

# The Free Press, LONDON, ONT.

Wednesday, August 31, 1893

## RUSSIA'S WORD AND WORKS.

That the Czar should be given credit for perfect candor and exalted feelings of humanity, in issuing his note of peace, is, of course, a point of etiquette amongst those who stand high in accountability for their public words. Yet all who study affairs and can express cynical views without peril to themselves or the nations, cannot fail to perceive that the pacific utterance in question was well calculated to lend additional eclat to its occasion, namely, the unveiling of a monument to the Emperor Alexander II., and which may have been its chief raison d'être. It was in every way befitting a commemoration of the good qualities of that Czar, who was put to death for his clemency to the poor. In liberating serfs, in pardoning the state criminals dragging out a wretched life in Siberia, in relaxing the rigor of the military regime, and in other humane ways, Alexander secured an undying name for goodness of heart. Yet he was assassinated. It was said the Nihilists were concerned in it. But it is notable that since his reign Nihilism is not so active as before, for the reason that it has less cause for existence. The other story is that the Czar was murdered by the nobles whose estates suffered in proportion as the toilers were freed from the knout, and enabled to exact wages for their labor. Be that as it may, the unveiling of the monument of such a humane ruler was a fitting occasion for expressions looking to peace and good will over the world. But how do these expressions accord with the policy of Russia that has been in course of execution during the past few years. It has been a policy of territorial aggression right along. New ground has been absorbed in huge slices until Russian dominance in Asia has become a Spectre of alarming proportions. Twenty-five years ago her furthest frontier was at the Caspian Sea. It is now a menace to India. In 1900 the whistle of her locomotives will be heard in Port Arthur, and in two more years it will be heard in Pekin. It has been a policy of insidious advance, step by step, but firmly and securely forward. While other nations are occupied temporarily with their eyes diverted to other things, Russia has been seen to make a bound forward, to stop, look back and smile, then proceed to make the new ground a secure base for the next opportunity to strike out. It is in this way that at last her "sphere of influence" in China has come to be nearly all Manchuria, with its twenty millions of people of Tartar traditions. Until a few days ago the Russian Minister at Pekin, M. Pavloff, was stalking about the ruling quarters of the Chinese capital with the words and mien of a master. And why not? Already Russian drill sergeants are "licking into shape" the soldiers of this Chinese Province, while in the city of Kirin, which is the seat of the greatest native arsenal, forty Russian officers have their headquarters. M. Pavloff, having done his work at Pekin, has been transferred to Corea, which has been already the scene of interesting political dramas in which Russia has played a leading role. It will go hard if something is not soon contrived and exploded in the Korean Peninsula that will reveal the fine hand of this energetic promoter in fresh aggression that will offset the fair words given forth at Moscow. It is the fine work of Russia's agents that is calculated to sow distrust of the Czar's pacific overtures, suggesting that his majesty's mild palaver is least acceptable among his own most devoted and most honored subjects.

## OATFIELD THOUGHTS.

The Minister of Education has gone on a holiday to rest, as the Globe remarks, "from the heavy duties of the session."

What weighs upon the Hon. G. W. Ross, more than anything else, probably, is the consciousness of the profound mistake that he made in agreeing to erect the Western Normal School on Mr. Mackenzie's oat field, on the outskirts of London South.

In so doing Mr. Ross has pleased no one except the few party friends in this city who were the last to wait upon him, and who formed a little interested clique.

The great majority of the party friends of Mr. Ross who first had the subject under advisement are certainly not satisfied with the choice, though they may not speak out openly to make trouble in the ranks.

The oat field in question is really the last place Mr. Ross himself would have chosen if he had been left alone. When it was first suggested to him, he was very emphatic against it. But being wearied out with the strained political situation at Toronto, and having more serious concerns engaging his attention, he seems to have waived his own expressed determination, and to have accepted the oat field just as an afflicted person would agree to anything to relieve himself of worry.

Now that it has been done, however, Mr. Ross can hardly reflect upon the matter with any satisfaction. He cannot but feel and realize fully that a wrong decision has been made, and yet matters have gone so far that they could not well be recalled by any but the boldest hand, and one better fortified in political power than that of the Minister of Education.

