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LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 10.

THE INRUSH OF POPULATION.

Statistics can be eloquent, and a wonderful story is told by the Canadian immigration returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

The total immigration for the twelve months was 189,065, as against 146,286 in the previous year, an increase of \$2,798, or 30 per cent. The summarized returns are as follows:

	1905.	1906.	Inc.
British	65,359	86,796	21,437
Continental	37,364	44,472	7,108
United States	43,543	57,796	14,253

Total Immigration: 146,286 189,064 42,778

The British immigration is subdivided as follows:

	1905.	1906.	Inc.
English	48,847	65,135	16,288
Welsh	770	797	27
Scotch	11,744	15,846	4,102
Irish	3,998	5,018	1,020

The proportion of men to women among the newcomers is three to one.

The marvelous growth of immigration in the past decade is illustrated in the following figures:

	1896	1906
1896	16,835	
1897	21,716	
1898	31,900	
1899	44,543	
1900	23,895	
1901	49,119	
1902	67,379	
1903	128,364	
1904	130,320	
1905	146,286	
1906	189,065	

At this rate Canada will get over a million immigrants in the next five years. In addition to the natural increase of the population. A bountiful harvest this autumn, on top of the great influx of wealth producers, insures at least another year of plenty and prosperity.

ROTATION OF THOUGHT.

There is sound philosophy in this paragraph from Collier's Weekly:

"Mr. Bryan's surprise at the volume of work accomplished by public men in England has been precluded by similar astonishment in many American travelers of the past. The labor of English politicians has long been lightened by variety of occupation, by rotation of thought, by better habits of exercise, diet and air than have prevailed among our own statesmen. The great men among the ancients," said Locke, "understood how to recognize the value of labor and the value of the mind. The political rulers of America are passing rapidly from the stage in which chewing tobacco was their most persistent exercise, but they have not yet as a class become addicted to habits of refreshment for the mind and daily activities for the flesh. The mood of haste, which itself is an exhausting, seldom affects an Englishman, however replete his days. Repose, that conservator of strength, is at the beginning of its development in the American."

"Nayher so busy a man as he ther was, and yet he seemed bliser than he was."

"The American in responsible positions has worn himself out not only with monotony of effort, but with personal attention to details which the Englishman either delegates or leaves undone. He is learning, however, how to live, a secret which includes as a large part of itself the knowledge of how to work and how to rest."

Habits of exercise, diet, and air are essential if the human machine is to do its best work, but the neglect to cultivate faculties other than those employed in one's daily task, is as deadening as neglect of the laws of health.

A man may be what the world calls successful in his business or profession, or whatever his occupation may be, and yet his life will be poor and narrow if he has failed to cultivate a variety of interests—"a rotation of thought." A change is as good as a rest in an intellectual as well as a physical sense.

The man who has immersed himself in one pursuit all his days loses all relish in life when he is compelled to relinquish his sole occupation through age or other circumstances. Leisure becomes a punishment because he has no retreats for his mind. He suffers from a one-sided development of his nature and capacities.

They do these things better in the old land.

A STORM BREWING IN THE OLD LAND.

There was an ominous note in the recent speech of the Duke of Devonshire on the education bill. The duke's attitude toward any public question is a matter of importance. He is an embodiment of many of the national characteristics, a robust John Bull, and has a unique hold on the respect and confidence of a large body of his countrymen. The head of an historic Whig house, he became the leader of the Liberal party, then the head and front of the Liberal Unionist secession, and after serving for years in a Unionist administration, and apparently taking up his permanent abode in the Tory household, he parted with Chamberlain and Balfour on the fiscal issue, and is now in a position of political isolation, which has, however, in no way impaired his unique prestige. In all these vicissitudes no one has ever questioned his downright integrity and sincerity, or regarded him as a weather-cock. He is an aristocrat, and an Anglican to the core, however, and naturally views the educational question from the standpoint of his caste. He intimates that the bill in its present form will not be accepted by the House of Lords. He expresses the hope that a conflict between the two chambers will be averted by a compromise upon certain clauses, but makes it plain that the Upper House will insist upon some changes.

The nature of the amendments which are to emanate from the Unionist majority in the House of Lords, has not been yet disclosed. If the Government refuses to accept them the Lords must surrender or invite a formidable agitation which may threaten the existence of the Upper Chamber. The Liberal party twelve years ago shrank from such a conflict, when Gladstone would have precipitated it on the home rule issue. The Lords were sustained in their opposition to home rule when public opinion found an expression in the next general election; but the circumstances are different today. The Liberal party has just emerged triumphant from the polls, with a mandate to reform the education laws. A wave of radicalism has spread over the country. The present time, therefore, would seem to be propitious for a campaign against the hereditary chamber, but the House of Lords is deeply rooted in the traditions and social conditions of England, and has weathered many a storm.

