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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

THE CZAR IN ENGLAND.

The proposed visit to England of the Czar of Russia is apparently received with mixed feelings. The anarchists resident in London are said to be smiling—indicative of a hope on their part that there will be a chance to dynamite him. The Socialists and ultra radicals, on the other hand, are very indignant, and are pouring out a full measure of abuse. He is held up as a tyrant unfit to live, who should not be allowed to step on English soil.

Poor Czar! "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown!"—especially if it be the crown of Russia. And Nicholas has his full share of trouble—whether he is at home or abroad. But, after all, he is a man more sinned against than sinning. Personally, he seems to be an amiable gentleman, of average ability, with a somewhat melancholic temperament. There is no reason to suppose him a heartless tyrant or a wicked man. In his official capacity he is part of the system of government of Russia. An autocrat nominally, his powers are limited by conditions and circumstances. He is not so much an autocrat, as the head of an autocratic machine. If he wanted to give Russia a constitutional government such as the people of Britain have, it is difficult to see how he could do it. The machine upon which the government is based is adverse.

The system in Russia is paternal. The Czar is the father of his people, entitled to their implicit obedience, but responsible for their welfare. A certain amount of liberty might be permitted. There might be a parliament, but its legislative power must be derived from the Czar, and exercised only so far as he allows. Responsible government, as we understand it—government by the people—is not consistent with the Russian idea. And the more honest and sincere the Czar may be, the more difficult it would be for him to accept the English principle and apply it to his people. He feels himself responsible to God for the people. How then can he throw them on their own resources, and leave them to govern themselves as they choose? As well expect a father to turn his children out, and allow them to do as they please. That is something we cannot understand. But it is the Russian idea.

We have no doubt this is the view of the great mass of the Russian people. The educational classes—the students and literary people—have learned the English idea, and want the English system. A portion of the nobility favor it; but the majority of the ruling class, and the majority of the working class, the princes and the peasants, have as yet no use for it. That it will come in time need not be doubted. But it requires time to mold popular sentiment and change popular conceptions of both liberty and government, which have become rooted through long ages in the public mind. The working men of England, who are denouncing the Czar, do not realize that the common people of Russia have no sympathy with the English idea of government—do not, in fact, comprehend it. They love and venerate the Czar, and do not blame him for the evils which are attendant upon the autocratic system. Those who, in England, are crying out against the visit of the Czar, would show a better knowledge of Russian affairs, and at the same time a more Christian spirit, if they would treat him with courtesy. They might have a little pity for him with the heavy burdens he must bear. They might pity his people for their ignorance of popular government, and they might offer up a prayer that both ruler and ruled may speedily grow wiser, and rise higher, until the day comes when they will understand responsible government and possess it.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

The Morris ministry enters office in Newfoundland at a time when the prospects of the island colony are not altogether encouraging. Prosperity of several years' duration has given way

considerable deficit in the budget, had much to do with the defeat of the Bond Government. The public debt is close on \$20,000,000, or \$90 per head, while the taxation is \$12.50 per head.

The fisheries are, of course, the colony's chief industry, and to a steady advance in the price of fish has been mainly due the prosperity of late years. To such an extent does the colony depend upon the fisheries that the people look to the industry to maintain all the burdens in nine years out of ten. Recognizing this fact, the new premier, Sir Edward Morris, proposes, as the main feature of the governmental programme, the devising of new methods of handling fish, including improvement in curing and marketing the product.

In the first place, he proposes the introduction of a cold storage system, which will be followed by an endeavor to gain access to new markets in Europe and South America. The result looked for is great expansion of trade in the colony's chief products.

The development of agriculture is another matter to which the new Government proposes to give attention. With this object in view, it proposes to offer bounties for the clearing of land and the introduction of improved breeds of cattle and sheep, and to appoint travelling instructors in agriculture.

Tariff revision is also on Sir Edward Morris' programme. At present 40 per cent duty is levied on the value of all imports, and there is a popular demand for a reduction of this burden of taxation; but in view of the country's present financial position it is hardly likely any very substantial lowering of duties will be made. The outstanding deficit on the last year's account amounts to \$350,000.

At the present time English capitalists are erecting immense pulp and paper mills on the island, and it is said others are to be established by the proprietors of leading New York newspapers. From these much is expected in the near future, as the development of this industry, backed as it is by great forest wealth, will increase the purchasing power of the people, and add to the public revenue, and make possible a substantial reduction of the burden of taxation.

