

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London Monday, Oct. 13.

The Approaching Congressional Election.

The eagerness of the Republican politicians to have the coal strike settled—by their own efforts, if possible—may be ascribed to the approach of the Congressional elections. On the first Tuesday in November the people of the United States elect a new Congress. The House of Representatives, the membership of which will be increased from 357 to 385 by the census of 1900, will be entirely new. One-third of the United States Senate—30 Senators—will be re-elected by the State Legislatures.

In the present House of Representatives there are 197 Republicans, 151 Democrats, 8 Silverites and Populists and 1 vacant seat. In the Senate there are 64 Republicans, 29 Democrats and 6 Populists and 2 vacancies, with two seats vacant, through a deadlock in the Delaware Legislature. This gives the Republicans 38 majority in the House and 20 majority in the Senate.

There is little doubt that the Republicans will continue to hold a working majority in the Senate, until the end of President Roosevelt's term in 1904; but the Democrats hope to have a majority in the new House of Representatives, the chamber elected directly by the people. The Democratic leaders claim they can elect 211 members, giving them 35 majority. The Republicans claim a majority of 24. Unless the Republicans can settle the coal strike before the election they fear the labor vote will be alienated, with the certain loss of doubtful seats in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and other eastern States; perhaps in some middle and western States as well. They may also lose the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which will elect a Senator. It is no wonder that the Republican bosses of Pennsylvania and New York are making frantic efforts to remove this obstacle from the path of their party. President Roosevelt may be credited with higher motives.

In addition to the coal strike, the agitation for tariff reform also weighs heavily on Republican chances in the west. Iowa Republicans have declared for a revision of the tariff, and Governor Cummins, of that State, took occasion as recently as Thursday last, in a public address at Chicago, to protest against the Bourbonism of Republican leaders on this question. "There have been times unquestionably," he said, "when duties, however high, were powerless to inflict injury upon the people, for, under the generous stimulus of protection, our development has been so rapid and so general that competition, abundant and effective, has kept American prices at a fair level. But those days have passed, possibly forever, and I speak but the sober truth when I say that now, with a full demand at home, the producer can and does use excessive duties as a weapon to enforce more than a reasonable price for the thing he produces." Already the Republican Speaker of the House has refused the candidacy from his district in Iowa, which he has represented for 25 years, because he finds the policy of tariff revision, to which he is opposed, all powerful in his own party.

In Ohio, Tom L. Johnson, Democratic candidate for Governor, is making a spirited campaign, and here the Republicans stand at loggerheads. The popular hatred of the Congressional trusts, intensified by the coal strike, will also redound to the advantage of the Democrats.

The School System.

The average salary of male teachers in Ontario today is about \$350 per annum. It is about the same earned, as alleged, by the ordinary laborers in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. The average salary of female teachers is about \$200 per annum, or what women in so-called mental occupations. This is the cause of the lowered teaching efficiency of which so much complaint is made.

The average salary of male teachers in the Province is about \$400, according to the minister's last report, but even that figure is miserably inadequate. Young men are discouraged from entering the profession, and those who are in it, are being driven out. The fault, our contemporary says, is in the meanness and parsimony of the average board of trustees. Trustees, however, are compelled to pinch and scrape to satisfy the ratepayers, whose mistaken notions of economy put a premium on incompetent teaching, which is dear at any price. The ratepayers need to be educated into a higher regard for the profession, and the Government might assist in bringing municipalities to a sense of their duty toward teachers and pupils.

It would not do for the Opposition empirics to ascribe the defects of the Ontario school system entirely to the municipalities. The Free Press must take a crack at the Government. It says:

"The present scheme looks to the high school pupils and their advancement at the expense of the common schools. It results in a class preference. The pupils attending high school belong to the very well-to-do citizens, who can afford to pay for their children's education far beyond

the ordinary rate of taxation, whereas these pupils form but five per cent of the school attendance, ninety-five per cent are children of the poorer class, obliged to leave school early in order to earn their livelihood. They cannot give the time to acquire high school education, which is calculated more to fit the young for college and a professional career than for the ordinary work of life."

Assuming that this is true, what of the action of the local board of education in refusing public school children the benefit of domestic science training? If 95 per cent of the children of the public schools cannot enter the high school, if the aim should be to widen the scope of public school instruction, why deprive the public school girls of London of this very useful and practical course? Must it be reserved for the girls of the collegiate institute, who are the children of very well-to-do citizens, according to the Free Press? Of course the statement that the collegiate institute is a school for the rich is mere clap-net. Let those who make it cite the occupations of the pupils' parents. Former Principal Merchant refuted it in a report a few years ago, showing that the majority of the collegiate institute attendants were the children of working people. The Minister of Education is a strong opponent of the fee system, and if high school pupils are a preferred class in any community it is the fault of the local authorities, who put a tax on secondary education, contrary to the principle upon which the Ontario system was founded.

