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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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LONDON, - CANADA.God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—(BROWNING.)

London, Friday, July 21.

The Tupper family costs Canada \$44,000 a year. They are a dear, dear crowd, and a tickle to the nerves of the "bar" to a new pair of trousers.

The proposed Conservative convention in Toronto is alleged to have been indefinitely postponed. There has been friction between the Montreal and Toronto houses as to whether or not the convention should be open to the public.

Sir Hector Langevin, who was driven from the Dominion Cabinet because of his figuring in several corrupt transactions, now that Caron has been pardoned, declines to be longer a scapegoat. He is engineering to overturn Caron in the French leadership, and will make a big bid to regain his prestige. Sir Hector may try to oust Caron, but he has a crafty fellow to deal with.

The retirement of Mr. Goldwin, M.P.P., from the legislative arena in East Elgin removes a strong candidate on the Conservative side. Little wonder that the gentleman who was nominated by the Conservative convention to take his place as a candidate in the ensuing Provincial general election hesitates to accept it. With a good Liberal candidate in East Elgin, there will be an exciting contest.

Hay was selling in London, Eng., two weeks ago at \$3 10s. a ton, and yearlings were selling for \$2 10s. in the same market where a year ago they were bought as calves at \$3 per head. Hay has gone up because of the food famine, which is the result of the extraordinary spell of dry weather. It eclipsed all previous records in Great Britain, having lasted for over 100 days, being nearly two months longer than any drought in the past 30 years. The tourist has rejoiced in the unusual "spell of glorious weather," but it brought great disaster to the agriculturists, who have been compelled to sacrifice many animals because of lack of food.

It is understood that the question of whether or not a Provincial Legislature has jurisdiction to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors will be brought before the Dominion Supreme Court, through Sir Oliver Mowat's initiative, in September next. It may be that the reference to the courts will, in the first instance, have to be by way of a Provincial court, and in that case the initial proceedings will be taken in September. The Attorney-General would have had the preliminaries to the reference completed long before now but for the absence of Sir John Thompson, who also has the right to take the case to the Supreme Court. A direct reference to that court, if it can be managed, will save time. We expect to see the point settled as soon as the Dominion Premier returns from the old world.

DETROIT also is engaged in a tussle over an electric railway agreement. In all probability an agreement will be reached on the basis suggested by the city council committee which is as follows:

- "1. Validation of the franchises until 1909; which means that what the railway company is now contending for at law will be conceded without further litigation.
- "2. Universal transfers, which the company has already declared its willingness to concede.
- "3. Equipment with electricity, which is what the company has been desirous of doing for the past two years.
- "4. Five-cent cash fares for single trips, six tickets for 25 cents; workmen's tickets at 8 for 25 cents, good during two hours more than they are under the present system. The latter feature is the only novelty proposed in the way of concession on fares by the railway company.
- "5. Taxation on real property owned by the company as at present and 2 per cent. on gross receipts, which would be the situation after the 1st of January, 1907, even if the company is victorious in its present suit for the validation of the existing franchise."

There may be some pointers in this statement for the London aldermen.

PROFESSOR PORTER of the Cincinnati Observatory, has just completed his tables of calculation regarding the comet now visible in the heavens, which so unexpectedly and unexpectedly came into view a few days ago. Not only did the comet come closer than any other of late years, but it did not display so much tail as is customary. Its distance from the earth on July 10 was not much more than one-third the distance of the sun. Although it is 61,000,000 miles distant, the luminous character of its nucleus will render it visible for at least one month to come. It can be distinctly seen by the naked eyes for several nights yet. The comet is not one of the largest that has appeared in the heavens in recent years, but it is distinguished in that it came the closest. It is not known whether it is a periodic or a wandering comet, as estimated of its orbit

are yet to be made to determine the fact. The latest theory of comet tails is that they are composed of volatile matter which becomes electrified, and is repelled from the nucleus in a direction away from the sun. All comet tails point away from the sun. Camille Flammarion, the noted French astronomer, has just completed a series of magazine articles on the end of the world, in which he foretells its speedy destruction by a comet, and the present close shave comes as a peculiar coincidence. However, as even this heavenly body only came within about 38,000,000 miles of us before it turned around and hurried away, there is no immediate necessity for staying up at nights in readiness to dodge the whisk of a comet's tail.

