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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Managing Editor.

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

London, Saturday, November 16.

What Prevents War.

There has now been time to judge of the effect produced by Lord Salisbury's speech both in England, and, what is of more consequence, in Europe. On the whole it seems to be taken as an augury of peace. There was one rather menacing passage pointing to the possibility of Russian interference with English interests in China. It is not likely, however, that there is any gunpowder in Lord Salisbury's words. Britain can have no object in China but the preservation of her existing trade, and with this Russia is not likely to interfere. Lord Salisbury, it is true, took part with Lord Beaconsfield, who had a Jewish antipathy to Russia as the enemy of his race. In the execution of an anti-Russian policy. The general achievement of the two combined was a treaty of San Stefano, of which not a shred now is left, while Cyprus, which they obtained from the Porte as the price of their services at the time, is now pretty generally acknowledged to be worse than worthless. But a more rational policy towards Russia has of late been coming into favor. It has at last dawned upon the mind of British politicians that they cannot hope ultimately to exclude a mighty and expanding empire from access to an open sea. They are also beginning to perceive that there is no reason why Russia, when she has reached an open sea, should be an enemy rather than what she long was, a friend to England. Supposing that she obtained access to the Mediterranean there is no reason why Britain should have to apprehend her hostility more than that of France, Spain and Italy, whose navies are already there. On the contrary, it might rather be hoped that the threats of a Russian invasion of India, if they have ever been anything but guardroom talk, have probably been merely intended to deter Great Britain from opposing the material object of Russia's ambition, access to an open sea, in other quarters. However, the great safeguard against war at present is not so much the wisdom and moderation of governments or the friendship of nations, as the consciousness of all that, with the new means of destruction, the bloodshed and havoc would be appalling.

Skilled Medical Assistance Imperative.

There has been a good deal of talk concerning the recent prosecution in Toronto of a citizen who neglected a serious case of diphtheria, under which the child died.

The neglect was caused by belief in the semi-religious sect known as "Christian Scientists," whose doctrine is said to be the ignoring altogether of the ailment, holding that the disease is purely imaginary; therefore they dispense entirely with medicines and physicians.

It is a question how far these methods can be tolerated in the public interest, if tolerated at all. For example, supposing the case were smallpox, no matter how strongly an individual might insist that there was no smallpox, its infectious character would soon make itself known in widening circles. What is to be done in such a case? Surely the strong common sense of the community must protect the whole people by insisting on the taking of every needed precaution against the spread of the deadly disease, by isolation and by remedial effort on the part of skilled medical advisers. And if in smallpox, why not in diphtheria and in all kindred maladies?

Ontario Upheld Again.

The Board of Arbitrators appointed to determine the matters in dispute between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, consisting of Chancellor Boyd, for Ontario; Sir N. Cassault, Chief Justice of Quebec, for Quebec, and Judge Benbridge, of the Dominion Exchequer Court, now sitting at Quebec, have just given judgment for Ontario in two of the questions before them, those of the Delaware and Mississauga Indians.

The former was a claim by the Delaware and Six Nations Indians for compensation for land on the Grand River, flooded by the Dunnville dam, in consequence of which a number of them had to remove to the reservation on the Thames, in this county. The latter was a claim by the Mississauga Indians against the old Province of Canada, now represented by Ontario and Quebec, for the sum of \$78,774, alleged to

be due to them for lands taken over by the Government. Our report only says that the decision is in favor of Ontario. Whether the Dominion or the Province of Quebec is liable is not stated. On the common school fund question, being a claim by Quebec against Ontario, that Ontario should contribute \$4,184,773 to the fund to make the total fund six millions, for division between the provinces, judgment is expected to be delivered at the present sitting. The case was argued at Toronto in July last, the argument lasting a week. The counsel engaged were D. Girouard, Q.C., since appointed to the Supreme Court, and Hon. J. S. Hall, Q.C., for Quebec; Aemilius Irving, Q.C., and J. M. Clark, for Ontario; Hogg, Q.C., for the Dominion. The said counsel, with the exception of Mr. Girouard, appear now before the arbitrators at Quebec.