The local clique here who forced Mr. Ross when he was in a very tight

place would not permit him to retrace the false steps even if he would. And so the oat field will probably be the scene of a costly monument of Governmental weakness.

Mr. Ross, in his holiday rest, is not to be envied the natural reflections which must arise over the ridiculous oat field transaction.

## INSPECTION OF WIRING.

Winnipeg Aldermen are much exercised over the subject of electric wiring. It has leaked out in that city that much of the wiring done in business houses, places of amusement and dwellings, is of a kind to bring danger along with the convenience of lighting. A special committee has been appointed to look into the subject and the report submitted to the Council says:—

"They had visited several buildings which had been endangered by improper wiring. The board of underwriters had been interviewed as to their paying a part of the expense of maintaining a wiring inspector, and the answer received had been that they had no funds for such a purpose. The sub-committee had agreed that an inspector should be appointed and set to work. He was not in favor of paying such inspectors fees, as this would make the Council partly responsible for the wiring."

It was decided to appoint an electrical wiring inspector at a salary of \$50 a month.

How does the case stand in this city? We have a number of good electricians, many of them expert in the business. But there is a suspicion abroad that in many cases wiring, like plumbing, is done "on the cheap," resulting in careless and imperfect workmanship.

While the great electrical storm of last Tuesday was in progress, a house where many people were assembled was struck by the fluid, and some injury done. This is likely to happen anywhere, as when we hear of telephones being "burnt out," or a circuit being destroyed, without any danger resulting. In the case alluded to, however, one of the company present, who seemed to have a practical knowledge of electrical engineering, said: "I have noticed that the wiring in this building is not as it should be. It isn't quite safe." Asked to state in what particular it was unsafe, he said a good deal of the wire was not "wound." In other words, it was naked, not insulated. The remark was thought by those who heard it very suggestive. And it would be well if some public action were to be taken toward securing proper work in all cases of the kind.

Should not electrical wiring be done under inspection?

"Six-foot-two" has a grievance against the shade trees, some of which are untrimmed and hang their boughs so low that his hat is knocked off his head. But there are awnings just as bad.

Towns on the River St. Lawrence and Muskoka may see prospective millions on account of the increasing American travel in those directions. The money would be forthcoming promptly were it not for the abolition of "resort comforts," to which such tourists are accustomed. Prohibition is fatal to the summer resort.

It is now regarded as a mercy of divine providence that the Spanish Government ordered Admiral Cervera to leave Santiago harbor with his fleet when he did. If his ships had not been destroyed by Sampson's fleet, the city would not have surrendered to Shafter's army. The United States soldiers, already wasted by exposure, starvation and disease, would have remained to die not by Spanish bullets, but by the effects of climate and neglect. While the men did their duty nobly there was a criminal negligence in attending to their wants in the field. Food and hospital supplies were sent forward by the shipload, but for lack of organization remained on ship-board, and did not reach the famished and wounded men. There was also great mismanagement in the selection of places for making camps. The chief necessity for such localities is good water, dry soil and a chance for good air. Whosoever had the choosing of most of the camping places incurred a fearful responsibility. Almost all were necessarily plague spots so soon as thousands of men were assembled there. But the worst failure of all was in the quartermasters' and commissaries' departments, and above all, in the failure to secure medical supplies when needed. It is in these things that the life and efficiency of any army must consist.

Beer is apparently the German's first thought whenever anything happens. No sooner was it known that Bismarck was dead than the students of the Berlin University sent out a summons to a beer feast of mourning in his honor. The "Trauer congress" was held in the hall of a large brewery, decorated with the banners and colors of the student corps. The rector and many of the professors of the university were present, while the galleries were filled with ladies. The proceedings began with the playing of a funeral march and the singing of the choral "What God hath done is well done," followed by "Gaudemus Bismarck" and an address on Bismarck. The presiding student then gave the word for the "Trauer salamander," after which there were more songs.

