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Business Office..... 107
Editorial Department..... 134
Job Department..... 175
LONDON, SATURDAY MAY 7.

An Eventful Week.

The events of this week have given the war a dramatic turn, and thrown a flood of light on Japanese designs. We now know the motive of Togo's untiring efforts to bottle up Port Arthur. They were preparatory to the second stage of the land campaign. This stage has been reached by two decisive movements. The Japanese have broken up the first line of Russian defense on the Yalu, and have invested Port Arthur. These blows have fallen together, with a masterly precision.

The valor of both armies shone at the battle of the Yalu, but the generalship was clearly on the side of the Japanese. General Kuroki began his preparations for crossing on Tuesday of last week. A struggle ensued for the possession of the islands in the mouth of the river. On Saturday the Japs, having cleared the way and successful, laid their pontoons, began to cross in two places, under cover of a tremendous bombardment, in which the naval flotilla played an effective part. On Sunday at dawn the battle opened with an artillery duel. At 8 o'clock the general advance began. One division of Japanese had to break breast-high through the little Ito River in the face of a murderous fire from the neighboring hills. With reckless bravery they stormed the heights and swept the Russians back. The latter, finding their flanks continually threatened, retreated from one position to another, and finally fell back upon Feng Wang Cheng. The Russian Major-General Kashlinsky, on whose division fell the brunt of the attack, admits, in his graphic dispatch to the Emperor, a loss of 40 officers and 2,000 non-commissioned officers and men. One of his batteries was annihilated and lost half its men and all its horses. A Russian battalion of infantry was surrounded and cut its way through with desperate courage. The Japanese losses have not been published, but it is believed to have been heavy. The Japanese had a great preponderance of artillery—142 guns against 48 of the enemy's. The Russian flight must have been headlong, as they abandoned 28 quick-firing and 8 machine guns, after tearing off their breech-locks to render them useless. This loss of their guns is a heavy blow, as artillery cannot be easily transported over thousands of miles of railway. No reliable estimate of the number of troops engaged has been furnished. The Russians naturally minimized the affair, claiming that less than 10,000 troops confronted the Japanese. The Japanese, whose numbers are estimated all the way from 30,000 to 80,000, say that 30,000 Russian troops took part in Sunday's engagement. The battle removes any doubts of the strategic efficiency of the Japanese in land operations, and demonstrates that the Jap is the equal, man for man, of the European in military science, as in personal courage. This afternoon comes the report, apparently official, that the Japanese have again advanced and have driven the Russians from Feng Wang Cheng.

The Liao Tung Peninsula is the theater of another great act in the drama. Following Togo's last, and apparently successful attempt to block the harbor entrance of Port Arthur, came the landing of two large Japanese divisions on the peninsula, one on the east coast, the other on the west, in rear of Port Arthur some 75 miles. The next step, if it is not already taken, will be to throw one or both of these forces across the railway, cutting off Port Arthur from Russian headquarters. An assault on the fortress by land and sea is expected to follow.

The ultimate plans of the Japanese are not yet revealed. They may elect to sit tight in the hard-won heights west of the Yalu and await the oncoming of Kuropatkin's steam-roller, while they attempt the reduction of Port Arthur, and perhaps Vladivostok. If they can take these two strongholds they can easily hold them, through their command of the seas. If they can oppose an insurmountable barrier to the Russian advance on the Yalu as well, they will have a bull-dog grasp on Korea, Manchuria and Siberia, which cannot be shaken off.

Dr. Funk and the Occult.

Dr. Isaac K. Funk, of New York, has written a book, published today, which is bound to create a stir in the world. It deals with the subject of psychic phenomena, the technical name for that which the average person understands as spiritualism. Dr. Funk is a Presbyterian clergyman, the editor-in-chief of the Standard Dictionary, and a partner in the great New York and London publishing firm, the Funk & Wagnalls Company. He is eminent in science and letters, a man of wealth and high social position, with no private end to serve. What he has written, he has written in good faith. He records a great number of startling observations and experiences, and claims that the tests were made under conditions which made deception impossible. He does not call himself a spiritualist, and he is not prepared to say that he believes that there is such a thing as physical communication with disembodied or incarnate spirits. All he says is that there is sufficient evidence to justify the most careful investigation by well-trained psychologists.

