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ADVERTISING RATES

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, - CANADA.God's in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—BROWNING.If you trust in God and yourself
you can surmount every obstacle. Do
not yield to needless anxiety. One
must not always be asking what may
happen to one in life, but one must
advance fearlessly and bravely.
—[FREDERICK BISHOP.]

London, Saturday, Sept. 9.

—The Montreal Star's motto appears to
be: "Let me live and die a Colonist."—The Toronto Star, believing that little
weight attaches to letters signed with
fictitious names, will not accordingly.
Next!—A motion in favor of compulsory
voting in all elections was adopted
unanimously at Montreal by the Do-
minion Trades and Labor Council.
The ADVERTISER has long contended that
nothing would do more to reduce the cor-
ruption that so often attends the "get-
ting out of the vote." There is another argu-
ment, as given by the wage-earners of
Belgium, namely, that a law making voting
obligatory would prevent hostile employers
refusing permission and opportunity to vote.—At the recent meeting of the Pan-
American Medical Congress in Washington,
Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Ontario Board
of Health, read an able and exhaustive
paper on diphtheria, tracing the history of
the disease. The disease, he said, is due
to a bacillus or germ. His conclusions are:
First, that diphtheria is an intensely in-
fectious disease. Second, that a mild case
in one may lead to a virulent case in
another. Third, that air and sunshine
have a direct effect on the disease. Fourth,
diphtheria generally attacks children under
10 years of age. Fifth, the germs of
diphtheria have a capacity for prolonged
existence. Sixth, in free air and sunshine
the germs lose their virulence, and in a few
weeks cease to be dangerous. Seventh,
warmth and moisture assist in keeping the
germs alive. Heads of families who bear
in mind these facts can do a great deal to
prevent an outbreak of the dreaded disease
in their households.

ROSEBURY ON "THE CHAMBER OF DEATH."

Lord Rosebury woke up the House of
Lords Thursday by a rattling attack on
their E. W. ships. He pointed out that the
House of Lords had resisted every previous
measure of reform, just as they now op-
posed a local legislation for Ireland. They
had talked about "rash experiments," as in
this case, in connection with every pro-
gressive proposal of the past. They called the
present bill "a leap in the dark." He
would call it "a leap in the light"—a leap
toward the reconciliation of two nations
too long divided. The House of Lords had
decided in advance to oppose the Home
Rule Bill. The discussions were acrid
and acrimonious. With stinging epigrams, long
to be remembered, he said the House of
Lords could not be called a legislative dis-
secting room so justly as it could be called
a Chamber of Death.This powerful arraignment is only too
well deserved by the Upper House of Great
Britain, while it is significant of Mr.
Gladstone's and Lord Rosebury's intention
of making the issue between democracy and
unjust privilege a straight fight to the
finish.The House of Lords is essentially pre-
judiced and retrograde, as is shown by
the fact that it is to one Tory. So
reactionary is its very atmosphere, that a
considerable number of those made peers
by the Liberals always become reaction-
aries within a year or two after their
entrance into the political Chamber of
Death.The House of Lords should be made
elective, or swept out of existence alto-
gether.What can be a greater absurdity than a
House of Parliament irresponsible and un-
representative! Think of some youthful
Jonkey, with hardly brains enough to train
his hair to hide his ears, allowed to thwart
the legislation of a Gladstone, a Bright, or a
Cobden, merely because the young lordling
is the foolish first son of a father equally
foolish! If by accident some of the Lords
are wise, which no doubt is the case, the
principle of hereditary and irresponsible
legislators is still at war with common

LESSONS FROM NEIGHBORS.