Experiments with sugar rations for soldiers were tried during the last German manoeuvres. Ten men were subjected to the sugar diet, while another ten received exactly the same rations as the rest of the army. The men chosen for the special diet were weak corporally. According to the official report, the weight of the sugar men increased during the manoeuvres

more than that of the men on the ordinary ration. It was proved that during long marches the feelings of hunger could be kept down for a longer time by the use of sugar, that the sugar people suffered less from thirst than the others, and that a few pieces of sugar sufficed to still thirst for a considerable time. It was also observed that symptoms of exhaustion or of sunstroke were quickly overcome by a small ration of sugar. The authorities now recommend that sugar be considered a regular article of soldiers' food, and that, above all, soldiers on the march should have a supply of it.

British statesmen have been careful to make all complaints and deliver all ultimatums concerning neglect of treaties by the Chinese Government directly to that government, although fully aware of the fact that Russia is really responsible. Great Britain will soon proceed to collect damages of China for violation of agreements, and Russia will be obliged to observe neutrality.

Russia's women criminals are for the most part peasants who have murdered their husbands. The prevalence of the crime is believed to be due to the custom of marrying off girls long before the age of puberty. To this is also ascribed the excessive number of deaths among very young children, the mortality under 1 year of age in Russia being 27 per cent, whereas the European average is 18 per cent.

Scotch thrift is commemorated in the caps worn by the presiding officer at the graduation exercises of the universities of Edinburgh and of St. Andrews. At the former the cap was made out of the seat of an old pair of breeks that once belonged to George Buchanan, while the latter makes use of a cast-off pair of John Knox's. Prof. Chambers, of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, is authority for the statement.

The St. John Sun, reverting to its exposure of the bogus character of the "British preference," so-called, in our tariff, says:—

"One error appeared in the return of purchases from the United States. The imports for consumption from that country amounted to \$78,265,000, instead of \$86,587,000, the latter being the value of the total imports from the United States. The imports from the previous year is therefore \$17,000,000."

"It was observed that the Canadian free list was more favorable to the United States than to Great Britain under the Foster tariff. Of the year's imports for consumption from Great Britain \$22,458,000 were dutiable and \$9,939,000 free. The free goods were 30 per cent. of the whole. Of the goods entered from the United States \$2,674,000 were dutiable and \$49,589,000 were free. The free goods were 54 per cent. of the whole. In 1897 the exports of free goods from the United States imported from the United States were three-quarters of a million dollars. In 1898 it was over three millions."

## Rural Dean Mackenzie on Prohibition.

At Grace Church, Brantford, on Sunday, Rev. Rural Dean Mackenzie preached from the text, "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." In closing an admirable sermon, Rev. Mr. Mackenzie said:—

These thoughts have come into my mind in connection with prohibition. A prohibitory law with respect to liquor may bring a brood of worse evils upon us, lying, fraud, slander, perjury, and encouraging the use of more deadly intoxicants. Then I cannot dismiss from my mind that it is a resort to means other than the Gospel. It is a retrograde step from the Gospel to the law, and hence must fail disastrously. It is turning our back upon Christ's teaching, and seeking for a power other than He gives us. It seems like saying to Christ, "We have tried your teaching, to overcome this evil with good, and it has failed. We must now fall back upon the law, 'thou shalt neither make nor use.' If we have in Christ a power to overcome, to fall back upon force and law to combat a moral evil we stand self-confessed as losing faith in the Gospel.

Temperance workers have hitherto depended largely upon Christian principles, preaching and lecturing upon the evils of intemperance; they have appealed to man's free will, and they have accomplished wonderful results; they have changed the drinking customs of large classes of our people; this is admitted on all sides. Having stated my own convictions, I am bound to add a style of life.

That no man with an awakened conscience and a brotherly heart can be unconcerned with respect to the abuses and evils connected with the liquor traffic.

Temperance workers may be mistaken in seeking a prohibitory law. That they are intensely in earnest, that their sole object is to help and deliver their enslaved brethren, no unprejudiced mind can doubt. Every man who feels called upon to record his vote against that measure, should solemnly pledge himself to abstain from the use of liquor, and to seek a change in existing law, to do all in his power, by precept and by example, at home and abroad, to help his weaker brother, to shield the young from the evils of intemperance.

## Fogs and Collisions.

There is no use dodging the importance of providing better security for life and property at sea in fogs. Half speed is considered more dangerous to the speedy ship than her maximum speed, consequently the navigator cannot resist the temptation of letting her go and taking chances even if it is contrary to law.