INDIA'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

The cotton and jute manufacturing industries of India are making rapid progress, according to a recently issued blue book. In 1883-4 the cotton mills of that country numbered only seventy-four, with a capital of \$27,500,000, 16,251 looms and 1,895,284 spindles. Last year the cotton mills numbered 227, with a capital of \$65,000,000, 66,718 looms and 5,762,710 spindles. In addition there are fifty jute mills with a capital of \$35,000,000, 27,244 looms and 562,274 spindles. Of the cotton mills 161 are in Bombay, Presidency, and they contain 71 per cent of the spindles and 89 per cent of the looms. The industry is to a large extent in the hands of Indians.

Although the last two years have been unfavorable and some mills have worked short time or not at all, the industry has continued to develop. The production of yarns of counts above No. 25 has increased, and these finer yarns now constitute over 9 per cent of the total. Imports of yarns amount to only about 5 1/2 per cent of the Indian production.

Phenomenal profits were realized in the cotton industry in 1905-6, but there was a decline in prosperity in 1906-7, which was accentuated in 1907-8. The output of the mills was restricted owing to poor crops and to the disorganization of trade with the Far East, especially China, which is the principal market for Indian yarn. Some compensation was found in European markets, to which much larger shipments were made. There was also a large demand for yarns for weaving in Indian mills.

Increased attention has been devoted to weaving, owing to the vicissitudes of the spinning business. This movement has been favored by a strong internal demand for indigenous manufactures. Looms are increasing at a more rapid rate than spindles, and goods of finer quality are being produced. Weaving is concentrated to an even greater degree than spinning in the Bombay mills, which in 1907-8 produced about 85 per cent of the total output of cloth in British India. These goods are mainly unbleached grey fabrics, but there is a decided tendency to increase the output.

TRADE SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

The Ontario Department of Education has published in pamphlet form the report to the minister of Mrs. Hoodless on the subject of trade schools for girls. Mrs. Hoodless opens by pointing out that in the equipment of public and high schools of this province, for manual training, while provision is made for the interests of the boys, little or no attention is given to the claims of the girls, notwithstanding that about one-half the pupils are girls, the majority of whom must work for their livelihood.

That the entry of so many untrained workers should contribute to lowered efficiency and remuneration, with resultant evils, is but natural. Mrs. Hoodless contends that as men and women do not think alike, educational institutions founded, designed and controlled by men, are often ill-adapted to secure for women the best results,

and consequently they are inadequate. Many girls are released from school at fourteen or fifteen years of age, a most critical period, and if they could all be well qualified to support themselves, with an education adapted to their conditions, their position in life would be infinitely improved.

Mrs. Hoodless has travelled extensively in the United States, and has had the opportunity of investigating the trade schools of that country; and she says that these schools promise reasonable hope for bringing about a great and beneficial change in the status of the wage-earning girls. She expresses pleasure at the changed attitude of educationalists toward the industrial training of her sex, and declares her belief that trade schools should be controlled by the education department, and not confounded with technical or manual training schools.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR BOY.

[English Exchange.]
 NURSE—Wanted, a robust, God-fearing Scotch nurse, who can teach the shorter catechism, and has a working knowledge of the business side of a slipper, to take charge of a 4-year-old boy, who has a double dose of original sin. Apply, stating wages required, to X. Y. Z., care of Clarke & Son, stationers, Guildford.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

[Branford Examiner.]
 The Elsie Sigel tragedy should not have the result of creating undue prejudice against Chinese, nor yet of discouraging all forms of missionary work among these people. The system of individual instruction of Chinese by young girls is bad, but so is such instruction of men of any race.

THE ARMADA OF THE AIR.

[Harry H. Kemp, in American Magazine for June.]

"Lo! Cloudy heights high-pilared to the air,
 Great beam, and strong-braced steel,
 And girder bare,
 Naked anatomies of iron bone,
 And barren framework ignorant of stone;
 These are the docks whereat the ships of war
 Loom, lashed and cabled, on the gaze, from far;
 And pigmy cities cling about their knees
 And on their fronts the cloud-scud breaks and flees."

