

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1851.)

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Friday, Sept. 6.

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 Duke and Duchess and London.

If there is any possibility of London and Western Ontario being omitted altogether with the itinerary of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, a serious mistake would be made. Statistics show that the section of Canada known as Western Ontario is the very garden of the Dominion as to productiveness and fertility, while displaying a natural beauty not elsewhere to be surpassed. If London, as the capital of Western Ontario, fails to be included in the places of call mapped out by his Excellency the Governor-General, who is supposed to be tour-manager, such an outcome will not be the fault of the following committee chosen to urge the claims of this city, namely, Mayor Rumball, Sir John Carling, Mr. C. S. Hyman, M. P., Major Beattie, Judge Edward Elliott, Sheriff Cameron and City Clerk Kingston. It would be a blunder of no common kind to omit from the royal itinerary one of the most typical cities and districts in Canada.

Rightly understood, the tour of the heir apparent to the throne has relation to reasons of State and to the consolidation of sentiment throughout the Empire. From such a viewpoint, not to visit a section of the Dominion containing the most considerable and thickly-settled portion of Canada's population could not readily be justified.

Canada's Future.

Much has been written about the census; many consider it disappointing; but when we look at the situation calmly, is there anything to be disappointed over?

Canada is a young country, full of life, which its people have just begun to feel. They are beginning to realize that its possessions are vast, and the people not only of Canada but also of Great Britain and of the United States are beginning to realize this fact, and capitalists are looking towards Canada for investments.

Would a young man possessed of a sound constitution, good health, good education, and everything necessary to make success sure, be justified in being disappointed; if, when his business showed signs of increase and of new life, he found on taking stock that it was not as great as he had thought it to be? Surely not. And so with Canada. It is equipped in every way to prosper. Its life is before it, and its future certain to be great.

Slowly the sun mounts up, how slow, But westward look! the land is bright.

Better Avoid Class Distinction in Canada.

Labor Day has come and gone. It brought with it the usual holiday processions and demonstrations. In this country it is simply a special holiday before we settle down to the steady work of another winter. Fortunately, in Canada there are no distressing features just now. Labor demonstrations are not looked upon with the dread that they inspire in the countries of the European continent, and there is no great strike spreading disorganization and misery through the land. Hence, the labor holiday passed off pleasantly and was looked upon with satisfaction. Some have an objection to it that it is a class holiday, and tends to create a distinction which ought not to be magnified. Other holidays, they say, appeal to all as citizens, while this is supposed to single out a special section of the community as "laboring class," while in this country we are practically all working people, or laborers, in the true sense. This certainly does point out a danger in a democratic country. We may welcome a holiday which is meant to recognize the dignity and sacredness of labor, including the labor that is supposed to be menial, but we do not wish to create deep class distinctions. It should be borne in mind that all workers, whether using their brains or their hands, are equally members of the same commonwealth, and by their labor are not only supporting themselves, but also ministering to its life. If the country is to prosper, we must all be citizens with an active interest in the welfare of all.

Prof. W. J. Ashley, who held successively the chair of political economy at Toronto and at Harvard Universities, has been appointed to the chair at the Birmingham University. Prof. Ashley's knowledge of methods and economic conditions on this side of the Atlantic, coupled with a brilliant career at Oxford University, qualify

him for his new professional position. His appointment emphasizes the widening view now taken of the functions of the modern university.

Home Rule Revived.

The congested nature of all parliamentary business, outside that relating to the South African troubles, has resulted in a revival of the discussion of home rule—not entirely on the lines of the measure proposed by the late Mr. Gladstone, but as a devolution from the present centralized methods. This view is well sustained in a paper, written by Hon. T. A. Brasse, the well known Liberal Imperialist, in the current number of The Nineteenth Century and After. Hon. Mr. Brasse is well known as a close friend of Lord Rosebery, and there can be little doubt that the Home Rule which he advocates as a necessity to the proper conduct of public business would have the hearty support of that Liberal leader.