This is what is done in nine cases out of ten, and if the question of full or half speed in a fog was put to vote by transatlantic passengers themselves on board a fast ship, it is safe to say it would almost be unanimous for high speed. This being the case, where is the man to invent a style of dress that can be heard above wind and wave sufficiently far off by an approaching vessel in time to avoid collision?

We are told that a distance of a dozen miles by electric wave without wires. If this is so it would seem to be possible to invent a style of dress that will carry electric sound waves so that vessels might be made aware of each other's presence and approximate position in time to avoid possible collision, even if they were going at a high rate of speed. There is no more important matter connected with navigation than this. Who is the man to invent the device and thereby insure to himself a fortune, as well as the gratitude of the ocean traveler of the world.—N. Y. Marine Journal.

## REV. J. C. FARTHING ON PROHIBITION.

Does Not Believe Wine is Forbidden by the Scriptures.

Preaching in new St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, on the subject of prohibition on Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Farthing said:—"In the abhorrence of drunkenness we are all agreed. Drunkenness is a terrible sin and I would not attempt to brighten its dark and repulsive nature. It is a hideous and unsightly sin which degrades a man. The object of the Christian must always be to save the drunkard. If we pass a law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors, there must be a penalty attached to the violation of the law. To make it a crime for a man to buy or sell a glass of intoxicants is a very extreme position. When we churchmen are told a thing is a crime we ask 'what saith the scriptures?' In the Old Testament all know wine is not prohibited. The only man deemed worthy of being saved with his family from the flood is known to have been drunk. 'Wine was to make glad the heart of man,' it was so given and so used. Our Lord Jesus distinctly lays down the principle that which enters within a man does not defile him. He Himself was called a 'wine bibber,' and His first miracle was to make wine. It is idle so say that 'vinos' does not mean the fermented juice of the grape. I can never state my vote, therefore, to declare the use of intoxicants a crime, because I believe with all my heart that the Lord Jesus drank the fermented juice of the grape and made and gave it to others to drink, and I do not think that my Divine Saviour would, or could do a wrong. Not to use self-control with wine is wrong, as it is with everything else. But I am persuaded that any law, which makes that a crime, which the enlightened conscience of the vast majority of Christians does not believe to be a crime, could never be effectively enforced. Secret distilling and brewing, and secret drinking would tend to make men deceitful, and law broken frequently, and perhaps with impunity. I would soon give any law, which attempts for all law. You can never persuade men that drinking in moderation is a crime as stealing is a crime."

What was proposed then? He would urge more state control. The Cohanburg system had been found practicable elsewhere, but the great temptation lay in the cursed trading system in vogue. He appealed to all to give up wine for "the weak brother's sake, for whom Christ died," and urged them not to put a stumbling block in another's way, but to set their faces like a flint against the ancient trading customs of the day. "I have a right to ask you to use your liberty and give it up. I have no right to forcibly take your liberty from you."

## MORE RATE CUTTING.

Abolition of Differentials Certain and That Very Soon.

Buffalo, Aug. 30.—Mr. Geo. H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the N. Y. C. Railway, was in Buffalo today. In an interview he declared that every road entering Buffalo, with the exception of those included in the Vanderbilt system, were cutting rates right and left, and had been doing so for a year. Asked as to whether passenger differentials would be abolished in joint traffic territory, Mr. Daniels said:—"Passenger differentials will be abolished. I can give you my opinion on this subject, but I think my views are entertained and held by several more influential general passenger agents. The inequality of differentials at the present day has left no doubt in our minds that the so-called 'strong' lines deserve protection as well as the 'weak' ones. Competition for passenger traffic has assumed a bitter state in late years, and the service of the different lines has been improved until now it is folly to ask the N. Y. Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Central to grant any concessions to their competitors. The strength of our position on this matter has been brought to bear on the proper authorities, and differentials are surely to be abolished within the near future. A common rate, common time rule will be adopted in its stead."

## THE GUN AND THE BOAT.

An Old Time Accident With New Figures.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 30.—An accident of a serious nature occurred at Cross Lake on Saturday, by which Hamon Scott, a son of a farmer of this township, came near being killed. The young man, about 21 years old, was in a boat with his brother. Stepping on shore he asked his brother to hand him a load of shot and lead with them. On being given the gun the muzzle was towards Hamon, and in some way the trigger caught the clothes of his brother, exploding the gun, the charge taking effect in Hamon's arm, lacerating it badly. He was brought to the village and medical help procured. The young man is doing well so far.

