

The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Managing Editor.
 London, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1896.

A Significant Contrast.
 We print today the official correspondence as to a notorious postoffice contract scandal, which was nurtured during the last five years, while Sir Adolphe Caron was Postmaster-General.

In brief, Sir Adolphe kicked against the letting of a contract for carrying mails at \$9,000 a year, when he found the work could be well done for about half that sum. But when a Conservative M. P. importuned him, the Minister capitulated.

There is a better order of things under the new Government. Mr. Tarte was the first to run up against an attempt to traffic in contracts. He unhesitatingly condemned it, and took action for criminal libel against the man who insinuated that he, as Minister, was a party to any such corrupt transaction.

This is a good beginning. It is approved by the electorate. The Ministers will do well to keep it up. The contract brokerage age of corruption is past. No government can stand which re-establishes it. The supporters of the new Administration should strengthen the hands of the Ministers in resisting every attempt to obtain something for nothing.

Let the contrast between the old and the new be markedly in favor of the new.

As one remarkable result of the change of Government at Ottawa, the Stratford Beacon chronicles the wedding of Mr. Edward Boyd, a venerable resident of Elma. Mr. Boyd had reached the degree of grandfatherhood before the noteworthy 23rd of June, but he was so rejuvenated by the result that he felt 50 years younger, went on a courting expedition, succeeded, and is now once more a happy benedict. He has renewed his youth with the eagles—and the Government at Ottawa.

Britain Will Rule Africa.

Sir Herbert Kitchener, chief of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition into the Sudan, has ordered that the First Staffordshire Regiment shall return from Dongola, recently captured, to Koshah, on the way to Cairo. This action is probably rightly interpreted to mean that the power of the Derivishes has collapsed, and that it is not intended at present to make any movement nearer Khartoum. The deduction may be correct, or the movement may be dictated by economical consideration, on account of the scarcity of victuals at Dongola; but there can be no doubt that the Derivish power has been ruthlessly shattered. It has been proved that many of the tribesmen really had no heart in the warfare, and that they take kindly to the promises of the British commander that he will give them a settled form of government, protect them in their agricultural and commercial pursuits, and thus bring them prosperity.

The significance of the achievement of the British troops so far cannot be over-rated. By the establishment of British influence at Dongola, a point 500 miles south of Egypt proper, a permanent military station has been set up about half-way between Wady-Halfa and Khartoum. A connection has thus been made, by the agency of a chain of forts and depots, with the first named station, and the long line of the Nile has been made securely defensible against any attacks which rebellious Sudanese may attempt. After a time, no doubt, an advance on Khartoum will be ordered, and that important city—hitherto the center of Mahadism—will be taken possession of by the Anglo-Egyptian forces. The advancement upon Khartoum will be made with probably as great ease as has been the march on Dongola. To Khartoum from Dongola is a distance of some 260 miles—the greater portion of it through the desert, the remainder up the Nile.

It has been suggested that the time must soon come when Egypt will be able to stand alone, and the British forces will be withdrawn. On the contrary, it seems highly probable that British influence will remain paramount in Egypt and in the Sudan. With the possession of Khartoum, the British will hold the key to all North Africa. Nor do we believe that their influence will end there. In these later days, we make history fast, and it need surprise no one if, in the next ten years, by advancing southward through Nubia and northward through Matabeleland to the British settlements along the Congo and neighboring streams and lakes, Great Britain joins all her African possessions, from

Cape Town to Cairo. It is, we believe, the manifest destiny of the English-speaking race, to control that enormous stretch of territory in the near future. Who that has read history aright can deny that it will not be better for the downtrodden and enslaved peoples therein settled and better for the race that British rule and British justice should be thus established?

The collapse of another new flat building in New York city carries with it its own moral. This is how it stood: Walls, two courses of dry brick, filled with broken brick; mortar, mud; shallow foundations on made land. Men who would so endanger the public life as to design and erect such a structure are little short of murderers. They should be given a long term in the penitentiary as a warning to others. One Buddenalek should have been enough in a half-century, but the lesson of the disaster caused by his fatal penuriousness seems to have been speedily forgotten.

