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ADVERTISER.One Year \$5.00
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part of the city.LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26.
THE WAY OF THE OBSTRU-
TIONIST.It is a mistake to suppose that be-
cause the minority in the House of
Commons recently assented to the
passage of a supply bill covering some
thirty odd million dollars, the Gov-
ernment will be able to carry on the
public service, paying as it goes, for
any length of time.For the most part that amount is
made up of votes for customs, post-
office and railways and canals—the
larger spending departments, from
which come the largest revenue col-
lections—and one-eighth of the sums
required by other departments for
which money had not previously been
voted.In all \$47,000,000 has been voted,
this being the second supply bill this
session, and out of that amount about
\$29,000,000 has been voted on account,
and is still to be discussed, leaving
only \$18,000,000 of the total estimates
actually disposed of. The aggregate
is \$119,237,091, of which \$76,871,471 is
consolidated fund expenditure, and
\$42,365,620 capital account, including
the National Transcontinental Rail-
way. So that there still remains over
\$90,000,000 for the House to discuss.
It is, therefore, certain that unless
the obstructive tactics of the Opposi-
tion end at once on the first day of
the coming month, the last vote on
account, which covered only four
weeks' arrears and two weeks on
account, will be exhausted, and a por-
tion of the service will again be out
of funds.The claim of the Opposition that
they have not been obstructing the
voting of supplies is hypocritical. For
a couple of weeks—estimates have
been passed somewhat freely, but for
the greater part of the session there
has been a wanton waste of time, the
sum of \$914,800 for ocean and river
service being all that was voted in
two months. Although the Govern-
ment was ready with its work at the
opening of the session, seven months
have passed with a number of im-
portant measures untouched. Had the
Opposition been as desirous as the
Government to get through with the
business of the session, prorogation
would have been reached two or three
months ago. When finally the Opposi-
tion began to realize that its tactics
were strongly disapproved by the
country at large, Mr. Borden and his
supporters made a show of smoothing
the way for supply, a confession of
their past obstruction.A dispatch from Ottawa yesterday
stated that Mr. Borden and Sir Wil-
frid Laurier reached an understand-
ing whereby the session might be
ended the middle of next month,
but Mr. Borden will have to exercise
more control over his turbulent fol-
lowing than he has done in the past
if the agreement is to be effective.
Even if a truce has been arranged it
means that a mass of important leg-
islation will have to be crammed
through without adequate considera-
tion.CANADA AND FRENCH EMIGRA-
TION.A cry, which is as baseless as it is
familiar, is that the present minister
of the interior and his immediate pre-
decessor, Hon. Clifford Sifton, have
been opposed to all French immigra-
tion. Mr. Monk, the Quebec Con-
servative leader, recently echoed this
cry in the House of Commons, point-
ing to the fact that last year over
17,000 emigrants went out from
French ports to the Argentine Repub-
lic, as evidence that there is in
France a field for the distribution of
Canadian immigration literature.A study of the facts will convince
any fair-minded man how greatly mis-
represented the present and former
minister of the interior have been.
They have, in reality, given French
emigration all possible en-
couragement, but no matter how great
the efforts to direct it Canadaward
we cannot expect a very large share
of it. A large number of emigrants
leave French ports for South America,
but, as Hon. Mr. Lemieux pointed out
in replying to Mr. Monk, France has
for many years had a commercial
treaty with Argentina. In Paraguay,
Uruguay, and on the La Plata River
there are also large French settle-
ments. But the direct reason for the
large tide of emigration from France
to South America is that there has
been for years a number of lines ofsteamers established and subsidized
by the French Government and by the
southern republics, and where there
are subsidized steamship lines the
stream of emigration will be larger.
Moreover, the people who leave the
southern ports of France for foreign
countries are by no means all French.
Included among them are a great
many Italians, Spaniards, Syrians,
Greeks and Swiss, who come from
their respective countries to Mar-
seilles and Bordeaux, where they take
ship to cross the ocean.Compared with the peoples of other
countries, the French do not emigrate
in large numbers. Official United
States returns show that the French
immigration into that country during
the last ten years amounted to scarcel-
y two per cent of the total.One great obstacle in the way of
inducing French people to emigrate
to Canada is the existence of a law
prohibiting any display of advertise-
ments or the offering of any induc-
ements to people to emigrate. This
law was prompted early in the sixties
by the appalling decrease in the birth
rate. Notwithstanding this, Cana-
dian agents in France have succeeded
during the past ten years in increas-
ing French emigration to Canada
from practically nothing to 1,600
souls a year. Recently Dr. Brisson
brought out to Canada between 200
and 300 people from the Basque
Provinces, and at the present time
two men of marked ability, one of
them having been a professor in
Laval University, are traveling
through France giving lectures on
Canada, from which good results are
expected.Although the French are not what
might be called a colonizing people,
they make excellent settlers. The
methods of intensive cultivation in
France produce skilled agriculturists,
and ardent lovers of the soil—the class
that Canada has room for.MISLEADING TYPHOID STATIS-
TICS.The local river water organ has
twice reprinted a table of statistics
from a Toronto paper which does a
serious injustice to this city. These
figures are intended to show that the
mortality from typhoid in Ontario
cities is much greater than in Euro-
pean cities, where drinking water is
filtered. The typhoid death rates per
100,000 of population in eight Cana-
dian cities are given in this table as
follows:
Toronto 24.4
Montreal 40.5
Quebec 9.1
Ottawa 28.
Hamilton 25.3
London 33.
Kingston 22.
Winnipeg 20.4.The Advertiser has shown that the
figures for London are wholly mislead-
ing. There were only three deaths from
typhoid in this city last year, and
none has occurred so far in 1908.The Hamilton Herald also punctures
the Toronto statistics as follows:
"If these figures were accurate,
they would not be convincing evi-
dence of the sanitary advantage of
filtration, for the death rate in
Hamilton, which has a filtration sys-
tem, appears in the table as higher
than the rates in Toronto and Que-
bec, neither of which cities has a
filtration system."The Herald adds that the typhoid
death rate in Hamilton is only nine
per 100,000.There can be no doubt that the fil-
tration of lake and river water is
beneficial, but we object to London's
spring water being classed with these
sources of supply, and represented as
being even more impure. A lesson in
local patriotism is needed by a London
journal which parades these figures as
if they were truthful, and stabs the
city's reputation for healthfulness and
pure water in order to score a point
for a pet project.The I. O. F. has succeeded in re-
ducing the disproportion between sail
and ballast.The Ontario Bank wasn't the first
institution to go to the wall by going
to Wall street.When patronage is eliminated, many
party stalwarts will lose their enthusi-
asm for politics.To think that five years ago the
Ottawa Opposition pooh-poohed the
idea that another transcontinental
railway was necessary!Probably many older heads would
ache over the questions in arithmetic
put to the youngsters at the high
school entrance examinations.John D. Rockefeller is writing the
story of his life. It is not to be sup-
posed that he will see himself as
others see him—Miss Tarbell, for in-
stance.The dispatches say that the Pan-
Anglican Congress revealed a strong
Socialistic current among the clergy.
Socialism today is a very loose term.
Many who would stand aghast at the
idea of applying literally the doctrines
of Marx are convinced that individual-
ism has gone too far and that social
amelioration is the function and duty
of the state. This belief is impressing
itself more and more upon legislation.
It is probable that the Socialism of the
English clergy is a Christian senti-
ment of this kind and not a political
creed.