The Fast Atlantic Service.

The first authoritative announcement on the Canadian fast Atlantic steamship question comes from Sir Frederick Borden. The Canadian and British Governments have agreed to an annual subsidy of \$1,125,000 for ten years for a line of 20-knot steamers to ply between Halifax and Liverpool. The Canadian Government will contribute \$500,000, the British Government \$375,000. It is not known what corporation or syndicate will get the contract.

Every additional knot in speed, beyond 20 knots, involves a tremendous cost in fuel and evidently the Canadian ministers who have made a special study of the problem, have concluded that the country cannot afford the luxury of a 22 or 24-knot service. As it is, 20-knot boats, on the short Halifax route, will cross the Atlantic in about the same time as the fastest boats on the New York route. It will probably be found that the Canadian Government will secure a larger fleet and more frequent sailings by accepting a 20-knot service, than could have been afforded by a more expensive and faster line. The provisional contract made by the Government of Sir Charles Tupper was for an 18-knot service, with a Canadian subsidy of \$750,000.

To add to the troubles of Premier Ross, Trustee Birtwistle and the Free Press now make an assault on the school system.

The Congressional elections will be held three weeks from tomorrow. It is pretty safe to say the coal strike will be ended within three weeks.

It is hardly likely the President will advise the repeal of the coal tax. It would be an admission that the tariff is an aid to the coal trust, and would put a powerful weapon into the hands of the tariff reformers.

The fact that personal property is assessed at \$35,250 less does not mean that there is any reduction in personal values. It merely implies that people have been able to conceal that much less from the assessors.—London Advertiser.

An obvious slip of the pen. Of course, the decrease means that people have been able to conceal that much "more," not much "less," from the assessors.

Lord Aberdeen is a promoter of the scheme for the establishment of cold storage plants in England to encourage Canadian imports. His lordship did not lose interest in Canada when he left his shores and Canada, with the exception of Sir Charles Tupper, reciprocates the regard.

The Ottawa Citizen says the municipal fuel business there has been badly mismanaged. "It is a poor way," says the Citizen, "to insure against famine prices in fuel by laying in fuel at a price nearly 5% higher than has ever ruled here." The Ottawa City Council is the body that asked the Ontario Legislature for permission to establish a permanent municipal wood and coal yard. The average council would probably make a mess of such a business, but in an emergency like the present one there is some excuse for municipal action. In London, the work will be done much better, because it has been entrusted to a committee of private citizens.

Came Down Again.

"Remember," said the Sabbath school teacher, "that no man ever left this earth and returned."

"There was one," spoke up the small boy in the red cap.

"Who was he?"

"Santo Dumont."

The Supreme Law.

[Toronto Globe.]

If railways, fuel, light, even food, are to be supplied to us by great industrial organizations, if we come to depend on these rather than on individuals and small concerns, we cannot be indifferent to their laws and methods of working. If the source of supply is liable to be cut off by a quarrel between employees and workmen, their relations are our business and the business of the state. The electing of presidents and parliaments, the solemn sessions and great debates of legislative bodies, would be farcical if the servants of the state were obliged to stand idle while the fortunes

The Tables Turned.

The poem printed below was written in 1789 by William Wordsworth (1770-1850), and is one of his "Lyrical Ballads." It was written at Alfoxden, in Somersetshire, to be read to the poet's friend, the Rev. John Thelwall. "The Tables Turned" is a companion piece to the poet's "Expostulation and Reply," being an evening scene on the same subject.

Up! up! my friend, and quit your books;
Or surely you'll grow double:
Up! up! my friend, and clear your looks;
Why all this toil and trouble?

The sun, above the mountain's head,
A freshening luster mellow,
Through all the long green fields has spread
His first sweet evening yellow.

Books! 'tis a dull and endless strife;
Come, hear the woodland linnet,
How sweet his music! on my life,
There's more of wisdom in it.

And hark! how blithe the throats sing!
He too, no mean preacher:
Come forth into the light of things,
Let Nature be your teacher.

and lives of citizens were jeopardized by virtual civil war. The maxim that must be taken as understood in every constitution is that the safety of the people is the supreme law. The more highly organized society becomes, the more must that maxim be recognized and acted upon.

When a Cedar of Lebanon Falls.

[The Khan, in the Globe.]