The Fight for the Presidency.

The United States Presidential election will take place one month from next Tuesday. As the date of the contest approaches the heat of the campaign increases. There are a number of minor candidates for the Presidential chair, but though each of them will poll a number of votes, they are scarcely heard of. The real struggle is between Bryan, the nominee of the Democratic convention in Chicago, and the forces of free silver coinage, on the one hand, and McKinley, the Republican nominee, and the gold standard men on the other.

During the last week several important developments have taken place. Though he does not expect to carry a single New England State, Bryan has made a pilgrimage to Boston and other eastern cities, and has everywhere been listened to by large audiences. His object doubtless is to show the weak-kneed in the doubtful States that even in the strongholds of the gold standard men he has many supporters. It is asserted by unprejudiced authorities that never before did any man have such an audience to listen to him as assembled on Boston Common the other night. From 50,000 to 70,000 were estimated to be in the crowd which assembled to listen to Bryan and his associate candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Sewall, of Maine. Similarly, in Brooklyn and New York, where the Democratic nominee spoke this week, the audiences have been enormous. Tammany Hall last (Tuesday) night was crowded in every part three hours before the hour for beginning the proceedings, and twice as many people as gained admittance were outside. All this has happened, and yet the Democrats may not carry a single State in the East. Indeed, the Republican leaders and the kicking gold Democrats assert that the silver men will be defeated not only in the East, but in the Middle West, and that even some of the Southern States will this year go Republican.

On the other hand, Senator Teller, who has been on a tour through the Western States, says that all States west of the Missouri River are absolutely sure for Bryan. And the Buffalo Times, taking this view of the case, makes this showing of Presidential electors for the respective candidates:

The South, except Delaware and Maryland.....148
 The States west of Missouri.....61
 Total for Bryan.....209
 Necessary to elect.....224
 Conceded to McKinley, East of Ohio.....117
 Bryan must get to elect.....107
 McKinley must get.....107

And these votes must come from the States of Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Ohio 23, Indiana 15, Illinois 24, Michigan 14, Wisconsin 12, Minnesota 9 and Iowa 13, casting altogether 121 electoral votes. The real battle-ground, indeed, must be in the Central West—that is to say, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Iowa—and if free coinage is beaten, it will be by a Western, not an Eastern, vote.

The sanguine prospects for free coinage of silver presented in the above table are somewhat discounted by the fact that the great moneyed institutions, whether controlled by Republicans or Democrats, are almost unanimous for McKinley and gold; and so divided are the Democracy on the issue that it is very doubtful if they can begin to make up their losses to the gold side by Populist and Republican converts.

A significant indication of how it will be in New York State is given in the split over the nominee for the governorship. Senator Hill, the Democratic boss, is a gold standard man, but he hated to openly break with the machine, and so he used his influence to have John Boyd Thatcher, a gold Democrat, made the candidate of the party for Governor. Mr. Hill's view was that it was possible and politic to support Bryan, while refusing to adopt the entire Chicago platform. But the party went into rebellion. They refused to support Mr. Thatcher, and he declined the nomination, which has now been given to a silver advocate—W. F. Porter, of Watertown. The change, in the divided condition of the Democracy, will not help the party to success in New York. Whether or not Bryan can win without New York and without many thousands of men who have hitherto, by their influence, and their purse, supported the Democratic ticket, remains to be seen.

OPPOSITION BAD GENERALSHIP.
 Winnipeg, Free Press (Conservative). We would not like to say that the leaders on the left have displayed bad generalship in challenging the only two voters of the session, but that will probably be the general verdict.

Lord Russell's Example.

Lord Russell and Sir Frank Lockwood, having spent a very pleasant six weeks in Canada and the United States, sail from New York for home on Friday next.