Another accidental discharge was that of a 44-calibre revolver at Deer Lake, which sent a ball through the left hand of William Hornick, of Flinton, and just missed his head.

## NORTH SIMCOE.

Leighton McCarthy Nominated for the Commons by the McCarthyites.

Collingwood, Ont., Aug. 30.—A convention of the McCarthyites or Independents was held in Stayner this afternoon, when Leighton McCarthy, of Barrie, was nominated to be a candidate to contest the riding of North Simcoe in the approaching election, to fill the place in Parliament left vacant by the death of D'Alton McCarthy. There were about 250 delegates present, and the death of the late member was dealt with at some length by the speakers—Col. O'Brien, ex-M. P., Mr. Stubbs, M. P., Mr. J. L. Burton and others—in a tone of regretful sorrow. The gathering was unanimous on all matters connected with bringing out a man to contest the riding in the same line of policy as that enunciated by the late member. The following officers were elected by the delegates to preside over the North

Simcoe Independents for the ensuing year:—John Nettleton, Collingwood, President; J. L. Burton, Barrie, Vice-President; W. L. Meyers, Barrie, Secretary; Chas. Lawrence, Nottawasaga, Treasurer.

Mr. John McKee, of Nottawasaga, in a few well chosen remarks, nominated Leighton McCarthy as a candidate for election. D. McCarthy, Barrie, nominated R. W. O'Brien, and Mr. Field, of Creemore, nominated Archie Currie, ex-M. L. A.

Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Currie retired in favor of Leighton McCarthy, who was declared nominated by the convention without a dissenting voice. When it became known that the nomination was made, a brass band was brought out, and marched up the main street, playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The whole proceedings passed off quietly, and to the satisfaction of the McCarthyites.

## 900 DROWNED.

Spaniards Said to Have Lost Their Lives During the Capture of the Leyte.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 29.—Hong Kong Daily Press is authority for the statement that 900 Spaniards, including 16 priests, lost their lives several weeks ago when the Spanish gunboat Leyte was captured by a vessel belonging to Admiral Dewey's squadron.

The gunboat Leyte undertook to tow three transports loaded with natives, who were afraid of massacre by the insurgents. After the Leyte had towed them down Pampanga River and along the coast, a heavy storm came, making it necessary for the gunboat to cut her tow rope and proceed to Manila for assistance. Before getting there she was captured by the Americans. An American vessel was despatched to find the three transports, but failed to discover any trace of them. The Hong Kong Press reached the conclusion that the vessel foundered with all on board.

## KLONDYKERS' TROUBLES.

Fred. Johnston, of Vancouver, Makes Serious Charges Against Yukon Officials.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 30.—An evening paper declares that Fred. Johnston, brother of C. Gardner Johnston, of Johnston & Burnett, has entered action for damages against the Federal Government. Johnston went into the far north some years ago, and was one of the first to reach Dawson City when the big discovery of gold was made. Johnston wants damages because he alleges that he has "been done out" of three claims through the action of recording officers in Dawson City.

## TORONTO.

Out of the Extraordinary Session—Picked up in the Lake—Methodist Mission.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 30.—The work of making out the cheques for indemnity and mileage allowance for the members of the legislature has just been completed. They amount to \$25,018 this year, although a number of new members went home without drawing the mileage allowance.

The final figures for the past Methodist mission year have been counted up. The report to be presented to the General Conference will show that the quarter-million mark has been closely approached. The year's increase from all sources, including the \$48,000 in ordinary contributions, is between thirteen and fourteen thousand. In round figures the receipts amount to \$23,000, as compared with \$20,000 in 1897.

The steamer Garden City brought to Toronto this afternoon three men she picked up out the lake clinging to the bottom of the cable. They were sighted three miles off the Eastern Gap, and a mile and a half from shore. The men said the yacht had upset several hours before, and that a man named Middleton had started to swim ashore. Whether he reached there is not known as yet.

