

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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JOHN CAMERON, Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Saturday, August 17.

THE OUT-OF-WORK IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

When over 100 persons in this city, many of them good mechanics, apply for a janitor's job bringing \$400 a year, or less than \$3 a week, the public are forced to the conclusion that remunerative employment is far from plentiful under the present condition of affairs. This fact was emphasized, the other day, in another way, when the street improvements were begun in London. Then only one in ten of the applicants for work could be given a place, though the pay ranged from \$1 to \$1 25 a day. So keen was the competition for the opportunity to work that some men were ready to give their services at a less rate than \$1 a day. They realized the saddening fact that though a man with a home cannot pay his way and raise a family decently on transient earnings of less than \$1 a day, the man who is wholly idle, and bringing nothing home for long periods at a time, has necessarily still greater difficulty in making ends meet. This is a deplorable condition of affairs. It ought not to exist in a country like ours. We have unrivalled natural resources. Our land is productive. There is plenty of it and to spare. We have rich and undeveloped mineral lands. We have magnificent lakes and rivers, and a railway system second to none in the world. And we are confronted with the fact that in the height of summer we have many idle men, ready and willing to work for pay that can scarcely be called living wages. Yet it is in the interest of all of us that it should be recognized that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Under whatsoever circumstances a man or a woman is compelled to accept remuneration for work performed that leaves the recipient with less money than affords a decent living, the fact is to be regretted. When the worker is inadequately paid, he is a poor buyer; when he buys sparingly, he reduces the employment available for those who, in turn, toil to supply him with his daily wants. And thus the pinching is extended till it reaches almost every class in the community. The reduction of the workman's income may be accomplished in several ways: At may arise from the fact that several men are after a job where only one is required, and the competition forces down the pay, for a strike against reduction in wages can never be successful when two men are after one job. Or the shortage may be caused by a reduction in the purchasing power of a man's income. If the effect of a class tax law compels a man to pay \$1 25 for an article which would cost but \$1 in the absence of that law, and the money so taken from the taxpayer is squandered by the Government of the day, that man's pay is just as surely reduced 25 cents on the dollar as if his employer kept back 25 cents out of every \$1 honestly earned by him. It has been said that there is plenty of work for city workmen out of employment if they would only go on the land. There is truth and there is falsity in this assertion. There is room for men with capital, but scarcely for those whose circumstances compel them to live from hand to mouth. We are told that the average farm of today will not afford employment all the year round for more hands than the average farmer, his wife and family, and not always for them. Employment may be had for extra help for a few weeks in the harvest, but it is folly to say that these few weeks can be held to be that constant employment which anyone removing to the country might reasonably look for. In recent years, through the effect of low prices in the world's markets and the unnecessary taxes on the commodities which they have to buy, Canadian farmers and their wives have had to work harder than ever before in the history of the

country, and many of them have given up farming and sought precarious employment for themselves and their families in the cities, thereby adding to the difficulties of the laborers already looking for work. This should not be. Instead of farmers and their sons turning to cities and towns for a living, it should be the duty of the Government at Ottawa to so reduce the tax burdens on the agriculturists that farmers would stay on the land, and keep their families on it, too. Then farming would be rendered attractive, because it would be profitable, and the unemployed in the cities would be induced to take risks to which they now are loathe to submit. They could be encouraged to go to the vacant lands of the Dominion by reasonable assurances that, with a temporary loan, they would soon be able to make a fair living for themselves and families, and by-and-by a competence. There is at present no money in the national treasury for that purpose. It has been stolen in various ways, after being filched from the people, or it has been squandered in paying professional philanthropists in Europe to send thousands of waifs and strays to Canada, to the injury of our own workers. The country must have a new start; it must have a change soon.

POINTS.

In Godrich a bylaw has been passed which permits cows to roam at large. Can it be that the pretty lakeside town is going to grass?

Every Canadian wishes the removal of the Canadian cattle embargo in Britain. Yet a protective tariff would be worse for Canada and the high tax papers here continue to denounce British free trade.

Of course the editorial gentlemen who are rebuking Mr. Laurier for saying that in matters of trade he preferred the American dollar to the English shilling would take the shilling every time.