We observe that Mr. Clark, one of the counsel for Ontario, also held the brief for British Columbia in the case before the Supreme Court as to the respective rights of the Dominion and the provinces in the rivers and streams of the country.

By the Way.

We often hear complaints about lack of punctuality, so much so that a new proverb is emerging, "It is the punctual man who loses his time"—i. e., loses his time waiting for those who are unpunctual. We were about to say that unpunctuality is as great a vice as opium-eating, and to fit some adjectives to the time-stealer; but will content ourselves with remarking that the unpunctual person is responsible for many inward and outward observations that had better have been left unstirred. The mistake, in the case of a meeting, big or little, is in waiting for the delinquents, or in rehearsing the preliminary business for their benefit. It is better to allow a few minutes for variation of watches and clocks; but with that allowance, probabilities should be begun as sharply on time as possible. With the proper public sentiment unpunctuality can be made the unfashionable exception to a beneficial rule.

To be good Canadians, the president of the Toronto Young Conservatives told his followers they could be nothing else but Conservatives. Then, over half the people of this country are bad Canadians.

A German healer of large celebrity has been recommending a cold morning bath on somewhat new principles. He thinks the bath might be got over in about a minute—a quick dash all over with a sponge, and with the cold water. Then only a second or two of quick, rough wiping. Then get into your clothing at the earliest instant. Don't wait to dry thoroughly. All the better not to do so. You are to dry naturally, by ten minutes or more of immediate dumb-bell, club or other exercise. It is recommended to wet the head and neck first, which minimizes any undue shock, and makes the remainder of the second of the bath mainly only moderately cold by comparison. But the broad principle is to be dry, dress very quickly, bathe very quickly, and get into your clothes very quickly, with dumb-bell or club exercise immediately after to complete the drying.

The Provincial Board of Health, after careful investigation, has found that various cities and towns along the Thames River are in the habit of emptying their sewage into that comparatively small stream, which supplies drink to many people, but especially the farm animals. "Whether dirty water is used by man or by the animals from which he receives either milk or food, it is evident that such a system of sewage disposal must be detrimental to the public welfare. Wise people will abandon it as soon as possible. Meanwhile, how thankful we in London ought to be that we have an ample supply of spring water for domestic purposes such as is not possessed by any city in this country."

The United States is certainly in an enviable position at this time. It is the only great power not involved in the eastern complications, or likely to be mixed up in these expensive turn-outs.

A statement has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that General Manager Hays, the new manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, contemplates making a wholesale reduction of the staff of officials. As Mr. Hays does not take hold of the railway till January 1 next, and as he is a shrewd business man, it is not at all probable that he has said anything to anyone about his intentions, nor will they be known till he takes hold. One thing is certain, no good man need fear the advent of the new manager.

We can see in many different parts of the country, says the Engineering News, the effect of more people crowding into a given area than was the case a few years ago. Sewage that once went into the nearest stream must now be disposed of on more scientific principles, and water, once pure and abundant and near at hand, must be gathered and brought from greater distances. In our great cities the sanitary conditions are being more and more carefully looked into, and greater precautions are found absolutely necessary to preserve the public health. While some, even large, cities are slow to recognize the altered conditions, and to continue the wasteful methods of a generation now past, the general tendency is toward a healthy change in practice and a wiser provision for the future.

THANKFUL.

Thanksgiving now is in the land, I'm thankful 'tis not Easter.
My wife would bonnets then demand—
Now I just have to feast her.
—Detroit Free Press Philosopher.

Running Down Reciprocity.

The Canadian high tax leaders announce that they are ready to establish reciprocity in farm products between the United States and Canada; but not in manufactured articles.

A local newspaper advocate of theirs, not ignorant of this fact, now gives their case away by maintaining that the reciprocity treaty which existed between 1854 and 1864 was responsible for the depression in Canada which followed the boom days of the Crimean war. It professes to be apprehensive lest we may have reciprocity again, with a similar period of depression.