When a Lebanon cedar falls, they laugh;
The basswood trees get gay,
And the news flies over the land like
chaff;

Gossips are glad that day,
Ah! no fear the slanderer's eye adorns,
Each to the other calls;
The briars and thorns filling up their
horns.

When a cedar of Lebanon falls,
For centuries long, he stood so strong,
Majestic, calm—alone,
God's heaven above him—beneath him
wrong.

Pillared to stay, the throne;
Tonight he is down, and every clown
Loafs in his vacant halls;
How the sneering passes thro' weeds and
grasses.

When a cedar of Lebanon falls!
Lo! the poison ivy doth sit and grin,
The bogs and ticks are glad,
And the worthless ragweed comes a-slink-
ing in.

To wit and say, "How sad!"
The cursed thistles lift up their bristles,
The scandal them enthral,
And the trash get brash when they hear
the crash.

As a cedar of Lebanon falls!
Don't ask the reason—for it's almost
treason—
Why did that cedar fall?
Ah! all that I know—he is lying low,
Prone to the earth, the old and
And who's to be blamed—we are all
ashamed.

We hear the wild cat calls,
The exultant voice as the shrubs rejoice,
When a cedar of Lebanon falls!

Perhaps He Has His Coal All In.

[Montreal Herald.]

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, has refused to accept an increase of \$1,000 in his salary. Maybe he has his coal all in.

Open to Argument.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Ah, there,
President Baer!
Is your right divine?
Than that of the miner?
How do you know?
Who told you so?
Ages ago.

When the world was new,
That coal was made, but where were you?
Was it formed, layer by layer,
Expressly for you, O President Baer?
Do you own the sunshine
Stored up in the mine
So long ago? Are you the heir,
Mr. Baer,
With title antecedent
To the claims of the others waiting
For a share.

Well, not quite!
The people have some right
To the anthracite,
And they may find a way,
Some day,
To show
You so.

You'll feel it, mighty quick,
When they kick.

Overlooked by Providence.

[Syracuse Herald.]

It is true, as Mr. Baer says, that he and his associates were given control of the coal mines by divine providence, it is too bad that enough brains weren't thrown in with the gift to enable their recipients to get along without making such a frightful botch of it.

A Tribute to the Scotch.

[Catholic Record.]

Does it ever strike us to inquire why so many Canadians who have Scotch blood in their veins manage to move up in the world? Is it because they stick together or have greater persistence than others? We do not think so. The real reason is that they are educated. They receive the prizes because they merit them. They had wise parents who kept them at school and saw in old-time fashion that they prepared their school work. And these boys went to college, lived frugally, attended to the business of book learning. They were men of certain discipline when they entered the lists, and had a chance for things to which the callow and unfledged stripling can never aspire. Now, why cannot we take a leaf out of their book?

A Stone In the Road.

[John Edward Everett, in Ram's Horn.]

Uphill with heavy load,
A farmer's wheels went round;
A stone was in the road,
At which the farmer frowned.

At once, with snap and crack,
The shaft gave way and dropped;
The wagon staggered back,
But struck the stone and stopped.

That stone, frowned on at first,
Now hid the wagon fast;
The stone the farmer urged
Reclaimed his load at last.

'Tis thus through life, I wist,
The evils often pass,
And shantance often
A rock of sure success.

Clever at Figuring.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

School teacher, examining the class,
lights on the youngest, and is so struck
with his intelligent aspect that he
questions him forthwith:

"Now, my little man, what do five
and two make?"

"The little one remained silent."
"Well, suppose now I were to give
you five rabbits today and two more
tomorrow, how many rabbits would
you have then?"

"Eight," promptly answered the
juvenile.

"Eight? Why, how do you make
that out?"

"'Cause I've got one to home al-
ready."

The Saddest Words.

[S. D. Kiser.]

The saddest words men say or sing:
"I might have bought my coal last
spring."

THE TEACHING OF THE BIBLE

Subject Discussed by English Church Congress.

PREVAILING METHODS WRONG

Students in Later Years Are Likely to Drift Imperceptibly Into Disbelief.

London, Oct. 8. — The English Church Congress, following so closely on the death of John Kensit, the anti-rationalist crusader, and all the bitter feelings which that somewhat tragic event accentuated could scarcely have been expected to be a peace conference, and to the normal disagreements which exist between the high and low sections of the church, an unexpected bone of discord has been added. This consists in an outspoken criticism of the Bible's infallibility. The discussion had none of that academic tone which is so often associated with English and American discussion of the so-called "German school of thought."