The Canadian Indian chief in Old London describes Buckingham Palace as a "big wigwam." It follows that his Gracious Majesty must be a big wig.

There will still be a Seddon in the New Zealand Parliament. The son of the late Prime Minister has been elected for the constituency which was represented by his father.

Another collection is to be taken up in Montreal to establish a newspaper to support the Conservative party. There is only one newspaper in the commercial metropolis of Canada supporting the party that once held the city in the hollow of its hand.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen are repeating their former triumphs in Ireland. Irish newspapers to hand contain elaborate accounts of their tour of the southern counties, where they have been welcomed with Irish cordiality. In opening the Munster-Connaught exhibition they were presented with addresses, which expressed deep appreciation of the interest shown by the earl and countess in the revival of Irish industries. Canadians have pleasant memories of the Aberdeens and will be gratified to hear these things.

M. Paul Villars, a French journalist, who has lived in England for twenty years, considers the lot of the British workers a great improvement on that of his continental competitor. He points out that what with Saturday half-holidays, bank holidays, and other anniversaries, the British worker has 30 days of play that are not granted to workmen in other Christian countries. This French observer says the employer gets his compensation in the fact that the British workman does more work in a given time than any other. This tribute to the productivity of the British toiler is contrary to a great deal of what is said about him, but Great Britain could not be the country she is if her workers were as slothful as critics say they are.

The shipbuilding industry in Canada has not kept pace with the growth of the country. In 1875 there were 481 vessels of 151,012 tons built in Canada, but the output steadily declined, the new tonnage in 1905 being only 19,781. In 1900 the total number of Canadian vessels was 6,735, of 659,537 tonnage, and last year 7,325 of 669,825 tonnage. The decline of the Canadian merchant marine is largely due to the substitution of steel for wood. The United States has also lost its ocean carrying trade, and would have little or no merchant marine but for its coasting laws, which give American ships a monopoly of the trade between American ports. Most of the merchant ships built in the United States are for use on the great lakes. The same is true of Canada. In late years there has been a marked revival of the Canadian shipbuilding industry on the lakes.

RUBBER!

[Alachua (Fla.) Post.]
Born—To Mr. and Mrs. C. Futch, a fine, bouncing girl.

NOCTURN.

[Chicago Record.]
The night has a thousand eyes,
But the maiden fair,
As she nestles close to the young man's breast,
Can hear his watch as it ticks in his vest
And she doesn't care.

A VERY DISTINGUISHED FAMILY.

[Crowley (La.) Signal.]
Mr. Felix Henry, of near Church Point, who has been following the trade of well boring the past four or five years, accompanied by his father, Mr. E. A. Henry, who is as good a carpenter as ever drove a nail, and his brother, Frank, who has, perhaps, killed more cotton-tail rabbits since he has

been large enough to hunt than three yoke of oxen could pull, put down a fine well in Haw Point last week.

RIVALS.

[Exchange.]

Miss Brunette—Everybody says that my complexion is a rich olive.
Miss Blondine—Yes, they probably mean it's the kind you have to acquire a taste for.

THE INCORRIGIBLE PUNSTER.

[New York Press.]

Puns are usually classified as low wit, yet occasionally one drops out that will bear repetition. An Irish politician on the east side whose boast was that there was no subject on which he could not make a pun was put to the test by a friend the other night.

The inquisitor, after naming several subjects as test cases, but finding the punster equal to the occasion each time, finally said in desperation: "You can't make a pun on King Edward of England."

"No," replied the other, undaunted, "for you see he's no subject."

AN UNLUCKY EDITOR.

[Chicago Record.]

A Nevada editor is in trouble because he recently published an obituary article concerning a man who had made a fortune as a promoter of mining interests. The tribute was headed, "Death Loves a Shining Mark," but the printer made it "Mining Shark." Three husky sons of the deceased gentleman survive him. Some editors have horrible luck.

TO MAKE IT TENDER.

[Exchange.]

"Waiter," called the customer in the restaurant where an orchestra was playing.
"Yes, sah."

"Kindly tell the leader of the orchestra to play something sad and low while I dine. I want to see if it won't have a softening influence on this steak."

CHEAP AT THE PRICE.

[Women's Home Companion.]

Old Mrs. Mullins was pretty rich, but rather parsimonious. She attended church regularly, but what she put into the collection plate was hardly worth mentioning. One Sunday at dinner, after the old lady had returned with her small grandson from the morning service, her daughter asked the natural question, "How was the sermon?"

"Poor," said Grandma Mullins, emphatically; "mighty poor."
"But, grandma," said the little boy, "What could you expect for a cent?"

THE SANITY OF SOCIETY.

[London Spectator.]