Those who undertake to mislead the public are certain to trip themselves up. That our contemporary does in the present instance.

If reciprocity was the evil which the London Free Press now professes to believe, will it answer these three questions:

(1) Why were both political parties in Canada so anxious to have the reciprocity continued?

(2) Why did Sir John Macdonald and his supporters in 1864 and 1865 countenance the expenditure of valuable time and money, with the object of having the reciprocity treaty continued?

(3) Why even after they had been committed to the policy of high taxation, and had buttressed it by gerrymandering the constituencies, with the object of stifling the public conscience, did the men now in power still profess to favor reciprocity as it existed in the period referred to?

If our contemporary did not misrepresent the attitude of leading statesmen on both sides of politics on this question of reciprocity, it would prove them to be idiots.

Reciprocity, instead of injuring Canadians, would enormously benefit them, as they well know.

A GIGANTIC COMBINATION.

Never before in Europe or in the world has there been a politico-military combination of such magnitude as that of the six Christian powers which have taken joint action in the case of the Turkish empire. The holy alliance of 1815 was a feeble thing in comparison with it. The powers now acting together for a special purpose have more soldiers under arms than there are able-bodied inhabitants in the Ottoman empire. The army of Semnancherb the Assyrian, or Alexander the Macedonian, or Caesar the Roman, would look small alongside the millions who march against the Turk. The armies of the middle ages, or of later centuries, the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte, the armies that fought in our great war, were far inferior in number to the armies which stand ready at this time to draw the sword against the Sultan.

No military combination ever before existed upon earth the magnitude of which can be compared with that of the six Christian powers recently formed. The thing is not likely to last long, but while it lasts it is a spectacle parallel in history.—New York Sun.

HOW TO TELL A MAN'S CHARACTER.

We judge of a person's character and intelligence by his favorite newspaper just as we do by his favorite books and authors.—Interview with Richard Croker.

A MAD WORLD, MY MASTERS.

The news of the launching of the new battleship Victorious comes significantly enough on the nineteenth anniversary of Trafalgar. The vessel has cost \$100,000—her mere launching—the oil, tallow, and soft-soap—comes to another \$2,000, and she has no doubt that her designers and constructors do not mean the good things said about them in the newspapers. We are, however, equally sure that thoughtful men will find this announcement the text of a pretty painful sermon. This country is now engaged in a race in naval construction, the pace we must keep standing the headlines. "The United States is building a fleet of battleships," which in this connection means accurately "the starving," for means complaints of lack of employment. What an immense start could be given, say, to a scheme of Afforestation which multiplied this sum by 100—then how far off are you still of the sum spent in Europe annually—against mad race for armaments—against which pinching and poverty-stricken populations seem to count for nothing. Mad world, indeed, my masters.—The New Age.

EDUCATION BY EXPERIENCE.

A man who has owned a piano a good many years is amused at the man who is interested in buying one.—Achtolish Globe.

SOMEBODY SUFFERS.

The man who never worries generally has friends and relatives who have to worry for him.—Somerville Journal.

Another Discovery.

OF INTEREST TO BICYCLE RIDERS.

A well known bicycle rider has made a discovery that will be good news to all who locomot on the wheel. He says: "Since I first began to ride a wheel, which is several years ago, I have been subject to more or less chafing, and irritation. Sometimes when heated the itching inside my legs would be so severe that I would feel compelled to forego riding for a time. Nothing that I tried did any material good until my attention was drawn to an advertisement of Dr. Chase's Ointment for all itching of the skin. I tried it and it touched the most from the moment it touched its occasional use prevents chafing. Further evidence of the efficacy of this preparation is given by Chase, Roe, Foreman, Central Press Agency, Toronto, who was troubled with itching skin of the most aggravated kind. When the skin became heated during sleep from too much clothing, would wake up with absolute pain from digging into the flesh with his nails. Chase's Ointment gave relief from the first application and permanently cured. Price, 60c."