The English Lord Chief Justice has made a most favorable impression in this country. Of marked ability and gentleness of temperament, Lord Russell has made an unostentatious progress through a large portion of Canada and the neighboring republic. Few Englishmen of note, indeed, have devoted so much of their time, when touring in this country, to the Queen's Dominion. Englishmen are too often contented to devote their attentions to the United States, starting back home as soon as they have reached the Canadian border at Niagara Falls. Not so, Lord Russell. He came to Canada, and the spent several weeks in visiting some of our centers of population; as the guest of the Governor-General, when he saw our Parliament at work; and as a participant in our unrivaled salmon fishing. In this, Lord Russell set an example which might profitably be followed by other British visitors to this continent. It says little for their affection for British institutions when they ignore the great half of this continent, which is closely allied with the motherland, and by their neglect advertise that they care little or nothing for their fellow-subjects, and the big problem which they are working out in Canada.

Taxes on Improvements.

The town of Walkerville has an exemption bylaw which has worked so well for the stated term of years which it has been in existence that it has been re-enacted. The bylaw, in order to encourage building, provides that houses worth not less than \$700, erected for the use of the owner, shall for the next six years be exempt from all taxes excepting school tax, and that on the assessed value of the land. This is an adaptation of the Henry George system for raising public revenues, though it is said that the originators of the scheme were not students of the works of that political economist. They took the common sense ground that a tax on improvements is a discouragement to promoting the erection of buildings or of making additions to those already in existence, and thereby a discouragement to the employment of labor. The practical men of Walkerville have managed to keep the taxes down to seven mills, whereas in the neighboring city of Windsor the rate is 24 mills.

\$10,500,000 MORTGAGE.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Two mortgages, aggregating \$10,500,000, given by the Standard Rope and Twine Company, of New York, to the Manhattan Trust Company, of New York, and the Central Trust Company, have been recorded in the Suffolk registry of deeds.

DIED IN A DENTIST'S CHAIR.

West York, Ind., Sept. 30.—Miss Kitty Benton, aged 17 years, died in Dr. Edwin Conklin's dental office from the effects of anaesthetics and bleeding of the gums. Just one year ago Miss Benton's twin sister died of nose bleed, while celebrating her sixteenth birthday anniversary.

TEN HOURS IN A FLY WHEEL.

A peculiar incident occurred at the power house of the street railway company on Saturday. A big muskrat rushed headlong into the big flywheel and was immediately picked up and carried around. The centrifugal force kept the animal in the wheel, and after eight or ten hours the machinery had to be stopped to remove it.—Brantford Examiner.

TWENTY-THREE MEN RESCUED.

New York, Sept. 30.—Twenty-three of the crew of the British steamer Viceroy, which was wrecked on White Bay, Bahamas, on Sept. 17, have arrived on the steamer Antilla, from Nassau. The Viceroy went ashore at full speed, and will be a total loss. The cause of the wreck was the uncertain current and the mistaking of the lights on shore.

SEVEN DROWNED.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 30.—A Sydney, C. B. special says: The steamer Hope, which has arrived here, brought news of the death of Capt. T. F. Chisby, in charge of the American whaling station at Signala Point, Cape Haven, Capt. Hall of the Scotch station at Black Lead Island; Mr. Parker, the missionary assistant, and four Eskimos, who were drowned off Black Lead Island, in Cumberland Sound, on the morning of Aug. 11.

The Grand Trunk authorities at Toronto have started to work erecting storm fences along the line, so as to do away with as much as possible the great delays that were experienced last year by the heavy snow storms. This work is at present going on west of Toronto, and along the line of the northern division.

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Ask Your Druggist for Munyon's Guide to Health, Buy a 25 Cent Remedy and Cure Yourself.

MISS MINNIE HODGINS, a Sales-lady in User's Confectionery Store, Spadina avenue, Toronto, says: "I was in bed six weeks with an acute attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism. The pains were simply terrible, and I was so sore that the least touch gave me great pain. I was under the care of local physicians, but received no benefit from them. I procured a bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, and within a few days was able to resume my duties, and have not felt any indication of a return of the disease. My general health is now splendid."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedsily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedsily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes, and cure permanently. Price 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Nerve Cure is a wonderful nerve tonic. Price 25c.

