

London Advertiser.

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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Advertiser, London, Ont.

The Census Compensations.

If our young men have not remained in Ontario, as we would prefer, very many of them have gone to Manitoba and our Canadian Northwest. While this may not be pleasant for us, it is making the West. At this the formative period in the life of the vast territory between the Rockies and Lake Superior, the shaping hand of the men from Ontario has been and will be invaluable. It seems odd that Ontario should thus early become a colonizing power, swarming off into the Northwest; which is not true to any considerable extent of the people of Quebec or any other Province. When they swarm off, they go to the United States.

But Ontario has been bled doubly, first, by those who have gone to colonize the Northwest, and also by those who have been attracted to the United States. And what a magnet of attraction the big, bustling, growing, prosperous United States has naturally been! It is almost a wonder that Canada, as a whole, and Ontario in particular, has held and increased its population as it has. The people of Canada are no homogeneous with the United States population that in a short time after crossing the line they think and act like native-born United Statesers. Internationally, this is advantageous to both peoples. Take these hundreds of thousands of capable Canadian Old Boys in the United States; what an influence they must exert in disseminating correct information about Canada, and in keeping the two countries friendly! This is seen to be all the more needed when we consider the presence of strong elements in the United States by no means friendly to the British Empire, and therefore not overly friendly to any component portion of the Empire. The Germans in the United States are naturally friendlier to Germany than to Britain; while the senseless and unstatesmanlike refusal of Home Rule to Ireland, keeps alive in the United States a very influential and permeating hostility to everything British. It is of some advantage, then, that Canada has her hundreds of thousands of friendly children scattered all over the United States, who can exert a quiet but powerful modifying influence on the public thought.

How the United States Feels Towards England.

Mr. Samuel E. Moffett, of the New York Journal, writes to The Nineteenth Century and After on this interesting and important subject. He professes to deal with the question from the point of view of the American masses. The opinions which have so far been expressed are, he says, "those of individuals, or little coteries in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Washington. His qualifications are given by himself, thus: "It has been my business for sixteen years to keep in touch with popular sentiment in this country. I have been engaged for that length of time in newspaper work in San Francisco, New York and Washington—principally in 'yellow' journalism, which, however superior people may dislike, is the kind that reaches the masses."

According to this authority, there are two points at least that make it difficult for the American masses to love England—the Transvaal and Canada. He admits that England's friendliness for the United States during the Spanish war had some effect, and he sets forth in the following words his careful and corrected statement of the present state of the case: "Four years ago America's attitude would have been one of sympathy for the Boers, intensified by hostility towards England. Now it is one of sympathy for the Boers, checked by friendship for England." He then states at length the reasons why United Statesers sympathize with the Boers, and regard England's action in connection with South African affairs as foolish and wicked. We need not reproduce this, as it has all been said before. Further, whether England and America can be friends, depends upon whether Britain can accept the United States policy. "The American policy is simple. It is based upon the fact that the United States is, and intends to remain, the paramount power of the western hemisphere. The determination is ingrained in the fiber of that people. It has been growing in intensity for three generations, and it has now passed all possibility of alteration. For other powers, the only question is whether they will accept it or collide with it."

Of course, as to that, something will depend upon what "paramount power" is made to mean, not by "yellow journalists," but by diplomatists and statesmen. After discussing from this point of view Venezuelan affairs, and the Nicaraguan Canal, he seems to suggest that England is unfortunate in not being able, like Russia, to clear out of this continent. It is easy, according to this gentleman, to be friendly with the people of the United States, namely, give them all

they want and go your way. The United States has five cities on the lakes. "But for the position of Canada, they would rest in perfect security. No enemy could ever get at them. But Canada is building a system of canals, one of whose avowed objects is to permit the passage of British war vessels to range the great lakes and lay them under contribution." Canada, according to this journalist, is the danger point, and needs to be watched. The logical conclusion of what this gentleman says is clear, though he does not state it; it simply means that Canada as a part of the Empire has no right to exist on this continent.

Canada's Immigration Policy.

The Boston Herald attributes our somewhat disappointing census returns to, what it chooses to term, a questionable immigration system. It claims that subsidized immigration must of necessity be less healthy than that which is spontaneous. This we believe to be true, but the imputation is hardly applicable to conditions in Canada. The inducements offered are scarcely more than a cheap trans-Atlantic voyage and free land upon the fulfillment of certain prescribed conditions. The latter inducement, which any nation with the amplitude of territory comprised by the Dominion of Canada would be justified in offering. The greater efforts of our immigration department have been directed towards advertising. There is scarcely any question but that a country with enormous capital and population, with industries which manifest their presence by clouds of smoke from their mills, and whistles that proclaim a ceaseless activity, will naturally attract people, where the quiet pastoral haunts which, while bearing their increase, must of necessity escape the noise incident to industrial centers. The fact that the term "Republic," applied to the United States, has savored of such ideas as liberty and equality, has also had the effect of overshadowing the very essence of social and political freedom as it exists in Canada under what we choose to term constitutional monarchy.