MEN NOT CONCEITED.

[Atchison Star.]

Women have the notion that if they
smile at a man he goes off and boasts
that they are in love with him. We know
men pretty well, and men talk freely to
each other, but we have not heard a man
claim in years that a woman was in love
with him.

A TROUBLESOME PROBLEM.

[Hamilton Herald.]

In the east there is still an "unemploy-
ed" problem. In Manitoba there is a de-
mand for 25,000 farm workers and 5,000
remale workers. How to connect the
workers with the work is the problem.

NOT NEEDED.

[Tatler.]

Young Minister (searching for mirror)—
Have you a glass here?
Beattie—No, sir. We dinna need a
glass; we just tak' a look-out o' th' bottle.

THE MAIN REQUIREMENT.

[Toronto Star.]

Size of leg will be the basis on which
the Killies will be selected to go to the
Quebec Tercentenary. Accent will cut no
figure. A man may roll his r's like a
kettledrum, but unless he can show four-
teen inches around the calf he won't be
allowed to start.

HARDLY ACQUAINTED.

[Judge.]

"Yes," said the would-be artist, proud-
ly, "I am wedded to my art."
"Now, I am surprised," rejoined Criti-
cism. "Judging from specimens of your
work, I shouldn't have thought you were
even engaged to it."

MY LADY'S LID.

[New York World.]