A supernumerary civil servant at Ottawa is paid \$2,799 a year. This would be an extremely good salary for a man at work. But when a change was suggested that would relieve the taxpayers of these heavy burdens, the men in power called on their supporters to vote it down. And it was voted down. The country demands a change.

The late Earl of Moray left personal estate valued at \$426,485. This does not tally with the view that old world land owners are a ruined lot, not knowing which way to turn to get a shilling.

Western marksmen are practicing at the London butts with an earnestness that betokens determination to bring the Queen's prize here next year.

The Dominion Cabinet Ministers may as well have their palace car trips now because they will all get their walking tickets next year.

One of the strange things in the so-called humorous papers of the United States, like Judge and Puck, is the heartiness with which they despise British humor, as we find it in Punch. There is this to be said, however, that the cartoonists of Punch are artists, and their writers are literary men. A man does not need to be an Englishman to admire Punch. The art and the humor of that paper are cosmopolitan, and are appreciated everywhere. Punch has made and is making and recording history, and no one can go through its volumes of the '40s or '50s without recognizing that its characters and subjects are as much human creations as are those of the present day issues. But who can say as much of Puck or Judge? Who can say that the ridiculous sketches and writings in these papers are human at all? There is no caricature in the sketches, as the term is understood by men who have a taste for the humorous in art. Rather is it exaggeration run mad, and if by any chance of fate copies of those papers were to survive 500 or 1,000 years it would doubt he thought that the inhabitants of the U. S. in the closing years of the nineteenth century were an offspring of ghouls and monkeys, and the writers of wit and humor in Judge and Puck are on the level of the artists.

Corea, the little nation over which China and Japan have been fighting, has made one good resolve now that the war is over: her Government has decreed that Sunday shall be kept by every public officer as a day of rest, and that Government offices shall close at 12 noon on Saturdays. The next step will doubtless be to have Sunday observed as a day of rest by the people as a whole. What is good for civil servants should be good for those who pay their salaries.

DENMARK'S DAIRYMEN.

In a recent address Mr. Vander Heyde, a Belgian expert, drew attention to the increasing prosperity of Denmark in the production of butter. The Danes have had next to monopoly of the English market, while taking at the same time the top prices. This is not exact, since France holds the record in that respect for her basket butters. His own country—Belgium—once occupied high butter rank in the British market, but lost that position solely from negligence in the preparation of the butter, and also to adulteration. The Denmark butter—thanks to vigilant inspection—is wholly free from these drawbacks. Between 1886 and 1892 the export of Danish butter to England alone augmented 1,400 per cent. There are 2,400 dairies in Denmark, of which 1,000 are owned by individual farmers; the remainder are co-operative creameries, working up the milk furnished by small cultivators, whose joint efforts secure the most improved apparatus and scientific processes, while obtaining uniformity of brand. There is a lesson here for Canadian butter producers. They must produce the best brand if they want to get the British market in competition with the Danes, and to attain this result they must co-operate to have their butter made and marketed in prime condition.

FULLY ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

The London "Advertiser" is now set entirely by the Mergenthaler machines, and presents a wholesome appearance typographically and otherwise. The "Advertiser" was founded by John Cameron in 1863, and is therefore in its 32nd year. It is a paper that has an opinion of its own, and usually a sound one, upon all the various public issues that arise from time to time. Its prompt adoption of the Mergenthaler machines shows that it is fully abreast of the times typographically, as in other respects.—Brantford Expositor.

GREAT SEIZER!

Great Seizer! England has gobbled two more islands in the South Pacific Ocean.—Dayton Times.

THREE POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

When you are writing an advertisement keep in mind three points—striking display, originality and effective methods of expression.—Brains.

A GOOD REASON.

(From Town Topics.)
Groom—Why did you keep me waiting at the chance so long?
Bride—Mamma is dreadfully opposed to hasty marriages, you know.

DECEIVING THE PEOPLE.

Members of Parliament are representatives of the people in the House. The additional subsidy of \$100,000 granted by order in council to the C. P. R. dates from July 1 last. The House was in session after that date, but the representatives of the people were ignored. Nothing was said to them because the announcement of the Government's intentions would have provoked a discussion and would have prolonged the session. What do the electors think of Ministers who will thus not only ignore but deceive their representatives?—Canada Farmers' Sun.

