 40c, **Tonight 25c**
BONNETS—Something new in Babies' Cream Silk Bonnets, worth 75c, **Tonight 40c**
HATS—Men's Fine Fur Felt Fedoras, worth \$2, **Tonight \$1 49**
SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, best quality, worth \$1, **Tonight 75c**
SHIRTS—Men's White Shirts, colored front and cuffs, worth \$1 25, **Tonight 66c**
SUSPENDERS—Men's Fine Elastic Suspenders, worth 50c, **Tonight 34c**
SOCKS—Men's Natural Wool Socks, worth 40c, **Tonight 25c**
SUITS—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$7, **Tonight \$3 75**
SUITS—Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$6, **Tonight \$3 95**
SUITS—Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$8, **Tonight \$5 75**
SUITS—Men's Fine Colored Worsted Suits, worth \$12, **Tonight \$8 75**
COATS AND VESTS—Men's Black Worsted Coats and Vests, worth \$12, **Tonight \$9**
SUITS—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$7 50, **Tonight \$5**
SUITS—Boys' 3 piece Summer Tweed Suits, worth \$4, **Tonight \$2 50**
PANTS—Men's Good Working Pants, worth \$2, **Tonight \$1 50**
PANTS—Men's All-Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$3, **Tonight \$2 25**
- DRESS GOODS—One table Dress Goods, assorted makes and colors, the regular prices of these goods were 20c, 25c and 35c, only one cut of each price, **Tonight 10c**
DRESS GOODS—One table of, we must say, beautiful Dress Goods, regular prices were 40c, 50c and 65c, only one cut of each, **Tonight 25c**
CHENILLE CURTAINS—Great snap in Curtains, \$5 ones for \$3 25, \$6 ones for \$4, \$7 50 ones for \$5, all double dade, long length and wide width, for **Tonight**
SILKS—Pongee Silks, fine assortment of colors, worth 25c, **Tonight 15c**
CREPONS—All-Wool Crepons, in light shades, worth 45c, **Tonight 25c**
QUILTS—Large Size White Quilts, worth \$1 25, **Tonight \$1**
CANTON FLANNEL—Wide and heavy Canton Flannel, worth 7c, **Tonight 5c**
MUSLIN—White Spot Muslin, very fine, worth 20c, **Tonight 12 1/2c**
MUSLIN—Colored Check Muslins, worth 12 1/2c, **Tonight 5c**
CHAMBRAY—Pink and Blue Scotch Chambrays, wide and fast colors, worth 10c, **Tonight 6 1/2c**
TICKING—Feather Ticking, worth 20c, **Tonight \$15**
LAWN—Victoria Lawn, 45 inches wide, worth 15c, **Tonight 10c**
SHEETING—Factory Sheeting, full yard wide, very special line, worth 6 1/2c, **Tonight 5c**
SHEETING—Factory Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 18c, **Tonight 15c**
WRAPPERS—Ladies' Delaine and Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75, **Tonight \$1 29**
GOWNS—Muslin Delaine Gowns, worth \$2 50, **Tonight \$1 75**
DRESSES—Children's Print and Delaine Dresses, worth \$1 50, **Tonight 75c**
WRAPPERS—Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, worth \$2 25, **Tonight \$1 75**
WATERPROOFS—Ladies' Waterproofs, worth \$5, **Tonight \$3 50**
WATERPROOFS—Cravenette Waterproofs, worth \$6 50, **Tonight \$5**
COATS—Ladies' Early Fall Coats, good assortment of styles and colors, good goods, just the thing for these cool evenings, worth \$5 to \$7 50, **Tonight \$1**

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.