Chase & Sanborn's



Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN,

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

CHOLERA HAS LOST ITS TERRORS.

Dr. Haffkine's Preventive for the Dread Disease Has Proved a Success.

Recent discoveries in medical and sanitary science have materially contributed to the average length and happiness of life. With the single exception of electricity, medicine and sanitation have been fields of greater progress in recent decades than any other department of scientific research. English journals are calling attention to the work of Dr. Haffkine, whom they call "the Jenner of India," because they say he has discovered a preventive of cholera as certain as vaccination is in smallpox.

Dr. Haffkine, like many of his profession, is a profound philanthropist, spending his time and money for the relief of suffering, and with little concern for his own interest. He began his work of inoculating for cholera in India three years ago. More than 42,000 have been inoculated by his system at a cost to himself of about \$14,000. By reason of bad sanitation, impure water and personal uncleanness cholera is the prevalent nearly always in the Indian cities. Starting there, it has, on more than one occasion, spread eastward over Europe and across the ocean to this country. For this reason Dr. Haffkine's work is a matter of interest to the people of the United States. His mode of procedure, as described by a medical writer, is by two stages. He first inoculates with a weak virus, and this prepares the subject for a second and much stronger inoculation. He prepares the weak virus by passing air and oxygen over a culture of the common bacilli at a high temperature. The second virus is of a guinea pig in eight hours, but which, when injected into the human system five days after the first inoculation, causes only a slight local disturbance, and the symptoms subside in five days after its maximum.

Not a single instance of injury to a single individual out of 42,445 inoculations. In one of the most unhealthy districts of Calcutta 516 inmates, in 36 houses were treated according to the Haffkine system. Of those not treated 1 out of 7 had the disease, thus treated 1 out of 7 had the disease, and four-fifths of those attacked died. No cases occurred among those inoculated. Dr. Simpson, the health officer, Calcutta, heartily indorses Dr. Haffkine's discovery. He states that in Calcutta visited by other localities in progress this terrible pestilence has been arrested by the same means. There were 200 persons living in the group of infected houses; 16 submitted to be inoculated, and 14 refused. Of the latter 1 were attacked, 7 of whom died. Among the 116 inoculated no further cases occurred. Dr. Simpson's conclusion is that "inoculated persons living in infected houses in Calcutta are twenty times safer than those who are uninoculated." Owing to the breaking down of his health from over-exertion, Dr. Haffkine was unable to attend a meeting of the Calcutta Medical Society, convened in his honor by the local Society, which would have elected him to the society. "His memory of the society said: 'It is unique in the history of medicine, and he has carried out his undertaking single-handed, and in the face of difficulties and discouragements which only a man of indomitable purpose would have effected.'—Washington Post.

Fine perfumes a specialty at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store.

In London the natural increase of the population, from excess of births over deaths alone, is about 4,000 a month.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The G. Parish & Son Co., Ltd., of London, 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

Hot Meat Pies, - - 5c

Oyster Stews, - - 15c

HARRY YATES, Market Bazar

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

NOTICE I

We have a good line of Heating and Cooking Stoves on hand; just what is required before baseburners. Also a full stock of furniture cheap for cash.

G. PARISH, 357 Talbot Street

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, SURGICAL appliances and supports for deformities of all kinds. I have had 25 years experience and the limb I now make is second to none. All work guaranteed. Write for terms before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN BOYD, Lakeside, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT FAIR

From 7 to 10 o'clock.

YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BIG GAINS. THREE SHORT HOURS. IMPROVE THE TIME.

