# Tondon Adbertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

aging Director John Cameron

London, Thursday, Jan. 4.

#### A Serious Problem.

A good deal of money must be spent in street improvements in this city. The cedar block pavements will be replaced from time to time, and there is an increasing demand for permanent roadways. The old-fashioned mud and gravel road will have to go the way of the wooden sidewalk, sooner or later. A great deal of macadamizing has been cone in the city in the past few years, but it has not given entire satisfaction. Asphalt is the best pavement we have, but it is very expensive, and the problem of keeping it watered in summer, to lay the dust, without impairing the top dressing, has presented some difficulties. Brick has not been tried here Yet. but it has the defect of being Altogether it is a serious question, when the expenditure of a large sum is involved. Here is Hamilton's experience, as related by the

'This city has gone through many experiments in road-making. In the old days, the custom was to pile soft, broken stone on the middle of the road, to be ground into dust by the wagon wheels and carted away in the form of mud to some dump. Then came the cedar block movement, which had a run of popularity and left our streets in a condition upon which primitive in a condition upon which primitive cordured would be an improvement. We have tried asphalt, and found it too expensive for general application, besides having the fault of requiring much repairing. Meanwhile Mr. Littlehales, the former manager of the Hamilton Gas Company, had been ex-perimenting with a combination of broken limestone and gas tar, laid on a foundation of flat stones and thoroughly rolled. This makes a road that wears well, is easily repaired, and does not cost too much in the beginning. The tar assists the binding of the metal, and it excludes the water.

"The present programme is to borrow enough money to put gas tar pave-ments in place of the worn out cedar blocks, and to similarly improve the other roadways in the city. By spending a lot of money in one year, we shall have good roads for immediate use in every part of the city, and the saving on future board of works' appropriations will suffice to pay the interest and sinking fund of the loan, thus avoiding any increase in the rate of taxation."

#### The Chicago Drainage Canal.

The Chicago drainage canal has been opened and the waters of Lake Michigan now flow to meet the Mississippl, collecting the sewage of Chicago en route. The sewage of the city has hitherto emptied into Lake Michigan, and has frequently contaminated the city's water supply, which is drawn from the lake, the intake being about three miles from the shore. It was to remedy this by turning the sewage back into the Mississippi basin, that Chicago, with heroic enterprise, undertook the drainage canal scheme, at a cost of \$32,000,000.

The drainage channel extends from Robie street, in Chicago, where is connects with the south branch of the Chicago River, some 35 miles to a point near Joliet, where it runs into the Illinois River, flowing down through the state into the Mississippi. It thus cuts through the height of land dividing the lake from the Mississippi basin, which is, however, very low, and turns the lake into the river watershed. The channel will be deep enough to float vessels drawing 22 feet of water, and will be wide enough to enable such vessels to pass each other. But whether it is to form a great navigable channel, enabling vessels to pass from the lakes to the Mississippi River and gulf, is a question yet to be settled, and one chiefly dependent upon the willingness of Congress to deepen the channel of the Illinois River.

When the work was projected there was much alarm lest the channel would permanently lower the level of the great lakes, and thus inflict immense damage on the shipping, harbor and wharf interests. United States engineers investigated the matter and reported that the canal would not have the effect which was apprehended. The city of St. Louis also entered a vigorous protest against Chicago sewage emptying into the Mississippi above the point where the St. Louis waterworks tap the river. The protest has been unavailing. It is pointed out by expents that St. Louis has nothing to fear, as the water will be purified long before it travels that distance.

Middlesex will stand for Ross as Ross has always stood for Middlesex.

The Boers and their laager are not easily parted, and the Toronto company are to be congratulated on achieving the feat at Sunnyside.

The Americans have Aguinaldo's wife to custody, but while her husband is et large they cannot convince themsolves that she is the better half.

In voting to reduce the number of aldermen to ten or twelve for next year, some of this year's aldermen will show admirable self-sacrifice. They must realize that they will have no

show under the new system.