LONDON'S SEWAGE.

City Medical Health Officer on the Subject.

The Best Means of Disposing of the City Refuse.

At the convention of the medical health officers in Belleville, Dr. Hutchinson, of this city, read a paper on the disposal of the refuse of London. The speaker premised his remarks by stating that any system that did not return to the soil that which was taken from it was wrong in principle, and it was only a question of time when from the universal impoverishment of the soil now taking place, by pouring decayed vegetable matter and sewage into rivers and lakes, the disastrous effects of this foolish and shortsighted policy would become manifest. This impoverishment of the soil was not only taking place in cities and towns by the action of man, but the fertilizing constituents of the soil were continually being washed down hillsides and slopes into streams and lakes, and eventually deposited in the bottom of the sea. This method of pouring sewage into rivers and streams, called the water carriage system, was the easiest method of getting rid of it. Was it even then got rid of? To a certain extent it was, but only by depriving the soil of that which should be restored to it as plant food, while the evil remained in contaminated rivers and streams; in other words it converted them into open sewers. The paper then continued to say that the sewage flowing into the Thames at Ingersoll, Woodstock and St. Marys contaminated the river at London, and that which flows into the river at London contaminates it at Chatham. This sewage eventually became destroyed by oxidation, but the distance it flows and the time required for its destruction are uncertain factors in determining its innocuousness. Pouring sewage into rivers and streams was only removing the evil from one place to have it work out its ill effects in another. Sewage was a fertilizer, and its proper place was upon the land, and irrigation was the only method which not only met all the requirements of modern science, but gave back value for the cost of outlay. In London, the paper continued, there had never really been a system of sewers. The first and main sewer, that in King street, was put down in 1532. The sewers were constructed originally for a town of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants, and no provision was made for increase of population. The consequence was that many of the sewers had to be reconstructed at great expense. Some years ago proceedings had

been taken against the city of London by a neighboring municipality for creating a nuisance by pouring sewage into the river. Judgment was obtained against the city, but it was withheld by the Attorney-General upon the city promising to remedy the mischief. Subsequently to this the City Council engaged Mr. Willis Chipman to report upon the best method of disposing of the sewage. He recommended the construction of two main sewers, one for the north part of the city and one for the south part, uniting near the east end of the bridge leading across the south branch of the river, from which point a trunk sewer was to be constructed westerly to the low lands lying along the south bank of the river below the Coves. This plan, which would cost about \$90,000, has been adopted by the London Asylum, and worked well.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

Providing for Overflow Exhibits—Live Stock Entries—Special Attractions.
Toronto, Aug. 17.—The Toronto Industrial Fair will be opened on the 2nd of September, Lieut.-Gov. Kirkpatrick having kindly consented to perform the official ceremony. Entries have been so numerous that the space available in the buildings has been found utterly insufficient. The directors, in order to provide for the overflow of exhibits, will erect a number of tents on the grounds, where those necessarily excluded from the buildings will display their goods. The exhibitors are well satisfied with these arrangements. The lamented death of Thomas Hovenden, in attempting to save a child's life, imparts a melancholy interest to his last and best picture, "Breaking Home Ties," secured for the art gallery.

Entries of horses, cattle and other live stock are far in excess of any other year, and contain many choice lots. A large number of additional performers of admitted talent have been secured for the great Water Fete. The imported milking machine which will be shown in operation will be regarded with much interest.

Now see that your blood is pure. Good health follows the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the one great blood purifier. Grand Mother—You haven't kissed the baby. Bachelor Uncle—Um—er—I'll try to remember next time. I'll kiss her when I—er—come back from Europe. When will that be? "Let us—er—see. About sixteen years."

Those who can command themselves command others.—Hazitt.