It was an eloquent plea from a well-known man for rational teaching of the Bible to children, for that when they grow up they will not discard the inner meaning of oriental imagery as they would the tales of Santa Claus. Dr. Wordsworth, bishop of Salisbury, opened the discussion, and Rev. Alexander Kirkpatrick, regius professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, and canon at the University of Oxford, and dean of the University of St. Paul, London, followed him, and declared that they must not regard all parts of the Bible as being equally valuable. Rev. Edgar Pearson, professor of divinity, and chaplain in ordinary to the King, compared the Bible to Shakespeare's mythical character of Macbeth, around which Shakespeare built up a great human document. So other writers took up certain fabled incidents and built around them the great truths which "made religion what it is."

The clergy was wrong in going on teaching the Bible in the old way. The church had nothing to fear, but had much to gain from the new criticism. Sir A. Short, master at Harrow, said the cheap press had rendered it impossible for the great truths to read the Bible, as did Cromwell's Ironsides. He believed the majority of school teachers adopted an unchristian attitude before their Bible classes, "which was morally unwholesome and scientifically incorrect."

Such treatment of the great truths of the Bible, he declared, was doing the pupils to easy disbelief in later years. Rev. Dr. King raised a great controversy by saying the Bible could no longer be regarded as a source of moral or moral. Dr. Alexander, bishop of Derry, quoting Christ, reminded the congress that all revelation is progressive.

WORSHIP OF IMAGES.

Great interest has been taken by society this week in the debates of the congress, where one day there was a lively discussion of the question of church ritual. Rev. Atholston-Riley, an impassioned apostle, advocated the uses of images, amid the great truths of the English Church. Mr. Prebendary Webb-Pelpee vigorously protested and declared that the worship of images or the ground would not cheer any such suggestion. A very warm controversy ensued between the high and low church partisans, with the result that the presiding bishop had to intervene to secure due courtesy in the progress of the debate.

SOCIETY AND THE SABBATH.

At another sitting of the congress there was a warm discussion on society and how it spent its Sunday holidays. Several clergymen urged measures for maintaining religion in the homes of the rich under the conditions of modern life, but no practical suggestion was arrived at as how to convert society from its evil ways. Lady Knightley was particularly severe on the disregard by society of Sunday observances, with its big luncheons and dinners and its devotion of the rest of the day to "bridge."

THE SWISS STRIKE

Troops Have Been Ordered Out to Quell Rioting.

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 11.—The Government has applied to the federal troops for permission to mobilize federal troops should their services become necessary at Geneva owing to the strike there. It was announced that Parliament had authorized the mobilization of 2,000 federal troops, and the Bundesrath ordered a regiment of federal infantry, a battalion of sharpshooters, a regiment of cavalry and two companies of engineers to be held in readiness for eventualities.

Orders have been given at Constantinople for the seizure of all copies of the London Daily Mail for Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1902, and for the destruction of a Parisian caricature of the Sultan.

Save the Baby

Nestlé's Food will so strengthen an infant that it can withstand the enervating effects of hot weather. It is a preventive of Cholera Infantum. Your physician will recommend it.

Nestlé's Food

Sample (sufficient for eight meals) Free. LECHE, NESTLÉ & CO., MONTREAL.

The Great Bankrupt Sale

Of Runians, Carson & McKee Stock, amounting to \$67,460, and purchased at 55c on the dollar is the place where you can get your wintery supplies SO MUCH under market value.

Men's and Boys' Neckwear—Midgets, Ping-Pong, Knots, Bows, Four-in-Hand; this season's shapes, sold at 25c, for..... 18c

Men's Unlaunders White Shirts, linen breast and wrists reinforced; the price was 60c; the price is..... 39c

Men's Tiger Brand Pure Wool Underwear—Shirts and Drawers; price was 85c garment; the price is..... 50c

Men's Union Undershirts, price was 50c, price is..... 30c

Men's Kid Gloves, price was \$1 10; price is, pair..... 75c

Men's Navy Blue Serge Peak Caps, price was 25c, price is..... 12½c

Men's Black and Brown Stiff Hats, price was \$1 50 and \$2 00; price is, each..... 50c

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, English make, price was 25c, now..... 19c

Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe, price was 40c, price is..... 29c

Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, price was 35c, price is..... 25c

Ladies' Kid Gloves, ODD sizes, price was 75c, price is..... 25c

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, regular stock price was \$1 25, price is..... 75c

Ladies' Colored and Black French Kid Gloves (Runians, Carson & McKee's best), price was \$1 50, price is..... 99c

CORSETS.