The theory of Dr. Funk, Sir William Crookes, the great British scientist, and many other students of psychic phenomena, is that we are still undergoing a process of evolution in the development of our faculties and

senses. The slow adjustment of man to his environment has been the history of man from the beginning. These new faculties, which are now below the threshold of consciousness, are beginning to appear in some persons, called mediums, in a rudimentary form. "Spiritualism, so far as I have seen," says Dr. Funk, "is a great blundering attempt to utilize a colossal new force, or rather, a world of new forces."

Among these new faculties which Dr. Funk thinks are revealing themselves, are:

Chlraivoyance, the power to see independently of the outward organ of the eyes.

Chlraudience, the power to hear independently of the physical organ of the ears.

Telepathy, the power to communicate thought independently of all physical senses, transcending space.

Prevision, the power to transcend time.

Telekinesis, the power to influence physical objects without physical contact.

Self-projection, the power of a man to make himself visible at a distance.

The testimony in support of the theory that there are powers beyond the known physical senses, is so strong, in Dr. Funk's opinion, that he feels it is the duty of trained scientists to investigate. The object of his book is to invite them to assist in the solution of the problem. Great progress has been made by the British Society for Psychical Research in the exploration of the subjective mind, and among the eminent men who are engaged in the work are Premier Balfour, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Crookes, Prof. Sidgwick, of Columbia University, and Alfred Russell Wallace, the co-discoverer with Darwin of the principle of evolution. These men approach the subject purely as scientists with the object of covering if there there are any laws which are outside the present range of human knowledge, which may account for psychic phenomena.

Dr. Funk does not claim that the hypothesis of spiritualism is proved. He shows that it is surrounded with a mass of fraud and imposture. As an instance of the heartless deception practiced by many so-called mediums, he describes a séance at which he was present as follows:

"I saw a form appear that was recognized by a business man present as that of his wife, who had lately died. He took the form by the hand and kissed her, and then introduced her to the circle. No less than five other forms were recognized by different sitters as those of departed members of their families or friends. Many in the circle were affected to tears, and yet all of these so-called materializations were the medium herself. If she desired to be transported over thousands of miles of railway, No reliable estimate of the number of troops engaged has been furnished. The Russians naturally minimized the affair, claiming that less than 10,000 troops confronted the Japanese. The Japanese, whose numbers are estimated all the way from 30,000 to 80,000, say that 30,000 Russian troops took part in Sunday's engagement. The battle removes any doubts of the strategic efficiency of the Japanese in land operations, and demonstrates that the Jap is the equal, man for man, of the European in military science, as in personal courage. This afternoon comes the report, apparently official, that the Japanese have again advanced and have driven the Russians from Feng Wang Cheng."

Skeptics will be apt to retort on Dr. Funk that if so many worthy people were so thoroughly deceived, it is possible, he, too, has been the victim of deception. His account of the "Widow's Mile," which brought him great notoriety a year ago, was submitted to eminent scholars in different parts of the world for their opinions. Alfred Russell Wallace (professor of psychology at Harvard University), and a number of others, attributed the phenomenon to spirits or subjective faculties. Others put it down to various causes—fraud, telepathy, trickery, coincidence. Dr. Funk thinks the evidence exacted by the theory of fraud, and contents himself with summing up the arguments for and against the theories of telepathy, clairvoyance and spirit communication. His conclusion, based upon 25 years of investigation, is that a case has been made out for further inquiry upon scientific lines.

The Canadian Woolen Trade.

Mr. E. W. Thomson has an instructive article in the Boston Transcript on the Canadian woolen industry. Mr. Thomson is a well-known writer and made his mark in Canadian journalism before going to the United States, where his pen found ready employment. For the past year or two he has been in Ottawa, off and on, making a study of Canadian affairs for a syndicate of American papers. He testifies from personal experience to the excellent quality of the fabrics which Canadian woolen manufacturers are able to produce. The woolen trade in Canada is so old as to seem almost indigenous to those who remember the country for from 40 to 60 years. There were flourishing woolen factories under a 5 per cent tariff. Mr. Thomson says the present protection of 22 per cent would be ample if the general tariff had not had the effect of raising the cost of living and of many classes of mill supplies. He claims that Canada is actually a poorer country to live in than the United States and that this comes of applying to an enormous country of scant and scattered population the protective system, which has been applied with impunity to the enormous free trade area within the tariff wall of the republic. The result is that the Canadian woolen makers and their workpeople are at large expense, due to the wholesale application of the protective system, and they do not appear to have received enough protection to enable them to bear the burden.