The financial flurry in the United States,
which has unsettled business and injured
industry to a considerable extent, was un-
doubtedly brought about from a variety of
causes, all of which might have been avoided
if an ideal system of managing public and
private business had been pursued.First in importance in the list of hand-
capping influences is the money question.
Our neighbors have tried to purchase silver
bullion and to coin and keep it in circula-
tion at a price greater than its intrinsic
value in the markets of the world. They
have failed. Then their system of banking
is not elastic enough, and it cannot stand
keen fluctuations in business. The lack of
confidence which the silver crisis and the
poor banking system engendered un-
doubtedly brought matters to a head.
These problems will demand a fair settle-
ment before confidence is fully restored in
the neighboring Republic.But Mr. Erasmus Wiman, the well-known
writer on industrial and financial problems,
in the Canadian Magazine for this month,
goes beyond these causes, and confesses
that the United States is today suffering
from a "protective" system of collection of
public revenues. The machinery of a great
internal commerce has been thrown out of
gear. The cities have been enabled to
grow at the expense of the country, and
not, which is the case in Great Britain, as
the result of free trade relations with the
whole world. This disparity in growth is
something phenomenal. In the last ten
years the growth in cities has been 60 per
cent, while the growth of the population
of farmers is only 15 per cent. This
inequality in growth would seriously dis-
turb supply and demand even if it were the
result of natural laws. But Mr. Wiman
points out that the rapid growth of the
cities has been at the expense
of the country, and that this favor-
itism has so disturbed the mutuality
of interests essential to prosperity as to
make it impossible to maintain commerce
in a healthy condition.The fact that a vast national debt,
amounting to nearly three thousand mil-
lions of dollars, arising out of the late
war, had to be paid justified a heavy im-
port tax, Mr. Wiman argues; but whether
the country ever really paid the debt, or
whether it was simply shifted from the
shoulders of the Government to the should-
ers of the farmers and miners of the
country, is in some minds an open question.
The greater misfortune, Mr. Wiman con-
fesses, lies in the fact that the taxation
necessary for the payment of this debt
was much augmented by the Government
enforcing a discrimination in favor of one
class as against another, and especially
stimulating one class of industry at the
expense of another, so that in addition to
raising by taxation, within a very brief
period, all that was necessary to liquidating
the vast indebtedness arising out of the
war, there has been contributed by
taxation of one class an immense sum,
not for the government, but for the
benefit of another class. It so happens
that the few in the city and not the
many in the country have profited, hence
the unequal conditions and incidental
troubles that have reacted on the workers
in the city to such an extent that a demand
is now made all along the line for a change.Mr. Wiman's conclusions are worth re-
cording in full. He says:
"But a new and improved condition is
about to prevail in the United States. The
acute intelligence of this great people has
already apprehended the mistaken policy
of isolation from the rest of the world, and
especially the evils resulting from a pro-
tectionism in a government never created
for the purpose of favoring one class
at the cost of another. The existing
unfortunate collapse shows how impossible
it is to get rich by taxation, and it is clear
that never again can any party control the
policy of the country, whose claim to power
is based on taxation, unnecessary, unjust
and impolitic. As soon as the temporary
troubles arising out of the silver situation is
adjusted, as it will speedily be, the
question of a new scheme of taxation will
occupy a Congress especially created by a
mighty mandate from the people for that
purpose. The existing financial trouble will
not have been in vain if it has been taught
that nations of the world are as dependent
on each other as are individuals, and that
selfishness, favoritism and paternalism are
inconsistent in a free country, where equal
opportunity and an even chance with all
the world is the essential element of suc-
cess and safety."There was some excuse for the United
States over-taxing its people in order to
pay off a great national debt. But what
shall be said of a Canadian Government
which has enormously added to the tax-
ation of the people while at the same time it
has piled up the national debt to a stupen-
dous height? Our people cannot too soon
learn from the experience of the United
States, as well as from their own, that
class taxation is ever injurious to the great
mass of the people, and that it must be
reformed off the statute book, if the
Dominion is to make real progress.—And now the younger Tupper, of Ot-
tawa, is made a "Sir" because of his con-
nection with the disastrous Bering Sea
arbitration! The elder Tupper, being a
baronet, his son in Winnipeg (will succeed
him. There are now two Sir Tupper—
father and son. The elder Tupper is kick-
ing to be made an earl. It is a question
whether acceptance of political rewards
from other countries is not calculated to
make Canadians less Canadian and less
trustworthy as defenders of Canadian
rights. Should their acceptance be prohib-
ited by legislation?