The churning screws in sloth begin to twirl,
 And verge into gradual blur and whirl
 Of flashing light, and hoarse-voiced engines roar—
 Then through the sunned abysses the vessel soars,
 The sunset smites their sides with colored spray,
 While the proud-bannered flagship leads the way,
 Laden with passive death they haste to meet
 The dauntless captains of the patriot fleet.

But comes the storm, the red-lit hurricane,
 The great grey volumes of slant-driven rain,
 The black clouds, lightning-whipped, which pour about
 And put their sickly lights and signals out.
 Until, confused, the battleships collide
 And timbers crash and rended seams gape wide,
 While here and there a flaming wreck doth flare
 And light the dark abysses of the air.

So the Armada in the olden time,
 When lusty Spain was in her splendid prime,
 Spread multitudinous sail and with great boast
 Bore down on England's beacon-lighted coast,
 But sudden tempests brought to naught its pride
 And broke it up as driftwood on the tide."

Thus sings a poet of the years to be
 Shaping a song from Current History.

DREAMS NOT FULFILLED.

[Kingston Whig.]

The Montreal Gazette is merely dreaming when it says that Sir Wilfred Laurier came into power with the announcement that he would immediately negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Our contemporary is thinking of the one peerless leader of the Conservative party, the man whose removal led, as it was phrased, to the "deluge." He wanted a rallying cry, on the eve of an election, and he announced that should his government be sustained he would send a commission to Washington with orders to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. His government was sustained, and Tupper, senior, and Howe (afterwards Sir Mackenzie) Howe, were the chosen bearers of a message to the American government. The failure of it will never be forgotten. The men presented their credentials, and the late Mr. Blain looked them over, dropped them into some convenient receptacle for curios, and bid the visitor good morning. The White House had no special attractions for them, and they did not linger long about it. There is somewhere, in the archives at Ottawa, a report upon this mission, but it is safe to say that it is not a faithful record of all that the Canadian commissioners thought and said on that occasion. Sir Wilfred Laurier may not have realized all his political dreams, but there are others.

END OF A FARCE.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

The farce is ended. The petition against the election of Sir Wilfred Laurier for Ontario has been formally withdrawn. It has been as petty a piece of political trickery as Canada has witnessed for many a year, and it is to be hoped that it will be a long time before its like will be seen again.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

VIEW OUR WINDOWS

KINGSMILL'S

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

Commences Friday, July 2

BARGAINS BARGAINS

Nothing But Bargains All Over the House. Come and Investigate and Invest.

KINGSMILL'S

SEE OUR WINDOWS

WATCH OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

EVELYN'S PET SNAKE STARTS STREET PANIC

Peevish at Long Fast It Runs Away and Gives Crowd a Bad Scare.

New York, June 29.—When pet king snakes fail to get their newly-hatched chickens, their frogs, and their baby mice regularly every five weeks, they are apt to take matters into their own hands and leave the best home in the world to go forth and forage for food.

This fact was brought to Mrs. Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw's personal attention today, when she discovered that her six-foot reptile, Kara, had slipped the coop, so to speak, and was somewhere in the heart of this great city.

The ticklers and telegraph instruments were clicking away in Wasserman's brokerage office, in the Waldorf—Astoria today, and the clerks were drowsing quotations and putting up the little cardboard figures, when there was suddenly a blood-curdling shout from Col. Hiram Marshall, of Tennessee, who had just returned from attending the reunion of Confederate veterans in Memphis. He had been in a half-dozen when he bounded from his chair, and pointed to the bottom of the wainscoting.

"Do you see it?" he cried to nobody in particular. "Don't tell me you don't see it!"
 They all saw "it," and there was the wildest kind of a scramble in that office.
 "It" was Kara, placidly gliding along and ever anon shooting out his little forked tongue after a fly. Clarks and porters and bell-boys came in and everybody took a hand in shooting Kara out—that is, everybody, who was not fanning Col. Marshall and giving him ice-water.

With the aid of canes and feather dusters they got Kara out into the street. Thirty-third street vestibules, and from there into the street. By this time he was excited, and although generally a lethargic creature, the noise and the poking aroused him to action. He began to loop and wriggle, and in a second he was darting along the sidewalk, sending folks scurrying out onto the asphalt.