Indapo
Made a Well Man of Me
THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY
Cures all
Nervous Disorders, Falling Memory,
Headaches, Sleeplessness, Stomach
Troubles, etc., caused by past abuse, gives vigor and
strength to the system, and quickly restores the
lost manhood in old or young. Easily carried in your
pocket. Price \$1.00 a package, six for \$5.00 with a
written guarantee to return money refunded. Don't
buy on installment. If you don't get it, we will send it prepaid.
General Medical Co., Props., Chicago, Ill., or
Solely by Anderson & Bell, Druggists, 240 Dundas
St., LONDON, ONT., and leading druggists
elsewhere.

New Undertaking Establishment
234 Dundas St., Spencer Block
Telephone 1,150.
WESLEY HARRISON,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.
N. B.—We have in stock a complete line
of Picture Frame Moulding.

The Moran
Hammock Cart
Is now manufac-
tured by
W. W. SHIELDS,
DELAWARE.
Carts ready for immediate delivery.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.
Adams' Root Beer Extract, One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast, Half a Cake
Sugar, Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water, Two Gallons.
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.
The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers
The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd.,
Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the
market

A Combination Plug of

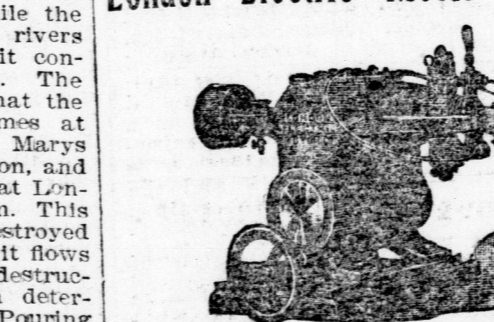
"T & B"

SMOKING TOBACCO.

This supplies a long-felt want, giving the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece or a 5-cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco.

The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece

London Electric Motor Co.



We manufacture Motors, from 1 to 25 horse power, of any vol age, Incandescent Dynamos, from 10 light to 200 light. Ceiling and Counter Fans. General repairs promptly done.
Office and Factory, 90 York Street.

Corset Waists and Shoulder Braces.

LADIES, PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH
by wearing American Health Waists
Misses' Health Waists and Shoulder Braces.
Worn always worn. Great reductions in
sample Corsets during the fall season.