Hamilton and Ottawa are making much ado over their so-called electrical energy, but this city's main reliance is in the energy of its manufacturers, business men and mechanics. This energy has never failed in the

Nine times out of ten the popular metinet is right, and it may prove to be so in the election of E. A. Macdonald as mayor of Toronto. If he is as independent and persevering in office as he was out of M. he may teach civic | service

monopolies a lesson. Mr. Macdonald II THE LOOM

Only cities of 15,000 population or less have power in themselves to abolish the ward system, so that London must appeal to the Legislature for permission. We have little doubt it will be granted, but not without opposition. The City Council should make its petition emphatic, and support it strongly.

The people of Toronto voted to abolish the salaries of mayor and aldermen. We are not so sure about the advisability of aldermanic salaries, but it is certainly too much to ask the mayor to serve for nothing. The office makes a large demand on one's time, and the incidental expenses are considerable. Only a man of wealth and leisure could afford it without salary, but capable administrators are not always found in that class.

In Sarnia, on Monday, the first municipal election under the new system of abolished wards resulted in the election of F. W. Kittermaster, David Milne Maxwell, Dr. Logie, Dr. Merrison and W. J. Proctor for aldermen. These are all leading citizens. Stratford has also done away with the ward system and elected its aldermen by general vote this year for the first time. The Beacon says that the new system has provided the city with an excellent council for 1900. "There is no question," says the Beacon, "but that the selection under this method is more rigid than heretofore and tends to ensure men of better average calibre than formerly."

The following from the St. Thomas Journal describes the situation ex-

"Liberals of Elgin will be much interested in the coming bye-election for the Legislature in the adjoining constituency of East Middlesex, Dr. Mc-William, who made such an excellent fight at the general election, having been again chosen standard-bearer of the Liberals. His public utterances stamp him as a man above the average candidate, and withal one who, while a good Liberal, is not a narrowminded partisan. The winning of this seat from the Conservatives at the present juncture would strengthen the Government, although its remaining Conservative would not be a cause of weakness. As Mr. Ross, the new Premier, is a native of West Middlesex, which he represents, the east ricing would honor itself as well as him by returning a supporter.

### What Others Say.

Always With Us. [Buffalo News.] Concerning the invasion of Canada, there will still be the regulation incursion of defaulting cashiers.

A Vanishing Illusion. [Toronto Globe.] The notion that the South African war was a design of Providence to get certain politicians in this country back into office is rapidly disappear-

## Interesting to Southerners.

[Memphis Scientist.] The to-hell-with-England folk in the south will please observe that cotton takes a down-shoot upon every report of British reverses in South Africa.

#### The Man for the Occasion.

[Toronto Telegram.] The slab-sided round-shouldered rustler who can shoot is infinitely more useful to Britain than the trained cavalryman who knows how to ride into the front end of a bullet according to all the laws of military good

#### Pingree's Temptation.

[Gov. Pingree of Michigan.] I recall distinctly that time when, while mayor of Detroit, I was called to New York city and offered \$75,000 if I would sign a gas ordinance or franchise. On that occasion I was graciously informed that I could veto the franchise five or six more times; they could pass it through the council as many times as were necessary-and then I could either be out of town and let it become law without my signature, or I could say I was tired of vetoing it, and sign it. On another occasion a number of Detroit stock-holders in a street railway corporation made up a fund of \$75,000 \$50,000 for me, and \$25,000 for my private secretary—to induce me to sign a street railway franchise for high fares, which I had vetoed about a dozen times.

### Light and Shade.

"What large shoes Miss Wabash "Doesn't she? Somebody said she walked around all day last Christmas without discovering there was a Christmas orange in the toe of her

Growells (angrily)-You know that a fool can ask questions that a wise man can't answer, don't you?

Howells—I've heard so, but I never knew it until now.

"Oh yes, he hates all women." "I wonder which particular woman he began with?"

Penelope-He says that I am an angel—an ethereal spirit—a heavenly benediction—and—er—I think I shall Genevieve—Oh, Penelope! what shame to wake him up!