Somebody started a cry of "mad dog," and cabs and automobiles began to clatter and hurry away, while the crowds fled toward Fifth avenue. Policeman Conway found out what was the matter, and seeing that Kara had no rattles, gave him a rap on the back of the neck and put a stop to his flight. He was just about to finish Kara when a large and indignant colored woman broke through the crowd.

"Don't you hurt him," she said. "Lemme have him and I'll take him home. He ain't goin' to hurt nobody. He's just Miss Thaw's itty bitty petty—ain't oo, Kara?—and he left home because he was hungry. I told Mrs. Thaw she ought to feed him every three weeks. I'm Mrs. Thaw's maid."

"You'll have to kill him," said the policeman. "This weather is too hot for snakes to be wandering about."

But the maid had Kara in her arms by this time, while the crowd gasped at her nerve. It would have taken a better man than the policeman to have made her kill him.
 Kara, it seems, had slipped out when his mistress left to go shopping; but how he had got into the Waldorf-Astoria, which is just a few blocks from Mrs. Thaw's flat, will probably never be known.

"Miss Thaw'll be mighty poked to hear how you mistreated this snake," said the maid, as she left with Kara, "and maybe you'll hear mo' of it."

TWO SPLENDID STORES OPENED IN ARKONA

Up-to-Date Pharmacy and First-Class Music Depository.

Arkona, June 28.—On Saturday evening Mr. C. J. Ready, the popular druggist, opened his new place of business in metropolitan style. The interior is highly finished in modern cabinet wall cases with several plate glass mirrors. The walls and ceilings are artistically finished. The floor of the main store is laid with

granolithic cement, with wire netting placed underneath and stretched upon the wood flooring. The Arkona Cornet Band rendered their best selections for the occasion, while a phonograph made its presence distinctly felt. This pharmacy is one of the finest equipped stores in Canada.

Mr. W. H. Parsons, of Forest, at the same time opened up his new branch music store, where a phonograph was in evidence the entire evening. After tea a long line of carriages came into town from the east. They proved to be members of representative families from Middlesex County. In the procession were the Smiths, 50 strong, the Fitzsimons, Davidsons, Nicholls, Herringtons, Jenkinsons, McLeishs, young and old, the Browns and O'Neils, and others too numerous to mention.

A ball game is being arranged for when the Arkona Giants (Mr. C. J. Ready, manager), will cross bats on the local diamond with the boys from Forest. A good crowd always attends the games between these two clubs. Arkona strawberries have dropped in price to 5 cents per basket, so they do not taste so strongly of silver.

LATEST CHANGES IN THE MILITIA

Ottawa, June 28.—Militia appointments are announced as follows: Twenty-Fourth Regiment, "Grey's Horse," to be signaling officer, Lieut. W. M. Cram.

Twenty-Fifth Brant Dragoons—To be provisional lieutenant, Francis Hillon Wilkes.
 Second Brigade, Seventh Battery, to be veterinary lieutenant, Harry Wood Graham.

Tenth Brigade, Fourteenth Midland Battery, to be captain, Lieut. G. H. Halston.

Cobourg Company Corps Reserve, Lieut. G. E. Jamieson is transferred to the Nineteenth St. Catharines Regiment with rank of provisional lieutenant.

Forty-Fourth Lincoln and Welland Regiment, to be honorary major, Chaplain Honorary Captain, Rev. G. Johnston.
 Seventy-Seventh Wentworth Regiment, Lieut. E. D. Pennington is permitted to resign his commission May 10, 1909, to be quartermaster with honorary rank of captain, Edward Dobree, Pennington.

Ninety-First Regiment, Canadian Highlanders, to be provisional lieutenant, Henry Conklin, Russell.

Fortieth Northumberland Regiment, to be lieutenant, Alfred Smith.

Nineteenth St. Catharines Regiment, to be provisional lieutenant, Lieut. Clinton Egerton Jamieson from the corps reserve, Cobourg Company Garrison Artillery.

Forty-Second Halton Regiment, Lorne Rifles, to be captain, Lieutenant A. A. Busby.

More than one-eighth of the fires in New York city last year were directly traced to carelessness with matches.

Skin Diseases.

A diseased or disfigured skin will always leave its stamp on the mind of the individual. Many people suffering from disfiguring skin diseases avoid society and lose all pride in their personal appearance. When the skin breaks out in eruptions and sores it is due entirely to an impure condition of the blood.