Ladies' Erect Form Corsets, price was \$1 00, now is..... 75c

Ladies' Erect Form Corsets, blue, pink, white, price was \$1 25, for..... 95c

Ladies' Erect Form Corsets, odd sizes, price was \$1 00, for..... 50c

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Long-Sleeved Fleece-Lined Vest, price was 35c, price now is..... 25c

Ladies' Long-Sleeved Vest, price was 70c now is..... 50c

DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENT.

SILK VELVETS, 18-inch, cerise, myrtle, cardinal, gray, mauve, sage, brown, sky, robin egg blue, cornflower blue, price was 75c, now is..... 34c

COLONIAL TAFETTA SILKS, navy, sky, pink, canary, bluette, slate, castor, fawn, brown, cardinal, resida, mauve, cornflower. All these colors have been put into one lot. The price varied from 75c to 85c per yard; the price now is..... 49c

Ladies' Worsted Serge, black and navy only, 60 inches wide; regular price was 90c, now is..... 59c

Brown Fine Melton for ladies' skirts, "West of England quality," really exceptional good quality, 56 inches wide, only an oddment, price was \$2 50, price is \$1 25

Ladies' String Ties, all shades, were 20c, are..... 14c

Ladies' Fancy Muslin Collars, were 50c, are..... 35c

Ladies' Silk Ties, hemstitched, were 50c, are..... 35c

Taffeta Ribbons, all shades, were 20c, are..... 14c

Sash Ribbons, extra wide, were 75c, are..... 37½c

Moire Ribbons, all shades, were 38c, are..... 35c

Paisley Ribbons, all shades, were 15c, are..... 9c

Just a month this great sale has lasted, during which time you have had some of the best bargains in Drygoods, Clothing, etc. ever given in this city. During the present month many lines will be still further reduced, as all must be sold.

KINGSMILL'S

BLOOD FLOWS IN FRANCE

A Serious Clash Between Gendarmes and Strikers.

Shots Were Fired and Two of Latter Will Die.

Paris, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from St. Etienne announces that a serious conflict occurred yesterday evening between gendarmes and strikers at the coal field of Terre Noire, the strikers overturning a number of coal wagons, and the gendarmes wounding a striker with a revolver. Two gendarmes who arrived on the scene were attacked by strikers, who stoned them. One of the gendarmes was killed, and another was wounded. The wounded gendarme's comrade thereupon fired his revolver, and the bullet hit a striker, killed a second man behind him and wounded a third. The strikers then assailed the gendarmery depot and smashed the windows. Four other gendarmes were wounded before the strikers were repulsed. The advice from various coal fields show that the strike is extending.

Another of the Terre Noire strikers died of his wounds today. The strikers yesterday evening, broke in the doors of the gendarmery depot, and only retreated when the gendarmes fired their rifles in the air, as a warning. Troops have been dispatched to the scene of the riot.

At a meeting of the non-union committee of the so-called "yellows" held in Paris today, it was decided to offer vigorous resistance to attempts at intimidation by the strikers. The committee gave orders for the purchase of 600 revolvers and 45,000 cartridges.

Sir Henry Strong's Retirement.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—The general impression is that Sir Henry Strong will retire from the supreme court after the 20th inst., upon which date he will probably deliver judgment upon appeals which have been heard. Sir Henri Elzear Taschereau will succeed him as chief justice, but it is not known who will be appointed to the vacancy caused by Sir Henry's retirement, although the name of Mr. Justice Armour has been mentioned.

Unimpeachable.

If you were to see the unequalled volume of unimpeachable testimony in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, you would upbraid yourself for so long delaying to take this effective alternative and tonic medicine for that blood disease from which you are suffering.

It eradicates scrofula and all other humors, and cures all their inward and outward effects.

During the past five months 2,000 marine firemen on the Atlantic Coast have joined the Marine Firemen's Union.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS.

CHILD SOFTENERS THE GUMS ALWAYS IN PAIN. CURBS WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's" Soothing Syrup.

IS THERE anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more painful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

Cattle Guards Commission.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Messrs. Holt and Robertson, the cattle guard commissioners, reached Ottawa today, after an extended tour through Western Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories and the Western States. They have inspected numerous cattle guards, most of which are in the experimental stage. Railway men seem to be unable to agree upon a standard device, but a variety of types are in use. It is likely that the commissioners will conduct a test of some of the most promising cattle guards, either here or at Montreal. It will be some time yet before they will be ready to submit their report to the minister.

Torquay, England, possesses a municipal rabbit warren, where over 15,000 rabbits have been trapped during the past year and sent for sale in the Northern and Midland markets.

Cheap colonist rates to Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. Write or call for pamphlet. Agents—J. D. Armstrong, T. P. A., 32 Campus Martius, Detroit, Mich. 13-a-zxy

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