My seat!
Where did you get that hat?
Who ever did
I want a lady's lid
Like that?
Who had the nerve to roll it out
And stretch it more and more.
From centerpiece to rim, until
It spreads from shore to shore.
And likewise lifts its summit up
On birds' and other wings.
Above the earth until it scrapes
The clouds and other things?
Who added to this wondrous width
Of brim, so that the space
Could easily accommodate
An automobile race?
Say, who did that?
Who built her hat?Who made it something never seen
On earth or in the sky.
A flat of wide-extended plain,
A mountain towering high,
Cut wider doors for her to get
Inside of any place.
And put the ceiling on the room
To give her nodding space.
Push up the clouds to let her stand
Erect upon the ground,
And shove the whole horizon back
To let her turn around.
Oh, weirdly, witching, woozy hat,
That flattens out and towers—
Whoever saw a thing like that—
A pancake filled with flowers?
A hat contagious-spreading? Yes,
That names the Tory, the Liberal,
And she who fails to catch it should
Slip out and change her lid.
Gee whizz!
What a wonder woman is!
And what seat!

HARD TIME OF IT.

[Toronto Globe.]

One by one the Tory "scandals" at Ot-
tawa collapse and leave their scandal-
mongers in the Opposition with nothing
but a bad odor.

COMPLIMENTARY EXCHANGES.

[Life.]

"It is going to be war to the knife,"
declared the suburban man who was feed-
ing his chickens.
"What now?" asked the friend.
"Why, Blunker sent me a box of axle
grease, and told me to use it on my lawn
mower."
"What did you do?"
"I sent it back and told him to use it
on his daughter's voice."

HOW JOHN AULD WAS BEATEN.

[Windsor Record.]

If, as well defined rumors with a claim
of plenty of authority say, the defeat of
John Auld in South Essex was managed
by corrupt practices, the Liberals of the
riding will be justified in carrying the
question to the courts. That Mr. Auld
should have triumphantly survived the
corruption of 1896 was gall and bit-
terness to the local leaders of the party
and to the Government at Toronto, with
the result that Sir John Auld was not
included in the gerrymander, but will al-
ways stand out as one of the worst ex-
amples of that iniquitous measure. There
should be no difficulty in raising the
means of protest, and by all accounts
there never was an election that more
pressingly called for the court's interven-
tion.

UNWEDDED.

[Ada Foster Murray.]

Along her tranquil way she went,
The slow, sad course of changeless
While in her burned her youth unspent,
Dulled sometimes by her gentle tears.In richer lives she saw the strange
Sweet urgency of wedded days.
In dreams she watched her pale light
Into the steadfast altar blaze.And, waking, sadly bowed above
Her slender vestal of wedded love.
Ah, better were the house of love
By blighting fire and tempest swept.

SORRY EXPERIMENT.

[Toronto Star.]

Nothing else is quite so pathetic as the
girl who in an effort to take on a beau-
tiful tan overworked it the first day and
got her arms and the end of her nose
blistered.

DIGNITARIES WHO ARE HUMAN.

[New York World.]

It is a fact of curious interest that of
the throng of visiting celebrities within
a year—princes, actors, lecturers, artists,
diplomats, chefs and all the who—who
have left perhaps the deepest impression
were churchmen—the Archbishop of Can-
terbury, the Bishop of London and Car-
dinal Logue. Through Thomas Ingram's
tennis match with the President, and the
Irish cardinal's experience in a shooting
gallery, a new vista has been gained of
the accomplishments of church digni-
taries.

UGLINESS.

[Edinburgh Review.]

It is no paradox to say that there flour-
ishes just now a cult of ugliness. It is
not confined to literature, for witness a
vast deal of the fashionable portrait
painting, from some even of Mr. Sar-
gent's presentments downward. We can-
not afford to let the evil grow without
protest. Fidelity to beauty is what makes
art powerful for good, and ugliness, con-
versely, is the first stage in that broad
road of decadence which passes on
through shamelessness in taste and ends
in immorality in conduct.

BOVRIL

—is useful for all
outdoor gatherings.
It provides choice
refreshments—both
as Bouillon and in
Sandwiches.ENTRANCE PAPERS
AND ANSWERSHigh School Aspirants May See
at a Glance How They
Made Out.The arithmetic and geography papers
on the entrance examinations did
not produce much comfort to the 600
boys and girls who struggled yester-
day with the mysteries involved.The papers were very difficult, much
too difficult in the opinion of com-
petent educationalists, and as a re-
sult nearly 50 per cent of the students
will be plucked on the two papers.
As many children, as well as par-
ents, are interested in the papers, The
Advertiser publishes the correct
answers to the questions.By a comparison, the students may
find out how well, or how badly, they
did on the examinations.