Mr. Thomson is on sure ground when he denounces the unjust prejudice against Canadian woolens entertained by many Canadian tailors and cus-

tomers. He blames the Canadian manufacturers for not taking steps to destroy this prejudice by utilizing the press-agent method. They advertise little and that little is not on effective lines. Canadians are very patriotic and would prefer Canadian goods if they were sedulously informed of their comparative merits. There is some reason to believe that the reduced state of domestic manufacture is partially due to old machinery that should be sent to the scrap heap. And it is obvious, Mr. Thomson adds, that part of the trouble arises from stick-in-the-mud business methods. Canadian manufacturers, however, have a legitimate grievance against the competition of Yorkshire shoddy. This shoddy is handsome and pleasant to the touch, but it is poor trash and wears out in no time. Mr. Thomson gives the Canadian makers this advice:

"Instead of basing on the poor quality of the shoddy a demand for more protection, which demand is not unreasonable on other specified grounds, why not ask the Government to establish a reasonable system for inspecting all wools, domestic and imported alike, requiring manufacturer's certificate of its components, and requiring the tag to remain on the goods till the last yard is sold? Let official inspectors ascertain the genuineness of the goods. Oh, but that would be interference with trade? But precisely analogous interference is necessary in Canada. There are inspectors of cheese, butter, binding twine, apples, and what not. It is true that the system is usually employed to grade up exported articles to meritorious standards. But there is not a particle of reason why it should not be employed to inform Canadians correctly of the quality of woolen goods. It would save them vastly more than the expense incurred. How many frauds on poor people and all classes of the ignorant are committed by sellers of wools? These frauds might well be penalized, and that through a system of inspection and tagging which would make detection easy. No foreign or domestic maker of an honest article but would be pleased to tag his goods honestly, and the scallawags who manufacture things meant to deceive have no sort of right to be spared."

Mr. Thomson says there is some reason to believe the finance minister, Mr. Fielding, will increase the duties against foreign wools at this session of Parliament. If the Government grants this relief it will be because of the conviction that the present tariff, under which Canadian industry in general is enjoying unexampled prosperity, is discriminating against a particular industry. If this fact can be established there will be no complaint from the country, but the public will wish to know why so many Canadian woolen mills are still doing well and whether good management and enterprising methods would have kept other mills running. If the tariff is raised, the Government will be thankful that it did not fall in with the suggestion of the leader of the Opposition that the House of Commons should pass a resolution in favor of the Chamberlain policy. The House will have been spared that hypocrisy and at least.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF RHEUMATISM THE FOE OF OLD AGE.

THE CAUSE An excess of uric acid creates are deposited in the tissues of the body and joints, causing aches and pains, which are called rheumatic.

All the various causes of rheumatism, such as the acute, articular, muscular and gout, have the same common cause—**Uric Acid**.

THE CURE To effect a satisfactory cure the uric acid must be removed. This can only be done by introducing into the circulation a remedy which will dissolve the uric acid and stimulate the action of the excretory organs.

No Case That FERROZONE Can't Cure.

The remarkable success of Ferrozone is due to the fact that it attacks the disease in the blood. It goes right to the root and cause of the trouble.

Ferrozone is a perfect solvent for uric acid and quickly destroys its evil effect. It stimulates and quickens the sluggish circulation and drives every trace of rheumatic poison out of the system.

EVERY SUFFERER GUARANTEED A CURE BY

FERROZONE

We have conclusive proof of this. The strongest possible endorsements from people who have been cured after all else failed. If you suffer from rheumatism yourself, or in case you have a friend or relative subject to this disease, read the following — they tell their own tale.

LIFE-LONG CRIPPLE CURED

Mr. Louis Noll, 15 Fulton street, New York, N.Y., writes: "Ever since boyhood I have been a sufferer from rheumatism. My joints were twisted and swollen, and the pain at times was really intense. I used gallons of liniment, vapor baths, and other treatments, but was first noticeably relieved by Ferrozone. It cured me perfectly after taking twelve boxes."

Mr. Henry Heer, pharmacist, 22 Eldridge avenue, New York, vouches for Mr. Noll's absolute cure. He says: "Mr. Noll has been freed from chronic rheumatism by Ferrozone. Five years he has not been well, and today shows no signs of rheumatic trouble. It is a pleasure to recommend Ferrozone."