Munyon's Remedies, a cure for every disease, at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

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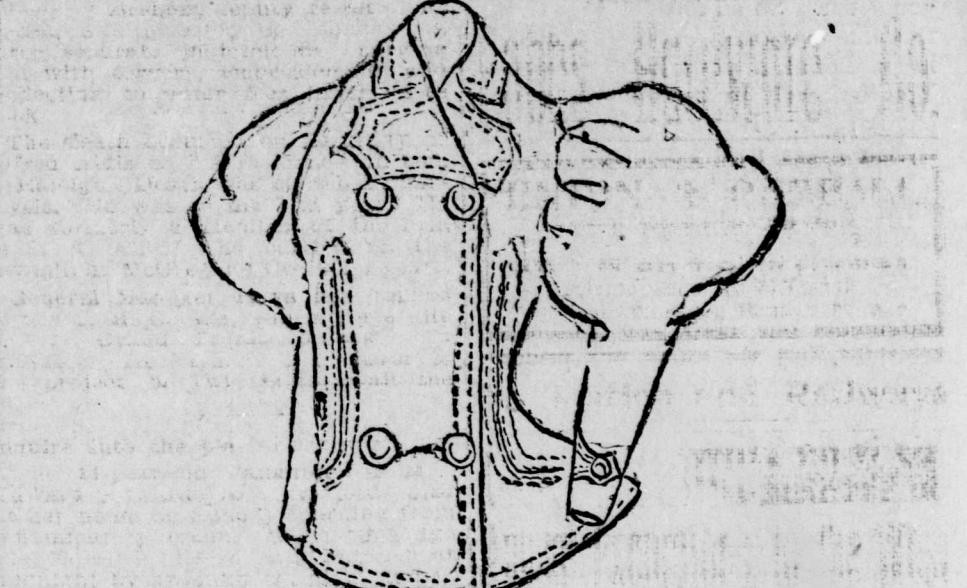
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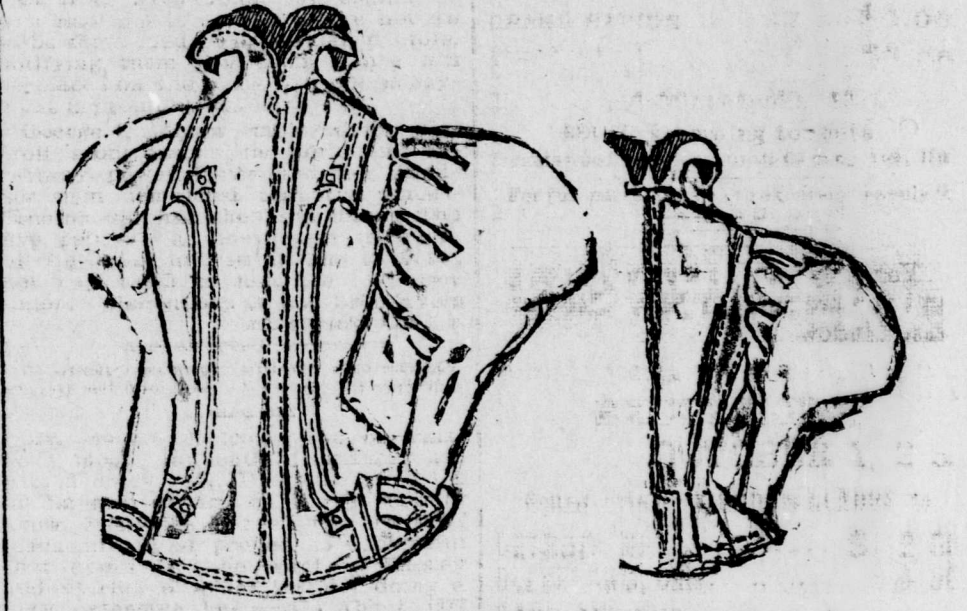
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