In all such cases Burdock Blood Bitters will quickly purify the blood and drive all the impurities out of the system.

Mr. J. J. Magee, Jr., Kimmont, Ont., writes: "Intensifying of 1906 I was troubled with a Rash that broke out all over me. It was the worst on my face and head, had a dry, scaly top, and when I would get warm it would become very itchy. I tried the doctor's medicine but it did me no good, so I then got one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and before it was all used the Rash was entirely gone."

Mr. Harvey Barkhouse, Gold River, N.S., writes: "I was greatly troubled with Sores on my face and finally became so bad I had to go to the doctor about it, but he could do nothing to help me. I thought about Burdock Blood Bitters and decided to try a bottle. I cannot recommend B.B.B. enough, as I had not taken all the bottle before my face was cured."

For sale by all druggists and dealers.

COMING
 Prof. Dorenwend OF TORONTO,
 the well-known Hair Goods Artist, will visit LONDON,
AT CITY HOTEL
 ON
Tuesday, July 6

During this visit he will be showing the latest Parisian and New York styles. You are particularly invited to call, inspect and try on any of these creations.

THE DORENWARD SANITARY PATENT TOUPEE

For Gentlemen who are bald, is a head covering, far superior in both style and durability to any other manufactured. At the present day over 90,000 of these are in use throughout Canada and the United States. Call and have free demonstration.

REMEMBER, ONE DAY ONLY.

The Dorenwend Co. of Toronto, Ltd.
 103-105 YONGE STREET.

Will also be in ST. THOMAS on WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, at the GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

SEE DATES BELOW.

COMING TO OUR TOWN

Established 1866. Over 30 Years of Success in Toronto, Ont.

192 West King St.

J. Y. EGAN, Specialist, P.O. 539, Toronto.



Rupture

THE MOST RELIABLE and successful authority—greatest success in the treatment of Hernia (Bursture) Varicocele (False Rupture) of all known agencies in modern times. He who makes a specialty of one department must certainly be more experienced and capable than those having many lines in the line. Don't put off your case, believing it to be simple—Remember rupture often proves fatal. Have your case attended to now, and thus avoid danger. Stop wasting time and money elsewhere but come to one whose life-long study has taught him what to do. He will depend on his reputation for having made in curing hernias (so-called) cases incurable. Because others failed in your case you have become discouraged. This is the very time you should consult me as my reputation has been made in curing hernias (so-called) cases incurable. Look to your children—Now is the time to have them cured, while young. Don't allow them to grow up handicapped in the race of life, with rupture.

MY CHARGES are within reach of all the poor man as well as the rich. Terms can be satisfactorily arranged, so reason why you should not consult me at once, during this visit.

VARICOCELE, FALSE RUPTURE
 The universal tendency of these conditions is to grow worse and more complicated—leading to impotency, nervous debility, wasting, stricture, lumbar, sexual exhaustion, etc. Do you intend to allow this condition to sap away your vitality? It is doing so now and if not checked will result in the above conditions. No matter how serious your case may be, time affords, or the failure you may have experienced in trying to be cured by medicine—free trials, or Electric belts—my Biologic system will cure you; the worry return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment, the parts become vitalized and manly powers return. No temporary benefit, but a PERMANENT one. NO OPERATION necessary. No detection from still larger quantities of time searching for the remedy that I offer you here.

SPECIALIST WILL VISIT!

LONDON GRIGG HOUSE, SATURDAY JULY 3

ASK AT HOTEL OFFICE FOR NUMBER OF MY CONSULTING ROOM.

CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT.

3c-txv

ROW OVER SCHOOLHOUSE

Police Out to Stop Clash in a Little Quebec Town.

Montreal, June 30.—Public feeling ran so high in Ormstown, Que., the end of last week, that on Saturday Captain Williams and a squad of Thiel detectives were called upon to go out to the peaceful little Scotch hamlet to keep order. The trouble arose over moving the little village school house. One faction wanted the site changed; another did not. The former pushed things and ordered a contractor and his gang to come out from Montreal and make the change. When the other faction saw the work beginning they armed themselves with sticks and stones, rolling-pins and pokers, and the men were forced to quit work and were only able to recommence again at midnight Sunday, when, under cover of the darkness and the guns of the detectives, they got their block and tackle up and yanked the little structure to its new site.