## SUPPLIES FOR STARVING.

Not Allowed to Land at Havana—Master of a Relief Ship Fined.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Telegraphic advices were received at the State Department to-day to the effect that Miss Clinton Barton, of the National Red Cross, arrived at Havana yesterday on the steamer Clinton No. 2, with supplies for the starving inhabitants of that country, and that the Spanish authorities at Havana refused to allow the supplies to be landed, and imposed a fine of \$500 upon the master of the relief ship because he had no consideration by the authorities here, and steps will be taken to secure the landing of the supplies and a remission of the fine. In the absence of the authorities the fine is not explained. The vessel cleared from Santiago for Havana.

## PLAYING AT SOLDIERS.

A Boy Buried Under Several Feet of Earth—Found Dead in the Morning.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Bernard Owens, aged 8, was accidentally killed yesterday afternoon by playmates. With some other boys he had organized companies representing Americans and Spaniards. They attacked each other in a sham battle. Young Owens fell. Picked up as dead, he was buried in a quickly dug grave under several feet of earth. Subsequently he was forgotten, and this morning when the body was recovered he was really dead.

## WHERE IS FRED. WILSON?

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 30.—No word has as yet been received from Fred, the 13-year-old son of Mr. Geo. Wilson, of Merriton, who disappeared from his home on Wednesday, Aug. 17. He wanted to go bathing, which request was refused by his parents, and his clothing was confiscated. He, however, borrowed an outfit and left and has not been seen since by his anxious parents. He was seen with a Southern gentleman in the evening, and was asking how far it was to Kentucky, and may have wandered in company with the stranger in that direction. Fred is a very intelligent boy, and his absence is causing great anxiety.

## THE MARQUIS ITO.

The Marquis Ito, after a week's stay in Seoul, the Korean capital, during which he had an audience with the King of Corea, creating a good impression, left Yokohama en route for China yesterday.

For Your  
Fair Week  
Visitors.



# Setting Your House In Order....

You have just about one more week to prepare for your Fair Week Visitors. If you want new table linen or new bed clothes, remember that Kingsmill's are now holding the greatest housekeepers' sale ever held in London. If you want a new carpet or new curtains, remember that Kingsmill's have the biggest and best House Furnishing Warehouse in all Canada.

## Twilled Sheetting

1 Fine White Twilled Sheetting—full two yards wide—at 22c a yard is a bargain indeed. See it and judge..... 22c

## Pillow Cotton.

2 This is the plain variety of Pillow Cotton—we call it "Dreamy Pillow Cotton"—full 42 in. wide—only 9c yard..... 9c

## Table Damask.

3 We have a splendid line of fine Irish Table Linen—damask patterns—in satin finish—bleached to a pure white, per yard..... 40c

## Plain White Sheetting.

4 Plain White Sheetting, full 2 yards wide, at 20c a yard is a bargain that you'll find it hard to equal in all London..... 20c

## Unbleached Sheetting.

5 For 17c a yard you can get an extra good quality of unbleached sheetting—full two yards wide—splendid value..... 17c

## White Lace Curtains.

6 At \$1.25 a pair you can have your choice of five different designs in good Nottingham Lace Curtains. We have curtains lower priced than this, too..... \$1.25

## Damask Table Cloths.

7 Dainty, clean white table linen always bespeaks good taste and a good housekeeper. We have fine, white Table Cloth of double-damasked Irish linen at \$1.15..... \$1.15

## Bleached Table Damask.

8 This is perhaps the biggest value in the whole of this big housekeepers' sale. Our 88c Bleached Satin Damask Table Linen has been reduced to 60c a yard—your choice of 3 designs..... 60c

## Thirsty Towels.

9 They're regular old soaks these 10c Towels, though you'd never dream it from their respectable appearance. They're made of good damask—19 in. x 25 in.—red borders—each..... 10c

## All-wool Blankets.

10 All Californian wool—that's what these "Cosy Blankets"—they are made of—they have fast pink borders—size, 50 in. x 60 in.—per pair..... \$2.50

## Irish Linen Table Napkins.

11 They're made of pure Irish linen—these \$1.10 Table Napkins—they are large size—21 in. x 21 in.—damask patterns—satin finish—per dozen..... \$1.10

# Kingsmill's,

Dundas and Carling Streets, London.