"Yes," she said, "my husband and I used to have our little differences be fore he became bald-headed." "Well, do you think baldness has improved his temper?"

'Oh, I don't know as it's that, but since he combs with a towel of course he doesn't find any long hairs in his

Prospective bride—I know it's foolish, doctor, but to gratify a natural curiosity, let me see the form of service you intend to use in marrying The Rev. Dr. Fourthly—It will not be necessary, my dear lady, I never use the word "obey" in the marriage

A New Book From the Pen of Arthur Stringer.

Charming Studies of Child Life by the Talented Young Canadian Author.

"The Loom of Destiny," by Arthur J. Stringer; Small, Maynard & Co.,

The readiness with which Mr. Stringer has obtained recognition in the crowded field of American letters is gratifying to Canadians, and particularly to Londoners. who are proud to claim him as a London boy. Of course, Mr. Stringer gravitated almost inevitalbly toward New York. It seems necessary that a literary production, to be accepted on this side of the Atlantic, without suspicion, must bear the stamp of the New York clearing house. Through the magazines the young author can most easily find his public. They furnish the commercial test of his work. A rough and ready sort of test it is, and often faulty, but in the main not unjust. The stories contained in Mr. Stringer's new book appeared first in Ainslee's Magazine. They were received with instant favor. Nothing quite like them had ever been done before. Kipling's stories of children most nearly resemble them. The resemblance is due, however, only to a similarity of method. Neither Mr. Kipling nor Mr. Stringer sought among children for models around which to build up entertaining stories. Their stories are not even intended to be pic-tures of child life. They are psychological studies of the factors which mould and develop or perhaps cruelly distort and wither the human soul in the plastic stage of early childhood. Kipling thought he could perceive most clearly the elemental man in very young children, white or black, in the raw, brown naked humanity of India, in the primitive simplicity of the barrackroom code, and beneath the thin veneer of English social life in India. Mr. Stringer, pursuing the same fascinating study, turned his attention to the children of New York, and watched them in their homes, in the parks. and above all, on the streets. His best subjects he found among the children of the poor-the street waifs of New York, who, almost from their birth, are to fight their own battles for existence. Mr. Stringer does not evince the astounding precocity that characterized Kipling's early work, but he has more of tenderness and sympathy and so far as his child stories are concerned, quite as much of insight. There are fourteen short stories in the book. They are all delightfully told and are instinct with the truest human emotion. The character studies are absolutely truthful, and show that the author must have been patient and very humble to be admitted so completely into the innermost confidence of his young friends. If Mr. Stringer had been older he would probably never have written two of the stories: "The Honor of the House of Hummerly," and "The Essentials of Aristocracy." He probably felt something of this when he wrote the following charming &

epilogue to the book:
"But how is it," asked the young artist, as he walked arm in arm across the square with the great man, "how is it you have done so much in one life-The great man looked up at the tall

trees. The smell of spring was very sweet in the air. "It has not been much," he said, "and It is such a simple old story. A great deal of loneliness; a great deal of hard work; a little luck, perhaps; much misery; a little love; a few enemies, and a friend or two! But after all it has not been much. As you grow older, you will find that the work you meant to do is the work you can never do. It is the elusive the fugitive, the intangible idea that you will grope after so blindly and yet so passionately. And yet you will never quite capture it. The spirit of it will steal over you at times, at rare moments, but it will be more of a pain than a pleasure to you. You will feel it within you and the greater you are, the more you will feel it, and though you try and try all

your life long to utter it, you cannot. And you could not do it. No never!" ON THE EMIGRANT SHIP. "If what the captain says is thrue," remarked Bridget, "you may look out for the monsoon." Jeannie, who was on her way across

the ocean to meet her lover, looked interested. "Na doot," she said, with a fine blush. "But what does the captain knaw aboot un?"

# WITH ECZEMA

Baby's Skin Red and Raw. Doctor's Medicine was Painful and Useless. A Stranger Advised CUTICURA. Cured in a Month, with Skin Smooth and Fair.