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The most expensive fur is the skin of the
black fox of Kamchatka. These animals
are scarce and hard to kill, and a single
skin sells for about \$1,000.Ternum, which is popularly supposed
to be derived from coal, is according to ad-
vanced science, more probably the result of the
action of water on metal.The pianoforte upon which Wagner re-
ceived his earliest teaching in counterpoint
and composition from Theodore Weinlig,
of Leipzig, has been added to the objects in
the Wagner Museum in Vienna.The Carthaginians were not more savage
than the Romans, and from all we can learn
of them were, at the time of their over-
throw, even further advanced in the arts
and sciences. Punie faith was quite as re-
liable as Roman faith.It is said that a female codfish will lay
45,000,000 eggs during a single season.
Piscatorial authorities say that were it not
for the work of the natural enemies of fish,
they would fill all the available space in
the seas, rivers and oceans.ALUMINUM is to be used wherever prac-
ticable. Pain relievers, arms and
equipment of the German army. By its
use the weight carried by infantry soldiers
will be a trifle over 57 pounds, where now
it is slightly more than 68½ pounds.The green ants of Australia make nests
by bending leaves together and uniting
them with a kind of natural glue. Cook
saw hundreds at a time on one leaf drawing
it to the ground, while an equal number
waited to receive, hold and fasten it.The Indians make blankets of bark beaten
very thin. The bark is stamped with fancy
figures in brown and red and is trimmed
with fur. Palm leaves are beaten together
and are also made into blankets. An Indian
is always cold, even in hot weather, and his
blanket is as precious to him as our sun hats
are to us.It seems strange that a bird will sit on a
roost and sleep all night without falling off,
but the explanation is simple. The tendon
of the leg of a bird that roosts is so arranged
that when the leg is bent at the knee the
claw is bound to contract, and thus hold
with a sort of death grip the limb around
which they are placed.Ivory dust for jelly is sold in London at
6 pence per pound. Ivory dust is the waste
which results from the manufacture of ivory
into various articles, and a workshop will
accumulate from five to six pounds a week.
The proportions are one pound of dust to a
quart of water, boiled eight or ten hours.
The product is a clear jelly, which is
strained and flavored to taste, or diluted
for soup.EUCLID, who is sometimes called the
father of mathematics, taught this subject
in the famous school at Alexandria. Being
asked one day by the King of Egypt
(Ptolemy Soter) whether he could not
teach him the science in a shorter way,
Euclid answered in words that have been
memorable ever since: "Sire, there is no
royal road to learning." Not many scraps
of conversation have lived, as this reply
has, for nearly 2,200 years.RECENTLY some old and musty documents
were found in the city of Mexico, by which
it was learned that treasure consisting of
jewels and gold coin, amounting in value
to \$2,000,000, is buried in the city. The
documents state that the wealth was se-
creted by order of Emperor Maximilian.
The discovery of these documents produced
a sensation among those who were per-
mitted to share the secret, and prepara-
tions were at once made for unearthing the
treasure.Russia Seizes Canadian Vessels.
VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 8.—Word was
brought last night that the sailing
schooner Annie Seymour, W. H. Skayward,
and one unknown vessel were seized by the
Russians off Copper Island on July 28.

SCROFULA 12 YEARS

Always Sore. Face Burned Like Fire.
Ashamed to be Seen. Four
Doctors but Little Benefit.
Cured by Cuticura.For about ten or twelve years I have been
troubled with scrofula. My head was always
sore, my face was dry and scaly, and burned like
fire. I had a great deal of trouble. My
body had big red spots on it, and I did not know what to
do. I went to four different
doctors and they helped me
at first. In the fall I got
worse again, then I tried
other remedies, but they did
me no good. I was ashamed
to go into public. I was a
sight to look at. Every one
would say, "What is the mat-
ter, why don't you take some-
thing?" Even at my doctor's
labor I had to wear a sort of cap to keep the dirt
from getting into the sores. After I would
wash, I would be covered with big red pimples
all over my neck and face. Some two or three
people advised me to try the CUTICURA REM-
EDY. I did try them and am glad I have done so.
Glad to say I am a well man, and in the best
of health since I started using CUTICURA. I
RECOMMEND IT TO ALL.
LEWIS W. KATON, Larksville, Pa.

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purifier internally to cleanse the blood of all
impurities and poisonous elements, and CUTI-
CURA OINTMENT, the new skin and scalp
an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, ex-
ternally to clear the skin and scalp and restore
the hair, cure every disease and humor of the
skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from
impurity to cure from pimples to scrofula, when
the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA,
Box, 25c; Ointment, \$1.50. TOTTEN DRUG
AND CHEMICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, London.
25 "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and
oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.RHEUMATIC PAINS CURED.
In one minute the CUTICURA Anti-
Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sci-
atic, hip, lumbar, chest, and muscular
pains and weakness. Price, 50c.

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Hotelkeepers,
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Bar Goods,

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Knives and Forks and

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Utensils and useful articles

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A new stock of double-

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just received.

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windows (which by the way are the best dressed in the
city), and have noted the low prices and the fine qualities
walk inside and examine more carefully the goods. Our
obliging young men in this department will be pleased to
show you the new styles in

Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Fall Hats

In fact all the new things in this department. The
stock is now complete. The fat man and the slim man can
get suited out of our superb stock. Inspection solicited.

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Not since we've been in business has the value been
so great for the money. At 49c you get a really splendid
shirt. Not many years ago this shirt would sell at \$1.

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In this line we can please you. Soft or (Hard, High
or Low. A very special line of Fedoras we are selling
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Mantles, Wraps and Capes. Note the Children's Jackets.
Always hard to find garments suitable for the wee ones
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The price pleases everybody. We are satisfied to sell
cheap though we could get more for this line. Starts
at \$1 75, \$2, \$2 25, \$2 50 and \$2 75. Nothing like
them to be had elsewhere, so many have told us. This
line is going like hot cakes.We make bold to state that no house in the city will
show you the variety nor many of the styles in Jackets
and Capes we are now showing.

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