The excessive amount of work now imposed upon Parliament, said Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, some years since, "can only be alleviated by a system of devolution. It is for this reason, as well as from a sense of right and justice to the nationalities concerned, that I regard as urgently necessary the creation for the three kingdoms of subordinate legislative assemblies dealing with the distinctive affairs of each." The experience of the past session, when the Government was practically unable to go on with its business, and many important measures brought forward by private members were slaughtered, went a long way to uphold the correctness of the contention of the leader of the Liberal party. Under these circumstances, Hon. Mr. Brasse has reached the conclusion that "the adoption of a federal form of government is becoming absolutely necessary both for the United Kingdom and the Empire." Mr. Brasse adduces many strong reasons why this devolution ought to take place. Much of the legislation passed by the House of Commons, he points out, is of special application to England, or to Scotland, or to Ireland, and of no application or interest to the United Kingdom as a whole. A local government act—creating county and district councils—is passed for England and Wales at one time. Quite another act is passed for Scotland in a different year, and so vital are the differences between English and Scottish local life that no Englishman is competent to express an opinion upon any part of it, though, and here is Scotland's grievance—his predominant vote can be called in by the ministry to swamp the wishes of Scottish representatives. Another local government act of quite another kind for Ireland is allotted to a different year, and here a majority of Englishmen and Scotsmen can and do swamp the Irish vote upon a purely Irish local affair. Moreover, the proportion of statutes which have a special application to one country of the United Kingdom or the other tends to increase. That Irishmen and Englishmen should be supposed to legislate on the Scottish crafts question, of which they cannot have the necessary special knowledge, is, as Mr. Brasse says, absurd; and that such a question as the disestablishment of the Church in England should be decided partly by the votes of Irish, Roman Catholics, Scottish Presbyterians or Welsh Dissenters is "totally opposed to the right of self-government on which the Empire has been built up, and which the Liberal party has long advocated with reference to Ireland."

Mr. Brasse shows that in recent years Imperial questions have held the larger share of the public attention; at last general election the South African war was the predominant issue. Judging by the success of the Conservatives in the national contest and of the Liberals in the Greater London elections, it is not reasonable to infer that the electorate desired the former to manage their Imperial affairs and the Liberals to take care of their domestic concerns. At some future election the converse of what happened last year may take place. Taking up the Irish side of the question, Mr. Brasse says: "Whether we like it or not, the question must be faced. The Irish party is again a united and vigorous parliamentary force, determined to use every means to compel attention to the Irish demand. No Liberal can contemplate with equanimity the possibility of governing Ireland indefinitely in opposition to the wishes of the Irish people." Mr. Brasse considers that the training which the Irish have obtained in the last ten years has been valuable in fitting them for greater responsibilities.

Taking up the position of England, Mr. Brasse proceeds: "The predominant partner must be induced to himself, and to realize that if he wishes proper attention given to the housing question, the problem of the aged poor, temperance, the condition of British industry, and the depopulation of the agricultural districts, he must have a parliament free to devote its whole time to English business. That this is not a difficult task is the experience of those who have addressed meetings in all parts of the country during the last six months, on the necessity for devolution."

The proposition to have a truly Imperial Parliament, to transact the business of the Empire, as distinguished from purely domestic matters—such as municipal, school and like concerns—to be managed in each division of the Empire by local legislatures, ought to commend itself to the British people. They have had an experience of how nearly the governing machine may come to the breaking-down point during the past session. Then, because of its being compelled to undertake too much, in

face of a strong and compact, though numerically small, opposition, a government with a majority of nearly 150 found itself almost impotent.

There is no reason why local legislatures in the three divisions of the United Kingdom should not be entrusted with purely municipal affairs, to its wide territory, as Canadian provincial legislatures are. That being provided for, the Imperial Parliament would be relieved of the petty and vexatious questions of a local nature that now take up nine-tenths of the time of the House of Commons, and its members would be able to devote their time and talents to the welfare of the Empire as a whole. There would be no excuse for neglecting any needed reform that might be required, and instead of being compelled to spend seven or eight months of the year at Westminster, parliamentarians would be able to get through with their business in three months.

Devolution is the coming reform.

Alabama Wakening Up.

George Howard, a farmer who took part in lynching a negro near Wetumpka some months ago, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He admitted the part he had taken, and gave the names of thirteen others who also took part. He probably did this, thinking there was no fear of conviction. The additional thirteen prosecutions, if carried to the end, will help to stop the crime of lynching.

Lynching promotes crime. It must certainly brutalize all who take part in it. It would look as if in Alabama they were waking up to the fact that the administration of justice should not be in the hands of murderers.

Banks, Trust Companies, Loan Companies.

The Monetary Times gives some interesting statistics respecting banks and trust companies in Greater New York.

There are 61 banks and 40 trust companies.

The capital and surplus of the banks is \$150,388,300. The trust companies' capital and surplus is \$138,733,531.

The banks' deposits amount to \$955,912,200. The trust companies' deposits amount to \$752,083,471, and the aggregate resources of the 40 trust companies are \$907,739,561.