LORDS VS. COMMONS—A CONFLICT IN BRITAIN NOW IMMINENT.

There is no longer any doubt that the Liberals of Great Britain believe that a conflict between the Chamber elected by the people and the House of Lords is imminent. Mr. Gladstone and his friends are sending out cartloads of documents to the constituencies representing the facts of the case, and incidentally attacking the Chamber of Privilege for its avowed attitude against the wishes of the majority of the people, as expressed at the polls less than a year ago. The Liberals are warranted in assuming this attitude because of the declaration of Lord Salisbury that the Irish remedial legislation, no matter how amended, will be thrown out by the Lords. On this point the Conservative leader can speak with authority, as he knows that he practically holds the balance there, the majority of the hereditary legislators being ever ready to follow him in the defense of class privileges, or to prevent changes, however beneficial, at least so long as the continuance of the non-popular Chamber is not actually menaced. The House of Lords will undoubtedly yield in the end, but they will not do so without a struggle. Their method of resisting popular reforms is a peculiar one, and it has often before now brought them well-merited contempt. As Prof. Smith has clearly pointed out, for three centuries, dating from the Tudor period, the House of Lords was the most powerful branch of the Legislature, and for a century at least it had, through its nominees and dependents, the virtual control of the other branch. During the whole of that period pressing subjects for legislation abounded, not only in the direction of political reform, but in all directions—legal, ecclesiastical, educational, sanitary and economical. Yet in all those centuries it is impossible to point out a single great measure of national improvement which really emanated from the House of Lords. On the other hand, it is not the fact that every great reform, however urgent at the time, however signally ratified afterwards by the approbation of posterity, has been thrown out by the House of Lords or obstructed by that body? If the House could do nothing more, it damaged and mutilated the measure proposed by the representatives of the people to the utmost of its power. As a matter of course it upheld the rotten boroughs, and resisted the Reform Bill till it was overcome by the Liberal threat of a swamping creation of peers, having first, in its wisdom, brought the nation to the verge of a civil war. As a matter of course, it resisted the progress of religious liberty, because the privileged class was an outgrowth of the privileged class. As a matter of course, it resisted, as a noble historian is compelled to confess, the extension of habeas corpus and of personal liberty. As a matter of course, it resisted the removal of restraints on the press. As a matter of course, it resisted the introduction of the ballot.

All these were measures and movements which threatened political privilege. But the House of Lords has also resisted common measures of humanity, such as the abolition of the slave trade and the reform of criminal law. Romilly's bill for the abolition of the death punishment in cases of petty theft was thrown out by the Lords, seven bishops joining with the majority.

Indeed, it is the custom of this privileged House, on all subjects about which popular opinion is not much excited, including many of the greatest importance to national progress, to thwart action. It has been established beyond question that to pass remedial legislation of any kind affecting the privileged in society it is necessary to set on foot a storm sufficient to terrify the peers—to convince them that their future is in danger if they do not yield. For this reason, all important legislation has to be made violent and revolutionary—a truly illogical course for a Conservative institution!

The idea of a House so constituted and so acting being deemed a fitting revising agent for legislation passed by a representative body fresh from the people, is simply preposterous. We are aware usage demands that we believe a fast nobleman of 21, born to luxury and to hereditary privileges, to be a graver personage than a popular representative at 60. But we cannot forget that no popular measure has ever undergone any substantial earnest consideration from the mass of members of the House of Lords. Every measure of this description has been condemned before its arrival there, just as the bill for granting local self-government has been. A popular measure is condemned from its birth, and, as Prof. Smith points out, there is no real discussion, but a mere wavering of the balance between hate and fear. If fear preponderates, the measure lives; and we are called upon to admire the wisdom and tact of the concession. Only oligarchic measures, such as gagging bills and coercion bills, are favored from their birth and pass by acclamation.