Geography.

The geography paper and the cor-
rect answers as published in last
night's Toronto Telegram, are as fol-
lows:Question One—
(a) Name, beginning with the large-
est, the six most important cities of
Canada.

(b) Give the exact location of each.

(c) Why is each so important?
Answer—(a) The population is taken as an
indication of the importance of a city
and, using this, the six most impor-
tant cities of Canada in order, are
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Quebec,
Ottawa and Hamilton.(b) Montreal—On Montreal Island,
just below the junction of the Ottawa
and the St. Lawrence.Toronto—On Toronto Bay, on the
northern shore of Lake Ontario and
near the western end.Winnipeg—In the province of Mani-
toba, at the junction of the Red and
Assiniboine Rivers.Quebec—On the north bank of the
St. Lawrence, at the point where it
broadens towards the Gulf.Ottawa—About 125 miles up the Ot-
tawa River.Hamilton—On Hamilton Bay at the
western end of Lake Ontario.(c) Montreal is the chief port for
Canadian exports and imports and the
abundant waterpower supplied by the
rapids gives the city a good oppor-
tunity to develop manufactures.Toronto is pre-eminently a city of
wholesale warehouses; it is a distrib-
uting center for western and north-
ern Ontario. It has excellent railway
and steamboat connections.Winnipeg owes its importance to its
situation, almost equally distant from
the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans,
and on the line of the great railways,
and at the entrance to the prairie sec-
tion. Hence it is a great distributing
point.Quebec does a large shipping trade,
and is a lumbering and manufacturing
center.Ottawa is the seat of the Federal
Government, and is an important cen-
ter of the lumbering trade.Toronto is a center for the manu-
facture of machinery, agricultural
implements. It obtains electric
power at a low price.

Waterways and Railways.

Question No. 2:

(a) Draw a map of Ontario.

(b) Trace on it the chief waterway,
and indicate four important com-
mercial centers benefited by it.(c) Trace on it the main line of the
Grand Trunk, and locate four impor-
tant commercial centers through which
it passes.(d) Trace on it the main line of the
Canadian Pacific, and locate four im-
portant commercial centers through
which it passes.Answer:
(a) The chief waterway is, of
course, the St. Lawrence River and the
great lakes, with the connecting riv-
ers. Any-four of the following places
might have been marked: Fort Wil-
liam, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie,
Perry Sound, Midland, Collingwood,
Owen Sound, Sarnia, Windsor, Hamil-
ton, Toronto, etc.(c) The main line of the G. T. R.
runs from Montreal along the north
shore of the St. Lawrence and Lake
Ontario to Toronto. At Toronto the
lines diverge of Hamilton, Windsor,
Sarnia; to Goderich, etc.; to Owen
Sound and North Bay. The main line
passes through Kingston, Belleville,
Toronto, Hamilton.(d) The main line of the C. P. R.
runs from Ottawa along the northern
shore of Lake Superior to Fort Wil-
liam and then to Kenora. It passes
through Ottawa, North Bay, Sudbury
and Fort William.

Longitude.

Question No. 3:

(a) What is meant by longitude?

(b) Traveling from Ottawa to Van-
couver, how would a passenger's
watch indicate the time at Winnipeg,
Calgary, and Vancouver? Explain
clearly.Answer:
(a) Longitude is the method of meas-
uring east and west distances on the
earth, and this is accomplished by imagi-
nary lines, called meridians, passing from
pole to pole around the earth.(b) When the passenger reaches Winni-
peg he will find his watch one hour too
fast, at Calgary two hours too fast, and

Chapman's

Comfortable Shopping for Summer Goods
In the "Store for Thrifty People"NARROW LAWN TIES,
WORTH 25c, FOR 15c.Just 4 11-12 dozen Nar-
row White Lawn Ties,
with embroidery ends.
Just what is wanted.NEW CHIFFON VEIL-
ING, 25c YARD.For automobile and out-
ing veils; in fine mesh, silk
edge; in black, white, gray
and brown.SECOND NOTICE FOR
THESE GINGHAMS,
9½c YARD.A good selection left for
Saturday's selling—checks,
stripes, plaids and plain
colors; 12½c and 15c
values.