My little daughter, when six months old. broke out with Eczema. I took her to a doctor and he pronounced it "Moist Eczema," and prescribed for her. She screamed when I put the medicine on her, and I stopped using it. It was indeed very painful. Her skin was all red and raw, and moisture coming from it all the time. A perfect stranger to me advised me to use CUTIOURA remedies. I got CUTI-CURA SOAP and CUTICURA (ointment), and they entirely cured her within a month. She is twenty-three months old to-day, and her skin is like a piece of silk, and fair as a lily. MRS. E. J. KANE, 815 Ohio Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

PIMPLES CURED CUTICURA SOAP I commenced to get pimples and black-heads when I was fifteen years old. My face was covered. I spent about ten dollars for soaps, medicine, etc., but they never did me any good. I used CUTICURA BOAP for two weeks, the pimples and blackheads began to disappear, and it only took three cakes of CUTICURA SOAP to cure my face of those homely pimples. JOSEPH B. CLAMER, Sept. 21, '98. 827 Court St., Elizabeth, N. J.

My face was covered with a pimply, ruptured, and itoling skin. After using Curr-cura Soap for six weeks, all the pimples went away, my skin getting as soft as velvet. H. CROME, 223 Melrose St., Chicago, III.

Sept. 21, 1898. Itching humors, torturing, disfiguring eczemes, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp diseases, with dry, thin, and falling hair, instantily relieved by warm baths with CUZICURA SOAP, gentle anedntings with CUZICURA, purest of emollient skin curse, and mild does of CUZICURA RESOLVERY, greatest of blood partiers and humor curse, when all class fails.

hroughout the world. POTTER DAVE AND CHEM.

# FIRST FRIDAY, 1900. The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

FIRST FRIDAY,

# FIRST FRIDAY SHOT FOR 1900

To make a good beginning we'll inaugurate the new year with some extraordinary bargains. Take the following SPECIAL LIST, in addition to our Annual Stock-Taking Discount Sale, and you'll admit it's the greatest bargain chance you'll probably get in the next 360 days. Discounts till the 18th January on bright, new, seasonable and staple stock from 10 to 25 per cent.

# Staple Department.

Apron Ginghams 36-inch and 40-inch Apron Ging-

hams, with border and plain, blue and brown and pink checks, per yard, Friday, .....8c and 91/2c White Cotton

Best 36-inch Fine White Cotton, regular 10c, Friday, yard ......8½c Best 36-inch Heavy White Cotton, regular 7½c, Friday, yard ..... 5c

Wrapperettes

patterns, in garnet, brown and green scrolls, Friday, yard ..... 8c

#### Ginghams

Choice Amoskeag Apron and Dress Ginghams, 27 inches wide, brown, green, red checks only, regular 10c, Friday, yard ..... 6½c

#### Shirtings

Standard Cotton Shirtings, 17 pieces best quality, brown and blue checks, best patterns, regu-lar, 12½c, Friday, yard ...... 10c

#### Tucked Lawn

Apron Lawns, 3 rows tucks and fancy open work, 30 and 36 inches wide, regular 121/2c and 15c, Friday, yard .....

Laces and Veilings 20 pieces Cotton Laces in white and cream, 3 to 6 inches wide, regular 7c, 10c and 121/2c per yard, special for Friday only, per yard 14 pieces Colored Gauze Veilings, with chenille spot, regular 10c and 15c, special, Friday only, per yard ..... dozen only, Ladies' Hemstlitched Handkerchiefs, with fancy lacetrimmed corners, special, Friday, each ..... 12 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, worth 5c each, special, Friday, 3 for .....