We are convinced that society has never shown so high a level of good conduct, intelligence and public spirit as it shows today. For one young man who remains at home to go to the devil there are a dozen performing the task of the state under difficult conditions in far countries. For one fashionable lady who lives only for pleasure there are twenty who spend much of their time in serious and intelligent public work. Let any one compare the life of a "smart" woman as he will find it in Pope or Horace Walpole with the life of her sister today and he will grant the reality of the change. It is not only more innocent, but infinitely more useful. Many women no doubt lose a great deal of money at bridge and get into trouble. But there will always be a few people to gamble, and the bridge of today is a small evil compared with the ombre and faro of a hundred years ago, or the escape of fifty.

BRAVE FIRE LADDIES.

[Minneapolis Journal.]

The fire department of Mexico, Mo., has its troubles. Here is a local report: "On Wednesday night about 8:30 o'clock the fire alarm was turned in. After some half hour's fooling around trying to find out where the fire was, how to get there and what to take, at last it was decided to take the fire extinguishers. The hose cart was left in front of the city hall and all the firemen piled into Harper's Ringo 'bus and were driven to the fire, only to find that it was just a brush pile which some boys had lighted to get a rabbit out."

BE CALM.

[Health Culture.]

One of the first essentials to keeping cool physically is to be calm.

UNANIMOUS.

[Punch.]

The Foreman—The jury are all of one mind—temporary insane.

TRAGEDY OF THE DEEP.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Suddenly there was a wild shriek. The passengers on the lower deck caught a momentary glimpse of a dark object falling swiftly from above.

They rushed to the side of the boat and gazed in horror at a woman's hat bobbing up and down on the rapidly receding waves.

It was all they could see.

Where was the woman?

Up on the hurricane deck of the steamer, bare-headed, and wringing her hands in despair.

It was her only traveling hat, and had cost her \$2 98.

SURPRISING NEWS.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Mrs. Hertrain—Sometimes I wish my name wasn't so reserved.
Mrs. Jellers—Why, I hadn't heard of her having been reserved. Who is the young man?

OVERDOING IT.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Baw Jove!" said Alky, "ther's such a thing, deah boy, as being too skilful. The other morning I went downtown with my nekkle done in so absolutely perfect a style that everybody thought it was a beastly readymade tie, don't you know?"

NAMES.

[Chicago Record.]

"Dr. Samuel Johnson wisely said: 'To get a name can happen to but few.'"

"Phew! Thousands of girls get names every year."

HAVE FARMS FOR POOR WORKMEN

German Philanthropist Founds a Unique Agricultural Colony.

Berlin, Aug. 9. — In all the countries of the world there are a few noble men and women who are devoting themselves to humanity, and one of the foremost in this line in Germany is the Rev. Von Bodenswingh, the founder of the famous epileptic home in Bielefeld. The noted philanthropist has given another example of his humanitarian efforts by opening in the neighborhood of Berlin an agricultural colony for impecunious workmen.

This colony, which is called Hoffnungsthal (Valley of Hope), is located near Ruedenitz, a little village near Berlin. With appropriate ceremonies, a few days ago, the little church of the colony was dedicated in the presence of the Kaiserin, the royal princes, and other notables. Pastor Bodenswingh, who, as a member of the Prussian Landtag, makes most characteristic addresses, calling the House and the members "thou," spoke in a similar vein at the dedication of the church of the colony Hoffnungsthal.

He said that her Majesty the Kaiserin had probably never dedicated such a small church, but it should not therefore be underestimated. In fact, it possessed many advantages. It had been given by the Kaiser. The chapel was also to serve as a dining-room for poor people.

"Your majesty," he continued, "can sit safely among the colonists, for they are safe people, who like to work, and who like to pray for your majesty and the dear Kaiser, our dear protector; also for the dear people of Ruedenitz, who did not want the colonists at first. I thank you, dear people of the street, that you have worked so faithfully. Also, the city of Berlin and its municipal council for its financial support."

The colony in Hoffnungsthal differs from the other institutions founded by Bodenswingh. In the first place, it is a purely agricultural colony. Secondly, the small wage is paid only after a certain time to the workers. The houses of the colony are four barracks, the chapel already mentioned, a kitchen and wash and bath rooms. These buildings are located between green meadows and wheat fields, and give absolutely no impression of a prison establishment.

The truth is that everyone can do in Hoffnungsthal as he pleases. The colony knows no fines, and the only punishment that can be imposed is dismissal. The drinking of brandy is strictly prohibited. While the colony is not a penal institution, people who have forgotten or have never learned how to work, are educated to do so here.

The work at Hoffnungsthal begins in the summer at 6 o'clock in the morning, in the winter at 7, and stops at the same time in the evening. Of course, the necessary stops are made for meals. All kinds of people are to be seen, former merchants, small tradesmen, and even a few men who have received a higher education, but who have become addicted to drink.