The trust companies have very little cash on hand, while the banks have over \$261,000,000.

The class of business done by the banks and trust companies is entirely different, and we have more than once favored extending the powers of loan companies in this Province so as to include the powers of trust companies. We believe such extension would be in general interest.

Mother Earth.

The ancient story of the giant who lost his strength when lifted clean off the earth, but regained it when in contact with the soil, is a parable containing an everlasting truth. It may be taken as an allegory of the healthful conditions of human life. Man is more, but here and now he is a creature of the earth; the earth is his mother, and must not be despised. Mr. Clergue has been preaching to the French-Canadians the advantage of sticking to the soil. While they make good factory hands and steady workers in other departments, he thinks that their special mission is to act as pioneers, to break up the land and to bring it into cultivation. Mr. Rider Haggard today is perhaps doing better work than ever in the role of country squire, setting forth the needs, beauties and advantages of country life. He declares that England is doomed if too large a population of her blood is drawn into the towns, there to be heated, depraved and impoverished. We are sure that there is great truth in these urgent calls that come to us from these and other quarters. We do not despise commercial and professional work of various kinds, but the physical basis upon which our life rests is the culture of the soil. Canadians have a fine opportunity for showing that men can keep close to nature and at the same time have a life that is broad in its interests. Farming may be made a fine art, at once profitable, pleasant, wholesome and inspiring.

Mr. Whitney has spoken, both loud and long. "Consider, sir, how insignificant this well appear a twelvemonth hence."

We frequently observe, in various newspapers, death notices, which conclude by requesting such and such a journal in some other place, to copy. But there is no certainty that the first newspaper is sent in exchange to the particular journal mentioned, still less is there any certainty that the death notices in one's ordinary exchanges are examined with sufficient care to make it certain that the request will be noticed. If it is desired that a death notice or other intimation should appear in a newspaper in another place, the simplest and only safe method is to forward the notice by letter.

The Monetary Times, commenting on the results of the recent census taking, speaks as follows:

"In considering the result of the new census, it ought to be remembered that in relation to what has been done by Ontario, in the last four decades, in building up new provinces in the West, she has sent of her sons and daughters large contributions to the formation of two new provinces, and a third incipient province, which has not yet attained even the name."

There is a consolation in this which would not be felt if the Ontario emigrants had been lost to the country and to the Empire. New Ontario is of vast extent, and it is now getting a good start; we venture to think that, at the next census-taking, this part of Ontario will give a good account of itself. Quebec, too, and the great Northwest, contain vast areas of unsettled territory, which will in the future undergo great development. The next census may show great and unforeseen results."

Pithy Sayings.

[Philadelphia Times.]

A poor woman is fat; a rich woman is only stout.

Life is worth living so long as there is somebody worth loving.

You can't act all the time as if life were a perpetual cake walk.

When a woman loses \$5 her worry is never marked down to four-ninety-eight.

The woman who has poetical aspirations always talks about the "gray moon" and "the stars."

Why is it that just as soon as you make up your mind to save money there are a dozen things you think you must have?

Letters to the Editor.

[Petersburg Review.]

The London Advertiser, the Belleville Intelligencer and other newspapers have recently had references to anonymous letter writing in the press. This matter of "letters to the editor" has been discussed before, and is one which is open to wide differences of opinion according to the judgment of different persons as to what is fair and what is unfair discussion or criticism by a correspondent who does not care to sign his name.

There appears to be no defense offered for anonymous newspaper correspondence, although it is admitted that in some cases, in the discussion of some questions the use of "nom-de-plume" or a fictitious name is quite excusable. Of this there can be little doubt, but where an attack is made on another person it is agreed that there is no excuse for a writer not having the courage to sign his name. The London Advertiser concludes its article by saying:

"There is a difference of journalistic opinion and usage as to admitting letters over fictitious titles; and no doubt there are cases and subjects in which it matters little one way or the other; but it seems clear that it is derogatory to the dignity of the press that it should be allowed to become a screen from behind which one man can personally assail another without responsibility for his assertion."

There can be no doubt about this being sound, and newspapers that make a practice of allowing writers who are too cowardly or unmanly to sign their names to attack others through the columns of their papers, in which it matters little one way or the other, are doing a disservice to the press as a whole, and an injustice to the one attacked. There is no excuse for the class who have nothing to do but meddle in other people's affairs and criticize what others who are engaged in some occupation are doing, who have the "itch" to write, and they run round with their petty personal disputes, troubles or jealousies and seek to "get even" with the newspapers. They do not, apparently, stop to consider the cowardly and unmanly nature of their conduct, or they would either stop the practice or sign their names to what they write and want the newspapers to publish under a fictitious name. As our contemporaries remark, this anonymous letter writing should be, and fortunately is, to a large extent, discontinued by all respectable newspapers.