MISS H. M. WAY,
203 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

SATURDAY

NIGHT

FAIR

Alterations and extensions are still in progress, and every day we are laying out lines for our Saturday Night Fair. Workmen are making plenty of dust and dirt, but we hope our patrons will bear with us while it lasts. Read over the following specials and you will find it will pay you to visit our stores tonight. We have many other lines that are not mentioned here.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|------------------------|
| HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, double heel and toes, worth 20c, | Tonight 12c | SUITS—Boys' Blue Serge Short Pants, worth 60c, | Tonight 40c |
| HOSE—Children's Cardinal Cotton Hose, stainless dye, spliced heel and toe, worth 20c, | Tonight 10c | TWEED—7 pieces Check Tweed Dress Goods, worth 35c, | Tonight 25c |
| HOSE—Ladies' Tan Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toes, worth 50c, | Tonight 35c | SERGE—4 pieces Black and Blue Serge, for | Tonight 25c |
| HOSE—Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, double heel and soles, worth 50c, | Tonight 38c | TWEED—4 pieces All Wool Mottled Tweed, worth 50c, | Tonight 25c |
| HOSE—Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, worth 45c, | Tonight 35c | DRESS GOODS—10 pieces Double Fold Dress Goods, worth 25c, | Tonight 12 1/2c |
| BUCKLES—Ladies' White Metal Belt Buckles, worth 15c, | Tonight 11c | HABIT CLOTH—7 pieces Ladies' Habit Cloth, full range of colors, worth 25c, | Tonight 20c |
| GLOVES—Ladies' Gray Suede Gloves, worth 75c, | Tonight 50c | CURTAIN ENDS—2 yards long, beautiful goods, | Tonight 25c |
| HOSE—Children's Ribbed and Plain Cashmere Hose, double knees, heels and toes, worth 35c, | Tonight 25c | SILK—10 pieces Pongee Silk, worth 25c, | Tonight 15c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pure linen, worth 20c, | Tonight 2 for 25c | SILK—7 pieces Extra Kaiki Silk, worth 35c, | Tonight 25c |
| CORSETS—The "Gem" Corset—a cheap corset at 50c, | Tonight 40c | ART MUSLIN—7 pieces Art Muslin, worth 7c, | Tonight 3c |
| NIGHT GOWNS—Ladies' Muslin Night Gowns, embroidery trimmed, worth \$1, | Tonight 75c | DRESS GOODS—4 pieces Ombria Dress Goods, worth 25c, | Tonight 15c |
| SKIRTS—Ladies' White Muslin Skirts, worth 60c, | Tonight 45c | TWEED—All-Wool Tweed for boys' suits, worth 35c, | Tonight 25c |
| SHIRTS—Men's Shaker Flannel Shirts, worth 25c, | Tonight 19c | QUILTS—Extra Large White Quilts, worth \$2, | Tonight \$1 40 |
| UNDERWEAR—Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, worth 50c, | Tonight 37 1/2c | LAWN—Victoria Lawn, 45 inches wide, worth 15c, | Tonight 12 1/2c |
| TIES—Gents' Fine All-Silk Ties, worth 25c, | Tonight 2 for 25c | FLANNEL—Ceylon Flannel, worth 25c, | Tonight 12 1/2c |
| SHIRTS—Gents' Fine Cambric Shirts, worth \$1, | Tonight 50c | SERGE—All-Wool Navy Serge for boys' suits, worth 35c, | Tonight 30c |
| BRACES—Gents' Fine Silk Braces, worth 50c, | Tonight 38c | CLOTHS—Damask Linen Table Cloths, 24 yards long, worth \$1 50, | Tonight \$1 |
| SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fast dye, worth 75c, | Tonight 62 1/2c | TABLE COVERS—Chenille Table Covers, 24 yards square, worth \$1 50, | Tonight \$1 |
| TIES—Boys' Windsor Ties, worth 15c, | Tonight 3 for 25c | CANTON FLANNEL—Unbleached Canton Flannel, wide and heavy, worth 7c, | Tonight 5c |
| SUITS—Men's Fine Tweed Summer Suits, worth \$7, | Tonight \$3 90 | SHEETING—Twil Bleached Sheetting, 2 yards wide, worth 25c, | Tonight 20c |
| SUITS—Men's All Wool Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$9, | Tonight \$6 | COTTON—Unbleached Cotton, 40 inches wide, worth 8c, | Tonight 6 1/2c |
| SUITS—Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10, | Tonight \$8 | MUSLINS—Pink and Blue Swiss Muslins, worth 25c, | Tonight 12 1/2c |
| SUITS—Men's Fine Black Worsted Tailor-Made Suits, worth \$15 50, | Tonight \$12 | MUSLIN—White Spot Muslin, fine goods worth 17c, | Tonight 10c |
| PANTS—Men's Fine All-Wool Pants, worth \$2, | Tonight \$1 50 | DRESS GOODS—Printed Sateen Dress Goods, worth 15c, | Tonight 10c |
| PANTS—Men's Fine All-Wool Pants, worth \$2 75, | Tonight \$2 | WRAPPERS—Ladies' Delaine and Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75, | Tonight \$1 35 |
| PANTS—Men's Fine Black Worsted Pants, worth \$3 50, | Tonight \$2 50 | WRAPPERS—Ladies' Muslin Delaine Wrappers, worth \$2 50, | Tonight \$1 75 |
| SUITS—Boys' 3 piece Suits, all wool, worth \$5, | Tonight \$3 75 | GWNS—Ladies' Sateen and Wool Challis Gowns, worth \$4, | Tonight \$2 50 |
| SUITS—Youths' Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$7, | Tonight \$5 | COATS—34 Ladies' Early Fall Coats, worth \$6, \$7 and \$8, | Tonight \$1 25 |
| SUITS—Children's 2 piece Tweed Suits, worth \$2 50, | Tonight \$1 90 | WATERPROOFS—One-Quarter off | Tonight |
| SUITS—Children's 2 piece Tweed Suits, worth \$2, | Tonight \$1 75 | DRESSES—Children's Wool Challis, Cambric and Delaine Dresses, worth \$1 50 and \$2, | Tonight 75c |

TERMS CASH

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.