If you would employ the BEST remedy for rheumatism that science has ever produced, select Ferrozone — it is unquestionably the only sure and lasting cure. Sold everywhere by druggists. Price 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50 — by mail to any address if price is forwarded to N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Lost, strayed or stolen—a season by the name of Spring.

It is to be hoped the Japs will make a good investment at Port Arthur.

Dr. Funk's new book is apt to put the reader in a funk when he thinks of spooks.

Those who set the male fashions will confer a boon on the sex by rushing in the straw hats.

Mr. Tarte and the others are not saying much these days about Sir Wilfrid Laurier's health.

Mr. Fielding's surplus of \$16,000,000 is tremendous. It is even bigger than any of Mr. Foster's deficits.

The London Times says Port Arthur will be a hard nut for the Japs to crack. But the Japs are such cracker-jacks.

It is good news that Mr. John Charlton, M. P., is almost restored to health. It is a pity that he could not get into the thick of the fight at Ottawa. No one can analyze a railway proposition more keenly.

Ald. Greer was brutally frank when he told the Board of Trade that Ontario manufacturers had no right to demand free coal when they were clamoring for more protection. It is a case of turkey for Ontario and buzzard for Nova Scotia.

USUALLY SO.

[From Judge.]

"Some of these verses for monuments," observed the widow, who was making a selection, "are sweet indeed."

"Yes, ma'am," answered the marble cutter, without ceasing his work of carving. "Most of 'em is epitaphy, you might say."

STAPLE GOODS ARE IN DEMAND

Opening of Navigation Helping Dominion Business.

BONDS AND SECURITIES HIGHER

Wholesale Trade in London Is Active, Conditions at Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa.

Toronto, May 7.—Bradstreet's weekly review of Canadian trade says:

At London there is a fair amount of activity in wholesale trade. The fine weather has improved the demand for drygoods to stock. Retailers are buying more liberally in hardware and other staple lines and the outlook



NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS FOR SPRING COATS

Our stock of most desirable materials for Ladies' Spring Coats is very complete. Largest range of shades and prices, which will be found unequalled. They are well worthy your inspection.

VENETIANS:

Very worthy selection of Venetians, all wool, 46 inches wide, in shades of French gray, pearl gray, reseda, cadet, light blue, royal blue, beaver, fawn and old rose, excellent finish and good heavy cloth. The yard, only..... **60c**

BROADCLOTHS:

Choicest selection of All-Wool Broadcloths, 48 inches wide, colors of military red, cardinal, garnet, French gray, pearl gray, beaver, fawn, light blue, mid-blue, royal cadet, navy, mid-brown and seal. The yard, only..... **75c**

Higher qualities of Broadcloths and Venetians, **\$1.00 to \$2.00** ranging in price from.....

Most Stylish Trimmings for Spring Coats.

A special variety of the finest trimmings for Ladies' Spring Coats. Range consists of Novelty Braids, all colors and widths; the best Fancy Persian Trimmings and Medallions in all the leading shades.

Fancy Parasols and Sunshades.

A most handsome display of Ladies' Fancy Parasols—a widely varied and stylish assortment in stripes of black and white, blue and white, gray and white, and black and white checks, 23 and 25-inch frames, gloria tops, exquisite handles. Prices, **75c to \$4.50**.

Children's Parasols.

Most complete range of Children's Stylish Parasols—fancy colors, and all silk flounced, in cream, cardinal and sky. Ranging in price from **25c to \$1.00**.

"What We Advertise Is So."

Kingsmill's

Special Sale of Broadcloths and Venetians.

generally for trade is encouraging. Prices are firm.

Wholesale trade at Montreal is improving. This is to some extent due to the opening of navigation. Shipments are larger and considerable quantities of freight have accumulated to be forwarded. The demand for staple goods continues large and well distributed. The west has been buying large quantities, but, owing to the late opening of navigation at the head of Lake Superior, the shipments hence are being delayed. The higher temperatures of late have stimulated the demand for seasonal goods. The outlook for trade is bright.

Trade at Toronto is showing an increasing movement in some important departments. The finer weather has stimulated the movement. The sorting trade is more active now, the purchases having been stimulated by the warm weather. Values of staples and imported goods here are held with increasing firmness owing to the recent reduction of stocks by the fire and the fear that there will be a shortage in supplies. There is a better investment demand for dividend paying home securities and bonds, and prices have continued to advance this week.