CAPE RACE LIGHT.

Col. Anderson Corrects the Focus—The Fog Horn.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the department of marine and fisheries, reported yesterday to the department in respect to the situation at Cape Race, where so many vessels have been wrecked this year. Mr. Anderson was sent there especially by the department to do this work. He reports that the light, which is owned by Newfoundland, but is maintained by Canada, is a revolving lantern of the latest type, and shines with great brilliancy. The illuminating apparatus is of good English make and of excellent finish; the only trouble is that the lenses were a little out of focus. This was rectified. The light is so strong that it is seen to the limit of the horizon, and Col. Anderson sees no urgency for a change in the illuminating apparatus.

The colonel announces that a change

FROM GRASPAN TO KIMBERLEY

The Tiring March Under a Tropical Sun—How "Foot Eim" Helped to Make It Easy.

"I have been troubled for years with perspiring feet, and when walking they got very sore, and I was compelled to change socks every day, but when we were doing our long marches over the burningveldt, when the sun got so very hot with the tropical sun, I don't believe I could stand it had we not the 'Foot Eim'."

"It cooled our feet, dried up the perspiration, and our feet got hard and in good condition. On our long march from Graspan to Kimberley, by way of Jacobsdal, and then on to Paardeberg, and again to Bloemfontein, nearly all done by day under a burning sun, the sand was so hot I could not hold it in my hand. My feet seemed to be on fire, the leather thoroughly saturated with perspiration, and which proved so cooling and healing to our feet."

"T. H. GRAHAM, Aurora, Ont., color-sergeant in No. 2 Company, 12th York Rangers."

If your feet ache, burn, swell, sweat, chafe, blister, tire easily or trouble you in any way, use "Foot Eim." It gives you a burning sun, the sand was so hot I could not hold it in my hand. My feet seemed to be on fire, the leather thoroughly saturated with perspiration, and which proved so cooling and healing to our feet."

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FAIR WEEK, 1901--5th to 15th

--AT--

The Runians, Carson, McKee Store

This store, like the great Western Fair, is rapidly becoming the center attraction, not only for the citizens of London, but for all Western Ontario. The growth of our Mail Order Department is marvelous, and is becoming a business in itself.

We hope to greet many of our Mail Order customers during Fair Week, and invite you to make our store your resting place, as every accommodation will be provided for your comfort. Everybody welcome at this store.

All Wraps and Parcels will be checked free during the Fair.

New Goods for Fair Week.

New Black Dress Goods.

New Crepe De Chene, black and colors.

New Black Frieze and Homespuns.

New Zitiline Colored Suitings.

New Colored Homespuns and Cheviot Suitings.

New Venetian Suitings, Black and Colored.

New Black and Colored Broadcloth Suitings.

New French Flannels, Paisley designs.

New Black Dress Silks, Bonnet's make, guaranteed.

New Black Cheviot Suitings, Panne finish.



FALL GLOVES.

Perrin's \$1 00.

EGANTINE, two-clasp, new stitching, fall shades, fitted and guaranteed.

Perrin's \$1 25.

LA RIVE, fine French Kid, grey, mode, brown, tan. Special.

Yvonne, \$1 25.

Fine Suede Glove, with all wool, heavy patch, mode and beaver, at...\$1 25

Perrin's 59c.

ELITE, two-clasp, cord, heavy embroidery, in all shades. Special.....59c

Perrin's \$1 50.

BELFORT, Pique cown, new stitching, in tan, brown, mode; a swell walking glove.....\$1 50

Perrin's \$1 75.

See this Glove, in tan and brown, washable; per pair for.....\$1 75

Towel Specials.

Special line White Honeycomb Towels, size 20x40; good weight, red border, each.....75c

Special line Linen Huck Towels, plain borders, extra heavy; size 18x33, for each.....10c

Special line Linen Huck Towels, red borders, extra weight; size 20x40, for each.....125c

Table Linen Specials.