In the face of all this, Canadians have found it desirable at least to advertise their country. And advertising means a faithful presentation of things as they are. The methods have been perfectly legitimate. The exhibition of Canadian products in the motherland, and especially the showing of Canada's work at the Glasgow Exhibition, is a proper means of letting the British home-seeker know what our Dominion has in store for him. The Boston Herald makes the following prediction:

"The Dominion possesses enormous natural resources, resources which, if its provinces were states of the Union, would receive development with a speed which is hardly probable under existing conditions. Still, with the taking up and utilization of the natural resources that this country affords, the probabilities are that, within the next few years, more and more American capital will seek investment in Canada, and that with these investments will go increased opportunities for livelihood, thus leading to a natural growth of the large inflow of an industrial population. We are inclined to believe that in the next ten years the growth in population of the Dominion will be quite double what it appears to have been during the ten years that have just passed."

We see no reason why United States capitalists should not make investments in Canada any more than why British capital should not be invested in the United States. International rapprochement, if it is ever to be a permanent thing, will doubtless be promoted and established largely through the bonds of commercial intercourse.

What a Difference.

The Democratic convention for the State of Pennsylvania met the other day, and, it is claimed, rose above all party considerations and laid the foundation for one united effort to save the honor of the State and have public affairs honestly conducted. Their resolutions, or platform, declared that "Every department of the State Government is honeycombed with profligacy, dishonesty, and reckless disregard of constitutional and moral obligations;" that "the sanctity of law, the obligations of official oaths, and the demands of common honesty, are there thrust aside by the insatiable greed for money, money, money." If this is a fair description, and it is claimed to be so, of the State Government of Pennsylvania, the State is to be pitied. How different from the Government of Ontario! Like good health, we never know its value till we lose it. It would be so likewise with the Government of the Province. We have been so long accustomed to an able, honest Government, doing their best, that we do not sufficiently appreciate what they have done, nor yet feel sufficiently grateful over the prospects of the future of this great Province.

There may be no absolute perfection in any party, but it is well not to forget that the faults of the Ontario Government are small indeed compared with the good they have done. Their worst enemy or strongest opponent will scarcely deny them the possession of ability, or accuse them of dishonesty in the conduct of the affairs of Government.

One of the greatest teachers of geography is war. Parts of the map of the world that have hitherto been hidden have come into prominence when pointed out by the red finger of war. Witness, for instance, South Africa, with its Transvaal full of straggling Dutch names, which have within recent years become almost household words; the Philippine Islands and the

dark recesses of China have attracted attention by the roar of the cannon in their midst.

The new Australian Commonwealth seems to be in difficulty about selecting a suitable design for a national flag. In answer to a call for designs there have been no fewer than 27,000 submitted. Should a selection be made from this number there will necessarily be 26,999 disappointments.

The Casual Column

Talk concerning the literary taste of the public continues. The other evening I had the opportunity of getting, informally, the opinions of a number of persons on this question. "Were you to be secluded on some remote island for, say five years, what six books or authors would you take with you—what books would you be unwilling to be without?" Those who answered belonged to various walks in life. All sorts of major and minor favorites received recognition—among them Emerson, Carlyle, Longfellow, Scott, George Eliot, Ian MacLaren, Macaulay, Dickens, Justin McCarthy. One friend thought he would not like to be without his books on chemistry, which gave him much pleasure, and another recognized the march of science by including Darwin and Huxley. At least two voted for Boswell's Life of Johnson; while another thought he would like to take with him into his five years of seclusion a general encyclopedia, and some comprehensive work of history. One of the party stood out stoutly for the brave old slave and stoic, Epictetus, whose lame body enshrouded a singularly lofty and courageous spirit. Of course, Shakespeare was the first choice of more than one; though the gathering was varied, and not distinctively religious—was, in nearly every instance, The Bible. It was an interesting discussion and manifestation of varying literary tastes; to my mind, the result was gratifying; for there is not a poor book among those mentioned; though no doubt, some would "wear" better than some others during a five years' seclusion. What six books would YOU take with you for your only reading during five years?