Trimmed Hats Clearing, \$1.25, \$2.49, \$3.49

It is a very tempting lot of Hats we offer you tomorrow at half-price. Three
tables of modish Trimmed Hats, in all kinds of shades and shapes.
Saturday \$1.25 \$2.49 \$3.49
Regularly sold at \$2.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 to \$9.00The Man Who Wants a Good
Serviceable Suit

For

FISHING,
BOATING,
OUTING,
VACATION USE,
GENERAL WEAR.Will find it among our Two-Piece Suits, at
\$5.95, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50, and \$13.50.Remnant Sale in Carpet
Department Saturday23 remnant ends of 4 and 5 frame Eng-
lish Brussels Carpet, ranging from 6 to 35
yards; some splendid room lengths in the
lot. Regularly sold at \$1.25 and \$1.50. Rem-
nant clearing price, a yard 75¢Wait for our Parasol Sale next week. Manufacturer's stock of ladies' plain,
fancy and shaded Parasols, French handles, at less than half of wholesale cost.

SALE EARLY NEXT WEEK. WAIT.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

CARLINGS

CELEBRATED
ALE, PORTER
and LAGER
NOTED FOR PURITY, BRILLIANCY AND
UNIFORMITY

at Vancouver three hours too fast; i. e.,
if he arrives at Vancouver at noon his
watch shows 3 p.m.The earth makes one complete revolu-
tion from west to east every 24 hours, so
that at each of the 360 meridians the sun
appears at different times. Dividing 360
by 24 we find that 15 is the number of
meridians, or degrees, the sunrise
passes over in one hour, so that
if at Ottawa, close to the 75th
meridian, it is sunrise at 5 o'clock, it
will be sunrise one hour later at a place
15 degrees west of Ottawa. In order to
save annoyance, Canada is divided into
standard time, belts within which the
time is the same. The middle of each of
these is 15 degrees apart, and each differs
in time one hour. Ottawa is in the eastern
belt, Winnipeg the central belt, Calgary
the mountain belt, and Vancouver the
Pacific belt.Question 4—
Mention three of the strongest induc-
ments that Canada, Argentina and SouthAfrica can offer to emigrants from the
British Isles.Canada—Fertile lands at low cost; great
industries, as lumbering industry, employ
a great many men; large mineral re-
sources.Argentina—The open plains are well
adapted for cattle-raising; the climate and
soil are favorable to agriculture; the
lumbering and mining industries of the
mountain regions.South Africa—A great portion is adapt-
ed, if properly irrigated, for sheep-raising;
along the east coast, agriculture is impor-
tant; great mineral wealth.Question No. 5—
Give three reasons for England's su-
premacy.Answer—
(1) The character of the Anglo-Saxon
race—their love of a sea-roving
and fighting nature—a colonizing nation.(2) The character of the British Isles—
no matter where a family is situated, the
members of it are always near the sea-
coast.(3) Its large navy, which was necessary
on account of England's large merchant
fleet. This merchant fleet was the result
of England being a great manufacturing
country, and the necessity for obtaining
the raw material for her factories from
over the seas.Question No. 6—
State the most important industry of
Oregon, of Pennsylvania, of Florida, and
of Australia.Answer—
Oregon—Lumbering.
Pennsylvania—Mining.
Florida—Fruit-growing.
Australia—Cattle-raising.The correct answers to the arithmetic
paper, which was published in yesterday's
Advertiser, are as follows:
No. 1—Part A, 536.37; B, 7984.
No. 2—4 gallons; \$7.47.
No. 3—\$44.78.
No. 4—\$168.
No. 5—\$250.
No. 6—\$1,800.
No. 7—\$6,368.20.
No. 8—\$20.

SETTLED WITH THE WIDOW

Grand Trunk Railway Will Pay Scott
Family at Toronto \$2,100.Toronto, June 26.—A settlement of
\$2,100 by the Grand Trunk Railway
on the widow and eight children of the
late Mr. George P. Scott, has been
approved by Mr. Justice Clute.Scott was killed last March at the
Bloor street west railway crossing.Cochecton, Ohio, leads the world in
the manufacture of advertising nov-
elties.

MAGIC

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POWDER

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ONE POUND CAN 25¢
E.W. GILLET COMPANY
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It is really two
flours in one
—an Ontario pastry flour
and a Manitoba bread flour.
Beaver Flour is a blend
of Ontario and Manitoba
wheats—makes the whitest,
most nutritious Bread and
the lightest, tastiest Cake,
Pies and Pastry.

AT YOUR GROCER'S.
Write us for prices on Bulk, Cases, Cakes & Cakes.
T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, CHATRAM, ONT. 75