It is not surprising that a body of men whose record is so unsatisfactory should be viewed with more than suspicion by over one-half of the people of Great Britain. The Liberals do well to place the facts before the electorate thus early. It is high time for a decisive verdict as to which House shall rule Britain. It is the old

issue of the classes against the masses. Let the privileged hereditary legislators stake their all on the issue if they dare, but let it not be forgotten that the Liberal party of Great Britain has never put its hand to the plow to promote a great measure of reform, and turned back. And it will succeed now, be the Lords ever so contumacious at first conflict.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

The August Harper's will be largely a fiction number, and will contain, besides instalments of two serials and a one-act play by W. D. Howells, called "Bride Road," five short stories: "His Bad Angel," by Richard Harding Davis; "A Cast of the Net," by Herbert D. Ward; "A Landscape by Constable," by F. Mary Wilson; "At the Hermitage," by E. Levi Brown, and "The Cock Lane Ghost," by Howard Pyle.

In the course of his researches among the mummy pits of Achim, Professor Hawer, rector of the University of Munich, has discovered a mummy which had been in vogue among the elites of the land of the land of Egypt at least 4,000 years ago. The most notable of these beautifiers were found in the mummy cases of an exalted titled personage, the Princess Aiti. To enhance the power of the eye, a "brightener" had been employed containing an ingredient which seems to have been imported from far Hindostan, and its peculiar effect was to impart a verdant sheen to the iris.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society employs 100 men in fighting the gypsy moth. Each man has charge of a district about a mile square. Whenever moth clusters and nests are found, they are collected by the wagon load and burned. Paris green in large quantities has been used in spraying the infected trees and grass. The work of extermination has been going on for the last five years, and until this year the results were far from encouraging. The pests had spread over 200 square miles in the northeastern part of the State, causing desolation equal to that by fire or flood, and \$275,000 had been appropriated by the State legislature for their destruction. The insects are said to have been introduced in this way: M. Trouvelot came to this country from France about twenty years ago, and, settling at Medford, studied the cultivation of the silkworm. One day he placed a dozen eggs on the window ledge of his home. During a brief absence the eggs were blown off and scattered through the yard, so that their recovery was impossible. From these eggs were produced the army of moths that have done much to depopulate a large part of Massachusetts. Professor Lintner has suggested the discovery and introduction of a parasite that would feed upon and so destroy the moth.

What was at first considered a doubtful experiment, viz., the use of coal tar as a means of rendering masonry impervious to water, especially in positions exposed to direct contact with the latter, has proved a practically valuable one. Used for masonry built up of very porous stone, tar renders it quite impervious even at a depth of some fifty feet of water, and according to the opinion of those whose experience has been extensive with it, the article should be utilized in all public buildings, particularly those designed for the preservation of works of art, the dissolving action of water, even upon mortar of superior quality, being well known, and also the unfavorable effect of the exudation of water charged with lime salts from the mortar. Two different methods of using the tar are named, viz., in a boiling state in one or several layers, this being sure to be utilized in all public buildings, particularly those designed for the preservation of works of art, the dissolving action of water, even upon mortar of superior quality, being well known, and also the unfavorable effect of the exudation of water charged with lime salts from the mortar. Two different methods of using the tar are named, viz., in a boiling state in one or several layers, this being sure to be utilized in all public buildings, particularly those designed for the preservation of works of art, the dissolving action of water, even upon mortar of superior quality, being well known, and also the unfavorable effect of the exudation of water charged with lime salts from the mortar.

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THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

It cures indigestion, and is pleasant on the stomach. It cleanses the blood, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called LANE'S MEDICINE.

One draught will purify the blood, and give you a new complexion. Buy one today. Lane's Family Medicine is the best medicine in the world. It is called LANE'S MEDICINE.

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As the most wonderful remedy of this age Science of living witnesses of the merits of a Microbe Killer appeared and testified under oath that after they had been given up to die this remedy as a last resource cured them. Do not lose precious time, but obtain full particulars from home office direct, and then purchase a jar from your nearest chemist.

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PENNYROYAL, TANSY, OR OTHER

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FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES, PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, SUPPRESSION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE WOMAN.

EVERY PACKAGE IS GUARANTEED.

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WONDERFUL

For sale by all first-class grocers.

ASK FOR IT.

FRIDAY

BARGAIN

DAY.

Some folks don't know what is going on at their own homes because they do not take the trouble to find out. Others have little knowledge of the points of interest in their own city or country, but could write volumes about obscure points abroad. See what is worth seeing. See our progressive house. See our offerings for Bargain Day. These are surely points of interest from a money-saving point of view.