#### **Embroideries**

10c |

10 pieces New Swiss and Cambric Embroideries, all good value, at 8c and 10c, special Friday, per Embroideries and Insertions, worth 10c and 121/2c per yard, bric Embrolderies, all new pat-terns, worth from 5c to 45c per of 41/2-yard lengths, spe-

## Men's Furnishing Dept.

Dozen Men's Heavy Fleecelined Underwear; pure wool fleecing; regular price \$1 80 the suit; Friday only, each ......... 63c 25 Only Boys' Fine Union Underwear, shirts only; sizes 3, 4 and 6; regular price 40c to 55c; Friday

Friday bargain, each ......... 39c Dozen Samples Men's Fine Ringwood Gloves; regular price 35c to 50c; Friday bargain ...... 230

### Extraordinary Offer Of Ladies' New York

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Jackets.

The Top Notch of Style Fourteen only, in Black, New Blue, Fawn, Blue and Brown; sizes 34 to 36; all silk lined, and ranging in price from \$15 to \$35 each. This lot has been grouped for quick-sell-ing at

#### \$10 Each

This is an offer you cannot afford to ignore, and first come gets first choice. We're for business at 8 o'clock

sharp.
7 Only Ladies' Jackets,
24 inches long, well made
and trimmed, bound
seams; colors Fawn,
Brown and Black; sizes, 37 32, 34 and 36; prices were \$4 to \$8 each; Friday and until sold .....\$1 98

#### Shoe Department

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57 Pairs only, Women's German Felt Toilet Slippers; black, with 

soles; all sizes, 11 to 2; regular price, 90c to \$1 25; Friday bargain

Men's Overshoes, Maple Leaf Brand; first quality fine Jersey clath uppers pure glim soles. cloth uppers, pure gum soles, London and pointed toes city Arctics and high front styles; sizes 6 to 8 only: regular price \$1 35 and \$1 65; Friday bargain.\$1 17 25 Pairs only Women's Beaver and Fine Felt Overgaiters; all sizes; regular 35c; Friday bargain .... 24c 10 Per Cent off all Men's Rubbers

#### Clothing Department Friday Bargains.

12 Only Boys' All-Wool Tweed Ulsters, heavy tweed linings, long, warm capes; sizes for boys from 6 to 10 years; regular price \$3 50 to \$6 50; Friday, each ....\$1 98 50 Men's Tweed Vests; strong, serviceable working vests; regular 75c and 90c; Friday, each ..... 50c 20 Only Boys' 3-Piece Suits, heavy tweed, strong Italian linings, dark check patterns; sizes 29 to tweed. 32; good value at regular price, \$3 50 and \$4; Friday, your choice, each ......\$2 75 15 Only Men's Melton and Tweed

sorted; sizes 34, 35, 36, 37 and 39; regular price \$7 50 to \$10; Friday .....\$3 88

Dress Overcoats: broken lot, as-

# Flannelettes---Extra.

5 pieces best 34-Inch Dark Flannel-

# Dress Goods-Extra

Navy and Black Serge, 75c, for 50c.

54-inch Black and Navy Serge, firm coating, finish, an extra good bargain, worth 75c yard, Friday only, yard ...... 50c

#### Colored and Black Dress Goods, 75c, for 50c

7 pieces Colored Dress Goods, in Pirle Finish Serges and Whipcords, in shades of green, gray, brown, blue, electric and black, 75c, Friday, for, yard ......50o

#### Satin Ladies' Cloth Dress Goods

Extra Fine Ladies' Cloth, satinfinish, colors of green, electric, navy, purple, myrtle, brown, 46 inches wide, regular \$1 25, Friday,

### Plaid Dress Goods

17 pieces 44-inch Plaid Dress Goods, new up-to-date stuff, always sold at 50c to 60c yard, Friday and un-purchased here over \$1 per yard. Skirts made for 50c on goods pur-chased here less than \$1 per yard. Made by first-class dressmakers.