CHAPMAN'S

HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, spliced feet and heels, worth 45c, Tonight 34c

HOSE—Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, worth 60c, Tonight 42c

GLOVES—Ladies Colored Cashmere Gloves, worth 20c, Tonight 12c

GLOVES—Ladies' Gray Sur-de Kid Gloves, worth 65c, Tonight 38c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Large size, initial, Hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, Tonight 25c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, Tonight 25c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, Tonight 25c

SHAWLS—Fancy Wool Shawls, worth \$1 50 and \$1 75, Tonight \$1

VESTS—Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Wool Vests, worth 60c, Tonight 50c

TAM O'SHANTERS—Colored Hand Knit Tam O'Shanters, worth 50c, Tonight 40c

NIGHT ROBES—Ladies' Flannelette Night Robes, worth \$1 25, Tonight 89c

CAPIES—Black Fur Capies, 18 inches long, worth \$4, Tonight \$2

SOCKS—Men's Fine Merino Socks, worth 25c, Tonight 15c

SHIRTS—Men's Fine Navy Blue Flannelette Shirts, worth 90c, Tonight 69c

SHIRTS—Boys' Navy Blue Top Shirts, worth 50c, Tonight 40c

MITTS—Boys' Home Made Mitts, worth 25c, Tonight 18c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's Fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 12c, Tonight 3 for 25c

GLOVES—Men's and Boys' Wool Gloves, knitted, worth 25c, Tonight 15c

GLOVES—Men's Fine Fleece Lined Kid Gloves, worth 90c, Tonight 59c

TIES—See our pure Silk Ties, worth 25c, selling for 12c Tonight

ULSTERS—Men's Good Heavy Brown Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6, Tonight \$4 50

ULSTERS—Men's Extra Heavy Brown and fawn Frieze Ulsters, worth \$7 50, Tonight \$5 75

ULSTERS—Men's Storm King Brown and Fawn Ulsters, worth \$10, Tonight \$7 75

ULSTERS—Men's Storm King Black Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10 50, Tonight \$8 50

REMNANTS—One table Remnants of Dress Goods, worth 35c, 50c and 75c per yard, Tonight 25c

REMNANTS—One table Remnants Dress Goods, worth 20c, 25c and 35c, Tonight 12 1/2c

DRESS TRIMMINGS—One table of Dress Trimmings, Astrachan, Moss, Ruche, Plush and Braid Trimming, worth from 10c to 35c, Tonight 10c

DRESS GOODS—10 pieces All-Wool Dress Goods, special, worth 50c, Tonight 25c

SKIRTS—Ask to see the Skirt we are selling for 50c, Tonight

TWILLS—10 pieces Amazon Twills, 44 inches wide, colored and black, worth 40c, Tonight 25c

DAMASK—Bleached Damask Table Linens with fringe, 24 yards long, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1 25

FLANNELETTE—Fancy Flannelette in blue and pink spot and figures, worth 12c, Tonight 8 1/2c

BLANKETS—All-Wool Blankets, large size, worth \$2 25, Tonight \$1 75

QUILTS—Colored Quilts, 2 1/2 yards long, worth \$1 25, Tonight 90c

FLANNEL—Heavy Gray Flannel, plain or twill, worth 15c, Tonight 12 1/2c

FLANNELETTE—Wide Flannelette in plain cream, worth 12c, Tonight 8 1/2c

SHEETING—Factory Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 20c, Tonight 15c

MUSLIN—Fine Swiss Muslin, checks and stripes, worth 20c, Tonight 10c

PANTS—Men's Good Heavy All-Wool Pants, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 25

ULSTERS—Youths' Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$5, Tonight \$4 35

ULSTERS—Boys' Heavy Frieze Ulsters, great special, worth \$4 75, Tonight \$3 85

SUITS—Youths' Tweed Suits, worth \$7 50, Tonight \$4 75

SUITS—Boys' 3-Piece Heavy Tweed Suits, worth \$3 50, Tonight \$4 50

PEA JACKETS—Boys' Pea Jackets, heavy and warm, worth \$2, Tonight \$1 50

PANTS—Boys' Serge Pants, worth 50c, Tonight 35c

Ladies' Mantles

79 garments will be sold tonight at \$3 50 each, former price \$10. First floor.

SOME GOOD PEOPLE FORGET THAT OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.