A good many complaints of fall wheat being winter-killed are coming to hand. Building operations are active. At Quebec little improvement is noticeable in trade circles over that of the preceding week. Favorable weather has had an effect on city trade, which is reported a little better. Remittances are still behind. Shoe manufacturers, as a rule, are busy and likely to be for some time yet.

At Victoria, Vancouver, and other Pacific coast centers, trade is fairly active now. Shipments to the north continue of good volume, and the demand from the large centers of trade, and from the retailers in the various towns of the Province, is quite active. The lumber trade is dull. Several American lumbermen have been looking into the prospects in British Columbia with a view to purchases, but feel that under the new regulations it would be difficult to profitably ship logs to Puget Sound. Real estate transactions are numerous, and the market is active. Active preparations are being made for a heavy salmon "take." Payments are fair.

The most encouraging feature in Winnipeg trade conditions has been the finer weather and activity in seedling operations and the outlook for an increase in the production of grain this year is promising. There has been a better demand for drygoods, hardware, etc., to sort stocks, owing to the finer weather. Values in these lines are firm. Wheat is lower.

The demand for staple goods for current requirements of trade in Hamilton jobbing circles continues to expand. Shipments have now reached large proportions and goods are being sent to various important centers of the Dominion. The movement would be even larger than it is at present if navigation to the head of Lake Superior were open. Reports from retail trade centers are more promising.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.

Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney, clerk of said county, do hereby certify that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Would Be Inconsistent to Ask For Removal of Duty

Ald. Greer Speaks Plainly About the Tax On Soft Coal—Board of Trade Officers.

The annual meeting of the London Board of Trade was held last evening in the offices of the secretary, when officers for the year were elected and a number of other important matters were taken up. The members present were President Minihinnick and Messrs. C. B. Hunt, J. A. Carrick, Ald. Greer, John Bowman, J. Mattinson, F. G. Rumball, G. B. Gervais, H. Blandford, J. L. Richmond and F. W. D. Brodbeck.

The proposal that London should have a centrally-located subway was brought up by Mr. F. G. Rumball, but no action was taken. He referred to the constant blocking of streets by the Grand Trunk and advocated a central subway.

A letter from Hon. C. S. Hyman was read, which was as follows: "I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th inst., with reference to interchange of switching arrangements at London, and may say I have been continuously pressing this matter upon the Grand Trunk Railway authorities, and have their promise for immediate and favorable consideration."

The Ottawa Board of Trade asked the indorsement of the London Board of Trade for a memorial to the Dominion Government, asking for the re-

Board of Trade, asking that the board indorse their proposal for the construction of four miles of canal in the Welland district, was filed, the board not being at a position to pass upon the matter.

At the end of the last year the board had a balance of \$112, the statement of



JOHN R. MINIHINNICK, SENIOR
Re-elected President of the Board of Trade.

receipts and disbursements being as follows: Receipts, \$561.99; disbursements, \$449.35.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—J. R. Minihinnick, sen.

Vice-President—J. A. Carrick.

Secretary-treasurer—J. A. Nelles.

The various committees were elected for another year, a few changes being made in the personnel of some of them.

The question of improving the harbor at Port Stanley was also brought up, and it was decided to use the influence of the board in having the work done. A breakwater 1,000 feet long, is one of the suggested improvements.

A meeting is to be held to discuss fire insurance rates.

Notice.

Feather Pillows and Mattresses cleaned and sterilized. New Feather Pillows to derange the stomach. The cause may be slight—a cold, something eaten or drunk, anxiety, worry, or some other simple cause. But if precautions are not taken, this simple cause may have most serious consequences. Many a chronically debilitated constitution today owes its destruction to simple causes not dealt with in time. Keep the digestive apparatus in healthy condition and all will be well. Farmhouse Vegetable Pills are better than any other for the purpose.



J. A. CARRICK.
Re-elected Vice-President of the Board.

removal of the duty of 53 cents per ton on soft coal.

Mr. C. B. Hunt was one of the strongest advocates of the memorial, which the board decided to indorse.

Ald. Greer, however, differed from other members. He objected to the memorial being taken to the manufacturers of London for signatures on the ground that such an act would be inconsistent on the part of the manufacturers, who were always shouting for more duties.

A communication from the Thorold