One of the most interesting pictures in the dining-room is the picture of Paston Von Bodenswingh, whose face reminds one strongly of Krueger. Bodenswingh, noted in conducting his colonies is, "Work, not charity." The philanthropist's success has not been easy, but by indomitable perseverance this wonderful patriarch of 73 managed to interest the Kaiser, the Empress, and the city of Berlin in his undertaking.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, RELIEVES ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by DRUGGISTS in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

It is significant of the world-wide interest in Dante that arrangements have been made for the translation into Japanese of Charles A. Dinsmore's two books, "Aids to the Study of Dante," and "The Teachings of Dante."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Wm. Wood
See Face-Similar Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR RHEUMATISM, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR SLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

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J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

The Magic Word For August Is "BARGAINS"

For the next twenty days this store will be the bargain center of Western Ontario—a straight run of bargain days that will result in widespread enthusiasm and bring about the emphatic and decisive clearing of all summer goods that we are determined on.

You see below a tip-top list of bargains prepared for today's and tomorrow's selling. Nothing further need be said. Come early and you'll get them.

Men's Cottonade Trousers, 79c

A CUT PRICE FOR TOMORROW
10 dozen Men's Heavy Cottonade Trousers, in dark stripes, all sizes. Our regular \$1.00 value offered at a cut price for today and tomorrow, only79c

August Sale of Wash Dresses

The story in a nutshell is, if you want a pretty wash dress come tomorrow and you can get it at a wonderfully little price—\$1.95 and \$3.95.

Several styles in Ladies' Wash Dresses, complete skirt and waist, made in the latest shirt-waist style; formerly \$2.50 and \$3.00. August cut price.....	A second lot of Ladies' Wash Dresses in pretty summer linens, a few of white lawn trimmed with lace insertion. Usual \$6.50 and \$7.50, August cut price.....
\$1.95	\$3.95

Men's Cotton Half Hose

25 dozen Men's Fast Color Cotton Half Hose in black and tan, seamless feet. August cut price 3 pairs for 25c, or per pair.....10c

Men's Soft Front Shirts

5 dozen Men's Soft Front Zephyr Shirts, in desirable light summer shades, separate cuffs, all sizes. A shirt that cannot be bought for less than 75c. August sale price.....49c

Washable Underskirts

Washable Summer Underskirts, made of checked blue percale, made with flounce. Worth double, on sale tomorrow.....39c

Little Price For Suits

Boys' Wash Suits in Buster Brown, Russian Blouse and Sailor Blouse—all the styles in white and colors. Our \$1.25 kinds at.....69c

Wrappers--See Them Sure

25 dozen Percale Wrappers, choice of all colors. Extra well made, at.....	42c
20 dozen Heavy Print Wrappers in navy, gray and light colors. Were 85c and 90c at.....	62c

Reduced Dress Goods

Values that mean saving to you in good round dollars.

A table of fine imported Dress Goods, including tweeds, mohairs, etc. Mothers can pick up a dress length for school girls' dresses. Usual 45c, 50c and 65c at.....	25c
A fine range of Roxanas, Check Suiting, Melrose Cloth, Hopsacking, Eolienne and desirable Tweeds. Usual 75c to \$1.25, August cut price.....	50c

Boys' School Suits

Perhaps if you delay buying the school suit you will not get a bargain to equal this. \$2.50 and \$2.75 Tweed Norfolk Suits at.....\$1.69

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

Long Gloves

You can get Long Gloves here—both silk and kid.

Ladies' Long Silk Gloves, 22 inch with buttons, sizes 6, 6½ and 7, in black, cream and castor. Extra quality.....\$1.50

Ladies' 22-inch Silk Gloves, all sizes in black and cream. Special.....\$1.00

Envelopes

Large size White Envelopes, long shape, extra quality at 2 packages for.....5c

Toilet Paper, large rolls, perforated. Each.....5c

Short sleeves and sleeveless Summer Vests, on sale tomorrow, each.....5c

Men's Working Trousers

Men's Tweed Trousers of excellent wearing quality, worth \$1.75 and \$2.00; all sizes. A Saturday bargain.....\$1.25

A Suit Opportunity

Men's Single-Breasted Sack Suits, in patterns that will exactly suit your taste; a full range of sizes. These were formerly \$6.50 and \$7.50. Saturday bargain price.....\$4.95

Carpet Remnants

There'll be a scurry for 60c, 75c and 90c English Tapestry remnants 43c yard. Lengths measure 8 to 28 yards. On sale Saturday.....43c

White Luster Skirts

Ladies' White Luster Skirts—nothing more popular. These are in pleated style. Were \$3.00, on sale tomorrow.....\$2.35

Trimming Ends

Colored Gauze, pretty for trimming rustic hats and fancy work,