The Boston Herald expresses my feelings when it triumphs over the fact that a boat-robbing fiend has been brought up with a round turn. Frank Rhinehart, one of the class away down in Maryland, has been declared guilty of "willfully and feloniously killing and murdering Mary Finlrock," and the act is characterized as one of "criminal carelessness." Rhinehart, on Saturday last was out rowing with the young woman and one other, and, intending to frighten them, he rocked and upset the boat, and succeeded in drowning one. That he rescued the other did not count with the jury, as, had it not been for his criminal folly, there would have been no fatality. The verdict is only that of a coroner's jury, and it may be difficult to secure this man's indictment, and even should he be indicted, it still will be difficult to find any law under which he can be convicted of murder, as he had neither "willful nor felonious" intentions in drowning the girl. It was simply the act of an idiot rather than of a murderer, of a man who should never be trusted in any position where there is the slightest possibility of danger to others, an act of carelessness and thoughtlessness, which, by its frequent occurrence, has become tantamount to crime.

Mr. Ernest H. Crosby, the political economist in the New York Journal, deals pungently with the big trusts. He is an illustration of the attention now being given to "The Social Question" by able men all over the world. If Bishop Potter is correct in holding that "discussion by clever men of the question of wages, common ownership of plants, land—anything to make the people think"—is what is wanted, there is likely to be satisfied. Here are a few of Mr. Crosby's pungenancies: "You cannot get money without earning it, unless someone else earns it without getting it."

"Water" is a pretty word, suggestive of purity and health; but the only water in watered stock is the sweat of other people's brows." "They are" applying the malaria plasmodium on St. Paul Island and dissecting the anaphyl mosquito that carries the contagion. They propose to exterminate this pest by application of Standard Oil, but they have not yet touched the Standard Oil disease itself." "Christianity sprang from the Jewish Church, and the Jewish Church had its origin in a strike—the strike of the Hebrew brickmakers in Egypt—and Moses and Aaron were the first walking delegates on record." "I hope that when Tesla gets into communication with Mars he will ask the inhabitants if nine-tenths of them pay rent to the other tenth for the privilege of remaining on the surface of the planet."

A Royal Highness.

[Boston Herald.]

A good yarn is told of England's heir-apparent, who was riding on a London 'bus incognito, not many months ago, and being of an inquiring turn of mind, asked the driver, beside whom he sat, his reason for exclaiming whenever he whipped up one of his horses. "Come up, your Royal Highness, will you?" "Why do you call him Royal Highness?" asked the duke. "Well, sir," he replied civilly, "because he's so 'orty and lazy, and good for nothing." "His royal highness did not not pursue the subject, but afterward told the story to his friends with great glee, and so it got into print, where it may meet the 'bus driver's eye."

ENTERTAINING PREMIER LAURIER.

The Reform Association Arrange a Programme of Pleasure—Sir Wilfrid May Visit Newfoundland.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—The executive of the Association have issued invitations to about one hundred of their friends to accompany Sir Wilfrid Laurier on a cruise of the bay tomorrow morning. The launch will leave the R. C. Y. Club House at 10:30 a.m., and about noon will have luncheon at the Island Club House of the R. C. Y. Club. Sir Wilfrid will remain in the city until Thursday. Montreal, Aug. 28.—It is learned on the best authority that Newfoundland has invited, or will shortly invite, Sir Wilfrid Laurier to visit the ancient colony in October, during the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. The object of the visit is to discuss propositions for combined action by Canada and Newfoundland to remedy the dangers of navigation along the Newfoundland coast. It is proposed to supply adequate signal stations along the southeastern peninsula, and telegraph communications across the land and sea along the Labrador coast to Chateau Point, and by cable from thence to Bellefleur, where the Marconi Company to establish along the eastern shore of Labrador, which is frequented each season by 30,000 fishermen, a series of stations by means of which news of the movements of fish might be conveyed, with great advantage to the fleet.

MEAFORD'S GALA DAY!

Celebrates the Inauguration of Her Harbor Improvements—Arrival of Steamer Spokane.

Meaford, Ont., Aug. 28.—Monday was a red letter day in the history of Meaford. For the last two years extensive improvements have been going on around the harbor, and after an outlay of over a quarter of a million dollars in the improvement of the harbor, extending the Grand Trunk Railway to the water's edge, and the erection of a large modern grain elevator by Messrs. Bostford and Jenks, the work is so far advanced as to allow of through business being done. The steel steamer Spokane was the first boat to arrive, and had a cargo of 100,000 bushels of oats. She left Chicago on Friday night, and made the trip in about 50 hours. It is intended to have three large steamers running weekly between this port, Chicago and Port Arthur during the season, and a large export business in grain is an assured fact.

UNDER A CLOUD.

Two Ministers Suspended Pending an Investigation—Rev. A. F. Tyne's Case.

Smith's Falls, Aug. 28.—Interest in the adventures in Syracuse, N. Y., of Rev. Dr. C. Sanderson, of Almonte, and Rev. Foster MacAmmond, of Perth, is unabated. Investigation into the matter began this afternoon, the proceedings being private. The investigating committee includes Rev. J. Tallman, pastor of Smith's Falls, chairman; Rev. Dr. Millitt, Kingston; Rev. Hugh B. Morris, Rev. T. J. Mansel, Brockville; Rev. Dr. Lamour, Easton's Corners, and the Rev. D. Cummings, of Pakenham. Both Rev. Dr. Sanderson and Rev. Mr. MacAmmond have asked for the investigation, but, according to the

ITCHING BURNING SCALY HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment.