JULY 21.

- 1st—5 pieces Angola Shirting, wool and cotton, regular price 20c, to-day 12½c.
- 2nd—10 pieces Heavy Oxford Shirting, 12½c and 15c, to-day 8½c.
- 3rd—Tweed for boys' wear, 10 pieces, yours to-day at 25c, worth double.
- 4th—4 pieces Twilled Cretonne, Bargain Day only 5c.
- 5th—3 pieces Heavy Twilled Cretonne, regular 12½c, to-day 9c.
- 6th—16 yards Heavy Wide Factory Cotton for \$
- 7th—1 piece Unbleached Table Linen, 38c quality, for 30c.
- 8th—1 piece Half Bleached Table Linen, 56c quality, for 43c.
- 9th—8 dozen Linen Towels, always 50c a pair, Bargain Day 39c.
- 10th—6 dozen Linen Towels, regular price 25c a pair, to-day 19c.
- 11th—American Challies, light and dark, worth 10c, to-day 5c.
- 12th—200 yards Linen Toweling, fine quality, 12½c, for 9c.
- 13th—Gloss Toweling, also Roller Toweling, worth 8c and 10c, to-day 5c.
- 14th—5 dozen Nursery Napkins, bleached, worth 20c and 25c, to-day 12½c and 18c.
- 15th—1 case American White Quilts, Marseilles patterns, 10-4 size, only 39c to-day, worth double.
- 16th—Heavy Bleached Sheet, 72 inches, Croyden make, 50c, for 29c.
- 17th—Very Fine Unbleached Sheet, 72 inches, plain, 38c, for 25c.
- 18th—20 pieces Fine Canadian Gingham, now worth 10c, to-day 5c.
- 19th—Ladies' Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c. Satin Ribbon, 5c, for 3c.
- 20th—Big table of Laces, your choice 5c. Parasols, worth \$1, for 69c.
- 21st—Fine Quality Sailor Hats for children, worth 75c and \$1, to-day 50c.
- 22nd—Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hose, only 5c to-day to clear.
- 23rd—Dark Sateen Blouse Waists, \$1 quality, for 63c.
- 24th—Ladies' Lisle Hose, 38c for 25c. Leather Belts, 19c, worth 25c.
- 25th—Ladies' Colored Windsor Ties, 25c, now 17c.
- 26th—All-Wool Challies, a picnic here for you; the best qualities, worth 40c and 50c, your choice for 20c. First come first choice.
- 27th—20 pieces Wool Challie, union, worth 25c, to-day 12½c.
- 28th—Plaid Silks, our entire stock at one price 50c, worth 75c, 85c and \$1.
- 29th—Figured Silks for Blouse Waists, regular prices 75c, to-day 49c.
- 30th—Pongee Silks, all colors, your choice to-day 20c.
- 31st—Shot Sateen Silks, 85c for 59c, \$1 25 for 90c.
- 32nd—Black Lace Grenadine, also Cream, 10c yard to-day.
- 33rd—1 piece Black Grenadine, 49 inches wide, 75c, for 45c.
- 34th—Black and Colored Lusters and Alpaca, 15c, to-day 10c.
- 35th—Black Cashmere, 46 inches wide, 50c quality, to-day 35c.
- 36th—Oreop Wool Dress Materials, in opera shades, 60c, for 40c.
- 37th—Navy Blue Serge, double fold, worth 40c, 50c and 60c, to-day 20c, 30c and 35c.
- 38th—25 pairs only Lace Curtains, no two pairs alike, to-day half price.
- 39th—Fine Wide Art Muslins and Curtain Draperies, to-day 15c.
- 40th—Gents' Summer Coats and Vests, we clear a line to-day at \$2 50, former price \$3 75.
- 41st—Boys' Washing Ties, 6 for 25c. Boys' Belts, 5c.
- 42nd—Men's Fine Cotton Socks, 15c quality for 10c.
- 43rd—Men's Natural Wool Underwear, summer weight, 75c, worth \$1.
- 44th—Boys' and Girls' Sailor Straw Hats only 10c, worth 25c and 35c.

No room for more. Come on Friday and judge for yourself as to the merits of our bargains.

TERMS CASH.

WONDERFUL CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street,

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