Special line Bleached Damask Table Linen, 74 inches wide, good weight, worth regularly 40c, for per yard.....35c

Special line Half Bleached Damask Table Linen, pure flax, extra weight, good width, worth regularly 50c, for per yard.....45c

Special line Full Bleached Damask Table Linen, 72 inches wide, fine quality, neat designs; worth regularly 75c, for per yard.....60c

Goods that will make up well and hold their shape is what we are offering. Standard

widths and greatest values we have shown.

BLACKS.

54-Inch Suiting, 75c. Heavy Black and Cheviot Suitings, smooth finish.

56-Inch Suiting, \$1. Black Meltonette Suiting, all wool, heavy panne finish, per yard.....\$1 and \$1 25

Panne Cheviot, 95c. Black Cheviot, panne finish, all wool, new and dressy for suits and dresses, per yard.....95c

Zitiline, \$1 25. Black Zitiline dress suiting, very fine and dressy; also in brown, green, blue and garnet.

COLORS.

56-Inch Suiting, 50c. Special Heavy Fall Suiting, Oxford and light gray and navy and green.

60-Inch Suiting, 75c. Navy and Black English Worsteds, all wool, smooth finish; regular \$1, for.....75c

56-Inch Homespun, 75c. All-Wool Homespun, shades of gray, brown, navy, navy and black, special per yard.....75c, 55c and 50c

66-Inch Suiting, \$1. All-Wool Heavy Suitings, brown, navy, Oxford, gray, custom, blue, new fall shades, at.....\$1 and \$1 25

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.

will be made in the fog alarm so that its blast cannot be mistaken for the whistle of a steamer. Col. Anderson is continuing his inspection, and will make the detailed report upon his return to Ottawa.

The Fall Fairs.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.....Sept. 6-14
Industrial Fair, Toronto.....Aug. 26-Sept. 7
Kingston, Kingston.....Sept. 2-10
Central Canada, Ottawa.....Sept. 12-22
East Zorra, Tavistock.....Sept. 15-17
Great Southwestern, Chesham.....Sept. 16-17
Stephen and Osborne, Exeter.....Sept. 16-17
East Elgin, Aylmer.....Sept. 17-19
Guelph Central, Guelph.....Sept. 17-19
West Middlesex, Strathroy.....Sept. 17-19
Northern, Walkerton.....Sept. 18-19
Listowel, Listowel.....Sept. 18-19
Northern Fair, Alisa Craig.....Sept. 19-20
North Bruce, Port Elgin.....Sept. 19-20
Elma, Atwood.....Sept. 20-21
North Waterloo, Berlin.....Sept. 20-21
Elma, Atwood.....Sept. 20-21
North Huron, Seaford.....Sept. 20-21
Center Bruce, Falsley.....Sept. 20-21
Palmerston.....Sept. 20-21
Petrolia, Petrolia.....Sept. 20-21
Great Southwestern, Chesham.....Sept. 20-21
Northern, Collingwood.....Sept. 20-21
Turnberry, Wingham.....Sept. 20-21
Moss and Ekfrid, Glenora.....Sept. 20-21
West Nisour, Mitchell.....Sept. 20-21
North Brant, Paris.....Sept. 20-21
Dunwich & Southwold, Sheddin.....Sept. 20-21

A square foot of honeycomb contains about 9,000 cells.

ALL KINDS OF LATEST.

IMPROVED

MECHANICAL TOOLS

Saws, Planes, Mitre Boxes, Gauges, Levels, Braces, Etc.

Give us a call. No trouble to show goods.

A. Westman,

111 DUNDAS STREET. Phone 320.

John Ferguson & Sons,

Undertakers,

180 King Street.

Phones, 543 and 373.

Coal and Wood

We will deliver just as small a quantity as you desire for the summer months.

CHANTLER BROS.

127 Bathurst Street. Phone 347

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

Makes people better acquainted with their resources of strength and endurance.

Many find that they are not so well off as they thought, and that they are easily enervated and depressed by the heat.

What they need is the tonic effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strengthens the blood, promotes refreshing sleep, overcomes that tired feeling, creates appetite.

ONE of the most interesting

things at the Exhibition

will be.....

COWAN'S

Exhibit COCOA AND

of CHOCOLATE

Young ladies will be there to demonstrate its purity and excellence.

65c

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not irritating or poisonous. Sold by Druggists. Circular sent on request.

A silky shine!

Not a tinnny glister!

Like the glossy coat of a well conditioned horse.

Renews life in leather.

SLATER SHOE POLISH

"Goodyear Method."

The Slater Shoe Store,

J. H. BROWNLEE, Manager,

146 Dundas Street.

In Paris cabmen are not allowed to smoke while driving.