CUTICURA

THE SET, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humours germs. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itches, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of People Use Cuticura Soap. Anointed by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for purifying, whitening, and softening red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itches, and chafes, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of a skin cleanser, and beautifier, and for many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have used CUTICURA to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in CUTICURA SOAP, the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot, 7-25, Chancery Lane, London. Foreign Depot, 25, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co. FOR THURSDAY'S SELLING

Remnant Sale Dress Goods.

School commences soon and the girls want new dresses. Now is your chance. On Thursday morning we place on our Dress Goods Counters

THREE HUNDRED REMNANTS,

ends of all this season's selling, in Plain and Fancy Dress Goods lengths from 1 1/4 yards to 4 and 6 yards long, at one-quarter and one-half the regular prices. They must be cleared to make room for new fall goods now arriving.

Blouse Waist Bargains

low-overs, but they've got to go. Take note of the extraordinary low prices we have reduced them to:

50c, For 39c. Ladies' Percale Blouses, in navy, pink and blue fancy stripes, regular price 50c. To clear

75c, For 59c. Ladies' Percale Blouses, in blue, rose, navy and pink, trimmed with tucks, regular price 75c. To clear

1.25, For 75c. Ladies' Muslin Blouses, in navy, helio and lemon, with fancy figures, regular price 1.25. To clear

39c. Ladies' Blouses, in best English Chambray, blue, green, helio and pink, fancy stripes, trimmed with tucks and embroidery, were \$1.50. To clear

50c. Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, trimmed with embroidery, regular price \$1. To clear

79c. Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, trimmed with embroidery, regular price \$1. To clear

2.50. Ladies' Blouses, in Fine White Lawn, very handsomely trimmed with embroidery, regular \$3.25. To clear

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Table Linens.

Special line Unbleached Linen Damask, 54 inches wide, good weight, worth regularly 55c, at, per yard .25c

Special line, Half-bleached Linen Table Damask, 60 inches wide, extra heavy, worth regularly 50c, at, per yard .35c

Special line, Full Bleached Damask Table Linen, 62 inches wide, extra weight, worth regularly 40c, at, per yard .25c

Special line, Full Bleached Damask Table Linen, 64 inches wide, extra weight, worth regularly 40c, at, per yard .25c

Special line, Full Bleached Linen Table Damask, 72 inches wide, fine quality, worth regularly 75c, at, per yard .45c

Special line, Full Bleached Double Damask Table Linen, 84 inches wide, extra heavy, fine quality, plain center, with wide floral border, worth regularly \$1.25, at, per yard .85c

Special line, Bleached Linen Damask Table Covers, border all around, worth \$1.00 and \$1.25, at, per yard .65c

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Napkins.

Special line Bleached Damask Napkins, 1/2 size, at, per dozen .75c

Special line Bleached Damask Linen Napkins, 1/2 size, at, per dozen .85c

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Only vegetable oils— and no coarse animal fats—are used in making

"Baby's Own Soap"

Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing

Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet Use.

Beware of Imitations.

Albert Toilet Soap Mfrs., Montreal

AN ASSEMBLAGE OF WEATHER PROPHETS.

Gather in Convention at Milwaukee—Prof. Moore's Review.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 27.—Over one hundred weather bureau officials from all parts of the United States gathered here today to attend a three days' convention.

Professor Willis Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, in opening the convention, reviewed the important changes, developments and extensions of the weather service that had occurred since the first convention at Omaha in October, 1898. He referred to the stations in the West Indies that have been thoroughly equipped and manned by observers of the weather bureau, and said:

Reporting stations have been established at Turk's Island and Bermuda, and provision has been made for securing daily reports by telegraph from various points in Mexico. Through the medium of the meteorological office (London, Eng.) reports are received daily by cable from various points in the British Isles, and on the west European coast, and also from Azores. The object of the west Indian service is to give warning to shipping, and to the American coast interests, of the approach of tropical hurricanes. The Mexican reports are useful in detailing the approach of storms which advance to our southern borders from the southwest. The extension of the region of observation also has been made in the Northwest British Territory to Barkerville, and it will keep pace with the extension of the telegraph lines.

Sound and Refreshing Sleep. After two years of suffering, David Brock, motorman, Emerald street, Hamilton, was recommended by his physician to use Parke's Lithiated Fruit Granules. Since using them he has obtained sound refreshing sleep and awakens perfectly rested. Appetite has improved and he has gained in weight. He passed several gravel stones and expects to be perfectly cured. Large bottles, 25c. Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence.

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