

The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, - CANADA.God's in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—BROWNING.If you trust in God and yourself
you can surmount every obstacle. Do
not yield to needless anxiety. One
must not always be asking what may
happen to one in life, but one must
advance fearlessly and bravely.
—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

London, Friday, Sept. 22.

—The Bible Society now issue the Bible
in 242 languages. That should be pretty
nearly enough to go round heathen of
every description.—If the Seventh Battalion does not
degenerate into a political institution it
will not be because the Free Press does not
work to make it so. Col. Payne shows, in
his letter given elsewhere, how he ap-
preciates the labors of our contemporary.—There is important news from Chicago
to-day. The executive committee of the
World's Fair has decided to promptly
close the exhibition, as at first arranged, on
Oct. 31. This decision will add to the rush
of next month. Many have been holding
back believing there would be an extension.—"Knoxian" in Canada Presbyterian
has this good word for the doctors of
medicine:"Some people indulge in a good deal of
small wit as the expense of the medical
profession. As a matter of fact, a medical
man in fair practice does more for the poor
and suffering without fee or reward than is
done by any dozen of other men in society."—Should one of our wards be so unfortun-
ate as to lose his situation—and remember
it is not always the boy's fault, for em-
ployers are sometimes cruel—we can find
him another. [Dr. Barnardo in Toronto
Empire.]It is not so very long since Dr. Barnardo
was severely reprimanded by a British
court because he gave away a boy to a man
in Canada whose address he did not know,
and all trace of whom he failed to find when
ordered by the courts to produce him.
Where is that boy now? What fate may
await boys or girls handed over to strangers
as the lad in question was?—You cannot destroy your fish and have
them, too. That has been proved in every
part of Canada. In the past streams have
been "fished out" of the finest trout trout,
under careful management, would have
supplied a substantial proportion of the
people's food. In the large lakes, the same
story has to be told of fishing out of season
and killing fish by unsportsmanlike meth-
ods. And now a commission of experts has
been investigating the rapid disappearance
of salmon in the Columbia River. They
report that the numerous nets, seines,
traps and other devices that fill
the lower Columbia from Astoria a long
distance upward and the reckless slaughter
of the fish by the cannery are the cause of
the scarcity of salmon. An endeavor will
be made to have joint legislation agreed
upon by the Legislatures of Oregon and
Washington with the object of remedying
the evil. We have heard it said that Fraser
River, B. C., methods are not the most
approved. It would be a pity if an in-
dustry like salmon canning, which has
proved so profitable, should be destroyed
by a failure to heed the warnings that have
come from almost every stream and lake on
the continent. The fish cannot be recklessly
sacrificed for ever.

RESULTS OF "COMBINE" RULE.

Mr. Sutherland, M.P., at the recent
great meeting of electors in Arthur, made
a significant reference to one of the many
bad results of the policy of high taxation:"He reminded the audience that the Con-
servatives had promised by protection to
dot the whole country over with bustling
factory towns. He took one illustration of
the benefits of protection from his own
town of Woodstock. The manufacturers of
agricultural implements formed a combine
to increase the price of their goods to the
farmers. The result was that a large firm
who had obtained a money bonus of \$35,000
and privileges equal to almost as much
again from the town to employ about
500 men, had shut down. They found
that they could make more money
by joining the combine, ceasing opera-
tions, and so they closed down,
regardless of their promises to the munici-
pality and of the interests of the work-
men who had been in their employ. One
of the men at the head of that combine
had become a millionaire. The papers
throughout the country were sounding his
praises as a generous man. He had given
\$100,000 to erect a music hall for the people
of Toronto. It was said that he was a
Christian and that he had given large sums
to some of the churches. Where did he get
the money? Mr. Sutherland did not say
that he had robbed the people, but the Gov-
ernment had done it."Woodstock is not the only place where
industries have been demoralized, in order
that monopolists in Toronto and Montreal
might control the output. There are few
cities or towns in this Western district
where similar results have not flowed
from the high tax policy.

THE ROMANCE OF COAL OIL.