#### Small Wares

100 Boxes Buttermilk and Glycerine Soap; our special; Friday, worth 19c a package; Friday, special, 2 packages for ...... 25c Fancy Chain Muff Guards; special, 35c; novelties in Bon Bons, Fancy Boxes and Trays; Friday ..... 15c Only Handsome Bohemian Vases; regular \$1 75 and \$2; Fri-somely decorated, worth \$3 75; Friday .....\$2 35

# Friday Bargains in the Basement.

50 dozen Printed Cups and Saucers, in brown, peacock blue and pink, 75c dozen......10 per cent off 20 dozen Dinner Plates to match, ers, \$1 dozen.......10 per cent off Our Japanese Goods at ¼ off are moving quickly, and anyone wenting genuine imported goods should seize this opportunity. only, Rockingham Tea-Pots,

mato Sauce. 50 Imperial Blend Black and Mixed 1b. of Cowan's 25c Soluble Cocoa 

# Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210<sup>1</sup>, 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

# **FACTS ABOUT**

Why the Red Banana Has Disappeared -Other Modern Phases of the Trade.

[New York Sun.] Red bananas are so scarce nowadays as to be practically a rarity; the prevailing banana is yellow. Twenty years and more ago the red was the prevailing bananar and the yellow is the rare one. The change from red to yellow is due to commercial reasons; the yellow banana is more profitable. The yellow banana requires less care and time in the cultivation, and so costs less in that stage. It sticks to the stem better than the red banana, and so stands handling better. There are one-third more yellow bananas to the bunch than red. With all these

he red banana out. With this great scarcity red bananas now bring fancy prices; it may be ten times as much as yellow bananas. With

marked advantages in its favor the

that if more were raised the price pany which banana importers have would go down again, and there be no profit in raising them for the general demand, in competition with the more economically produced, more prolific and better shipping yellow bananas. The red banana appears to be now in its scarcity like some other kinds of comparatively rare fruits, or, say, like game, Some peo-ple prefer the flavor of the red banana, some prefer that of the yellow; it is probable that the great majority would have no choice; and the far lower price at which the yellow ana can be offered to the individual consumer settles the question.

Bananas were never before so cheap as they have been in very recent years. Formery a luxury that was rather costly than otherwise, the banana is now a cheap luxury; very good bananas can now be bought commonly in the streets in the season at a cent a piece or ten cents a dozen, such as formerly cost two or three times as much. Formerly bananas were brought advantages in its favor the to this country in salling vessels, in banana has practically driven slick, fast schooners which, with any banana out. quick trips; with adverse weather, if long continued, the cargoes rotted. Now bananas are brought by steam, in yellow bananas at \$1 or \$1 50 a bunch red would be worth from \$6 to \$11, and there would be fewer in a bunch. Red bananas sell nowadays in the fruit stores as high as twenty cents each. The comparatively few bunches they are not likely to be; commonly they land cargoes here in a specified time, and in the best and most suitimported are taken by dealers in fine able condition for handling and marting and with each. The comparatively few bunches time, and in the best and most suitimported are taken by dealers in fine able condition for handling and marand fancy fruits as novelties, the rarity, in large measure, determing the price. It might be asked why, with price. It might be asked why, with red bananas at such prices, more are great bulk of the banana trade in this bronchitis, etc.

High as twenty can be and cargoes here in a specified in the specified in the best and most suitpain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing the affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

not cultivated; to which the answer is country is now controlled by a com-

or anized. The banans eaten in this country come from Costa Rica, British and Spanish Honduras, Colombia, Jamaica and Cuba; that is, from countries around the Caribbean Sea. The bulk of the fruit from the Gulf countries goes to New Orleans for distribution, that from the other countries coming to Atlantic ports. For many years bananas have had a more or less wide distribution from the ports of receipt; but they were never before so widely distributed, nor sold so cheaply at in-terior points, as now. Bananas are now sold, not as rarities, but more or less commonly in all parts of the country; practically everywhere; the eastern part of the country being supplied from Atlantic ports, and the Mississippi Valley and the western half from New Orleans. Costa Rica bananas are now shipped from New Orleans over pretty much all the western country

"Never quit certainty for hope." Never take a medicine of doubtful value instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla

to the Pacific coast.

which is sure to do you good. Bavaria, with a population of 5,-818,500 spends \$84,000,000 a year on beer. Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the