In the annual report of the Pennsylvania
Bureau of Industrial Statistics, just issued,
Prof. Albert S. Bolles has inserted an
elaborate historical and statistical account
of the production of petroleum in Pennsylv-
ania, its consumption and exportation.
Scarcely 30 years have passed since the
first barrel of refined oil was offered for
sale. Notwithstanding this, the exports
rank fourth in the list for value, and are
surpassed only by cotton, breadstuffs and
provisions. For the year ending June 30,
1894, the total exports were 23,000,000
gallons. Five years later they had increased
to 100,000,000 gallons, in 1874 to 200,000,
000 gallons, and in 1891 to 700,000,000
gallons. A larger percentage of the oil pro-
duct of the country is sent abroad than of
any other except cotton. The exports are
principally to European countries.The reduction in the price of petroleum
in the United States is quite as noteworthy
as the increase in production, quantity and
exportation. A gallon of oil in bulk cost
in 1861 not less than 58 cents; in 1892 not
more than 3½ cents, or hardly one-seven-
teenth of the old price. Pipe lines aggre-
gating 25,000 miles in length have been
laid, and 9,000 tank cars have been built,
which, if forming a single train, would ex-
tend 65 miles. Besides these cars, and a
number of bulk sailing and other
vessels, 59 bulk steamers are now em-
ployed in transporting the oil to foreign
countries. The value of the Pennsylvania
oil wells and lands is estimated at
more than \$87,000,000. Sixty-five million
dollars more must be added to cover the
value of the plant employed in producing
crude petroleum. This valuation does not
include the pipe lines, tank cars, the great
fields of tankage, the costly refineries, docks
for exportation, nor the fleet of bulk ves-
sels carrying the product to foreign shores.
The estimate of total capital required for
the production, manufacture, and trans-
portation of petroleum and its products is
not far from \$300,000,000.The chief reasons why coal oil has fallen
to so low a price in the United States, and
to a certain extent in Canada, is to be found
in the improved methods of refining and
the making of money out of what was
formerly regarded as waste material. At
one time, the refiners annually bought huge
quantities of wood or coal for fuel. Whole
forests were purchased to provide the in-
tense heat needed for a series of stills. But
a London man invented a means whereby
the waste tar that had previously been run
into streams or buried in the earth could
be turned to account as fuel, and an enor-
mous saving was effected by the refiners of
both countries. To-day, the by-products of
the United States refineries are of decided
growing importance, and an expert tells us
that the question is, given superabundant
by-products, what new applications can we
find for them? In the market of 65-
000,000, the answer is in scores of
shelves laden with proof that the oil well
is a formidable rival to the cotton seed, the
olive tree, the pitch pine, the asphaltum
lake, the gas retort, and even to the busy
bee as she spreads her wax. Speaking
broadly, this expert tells us, when dilating
on the oil exhibit at the World's Fair, the
treatment of crude oil is by distillation and
little more. Petroleum as it flows from a
well may be considered as a mixture of a
variety of substances ranging all the way
from gasoline to tar, each with its own
boiling point. If heat be gradually applied
in a still and increased the gasoline and
naphthalene pass off first, then the illuminating
oil, next the lubricators, until nothing is
left in the still but an almost solid black
enke. This kind of treatment is called
fractional distillation. Fractional distilla-
tion is often modified, and for a good
reason. By a happy accident befalling an
eye quick to see the golden hint in it, Mr.
Joshua Merrill, in 1867, began to apply
heat to a still in such a way as to augment
the yield of illuminating oil, while at the
same time its quality is bettered. In pro-
cesses of this type, known as "cracking," the
elements of the crude oil rearrange them-
selves into a quite different group of pro-
ducts from those obtained by fractional dis-
tillation. One of the products due to the
treatment originated by Mr. Merrill is an
odorless engine oil; a specimen of it used
for 90 days on machinery at the fair is
shown at Chicago unimpaired in lubricat-
ing quality.Let us glance at the products of the
stills, successively ranked as they are from
a benzine, two-thirds the specific gravity of
water, to a carbon pressed for duty in an
arc lamp. Gasolines deodorized fill jars
after jars, one particularly fine brand
being used for the intense clear flame in
which the bamboo filament of an incan-
descent bulb unites with the platinum wire
which is to lead in its electric current.
Other brands melt the solder in canning
machines. Gasoline, we can see, has an
ample variety of chemical applications; it
dissolves rubber for waterproof clothing;
it removes grease from the fleeces of
sheep; flaxseed reduced to meal is mixed
with it in a percolator, effectually separating
the flax oil. With care, gasoline can
be made to destroy moths in furniture
and clothing; an entomologist with a pint
of it can painlessly kill a thousand insects,
with what is of importance to him, the
least possible distortion of leg and wing. In
the manufacture of paints, varnishes and
lacquers, deodorized naphthalene have man-
ifest utility. As substitutes for turpentine
they are used as thinning ingredients; in
such japans as are baked, naphthalene is bet-
ter than turpentine, in that it dries quicker
and does not run. Naphthalene goes to form
a capital wood stain for shingles, and a
wood filler serviceable as a first coat to the
painter and varnisher. Combined with
resin and cheap metallic oxides it makes a
pale good enough for barrels and the like.
Besides all this it yields inexpensive
lacquers for the decoration of iron and tin-
ware. As the other pale of usefulness with
the brush, let it be said that a French
artist has recently proved that naphthalene
is an admirable medium for color, as it mixes
perfectly with the pigments of a palette,
and on the canvas soon evaporates com-
pletely.

Petroleum is also used for fuel, but not

to any great extent in Canada, because of
its relative price when compared with coal
and wood. Weight for weight, it has
twice the efficiency of coal, its captives of
asphaltum launchers are well aware. In Russia
locomotives use petroleum, and so do
steamers on the Black and Caspian Seas,
with much benefit in replacing the frightful
labor of stoking by the gentle motion of an
automatic pump. It is quite likely that in
the quickening of ocean transit, and in the
navigation of the air, fuel oil may yet play
a prominent part.When from petroleum all the oils have
been driven off there remains in the still a
residuum which looks about as worthless as
anything can. And yet, piled by modern
alchemy, from that murky sediment is
derived paraffine, a mineral soap stock,
wax white as snow, asphaltum for paving,
tar for roofing, and carbons, to shine as
petroleum's haughty rival, the electric
light. The paraffine is made into candles,
and renders leather, wood and paper
waterproof, as testify certain wrappers for
cartridges, pasteboard egg cases, sheets of
caramel tissue, and butter platters of thin
veneer. Wax, in its unrefined state, is
applied to building paper; purified and
bleached, it is moulded into the semblance
of fruits and flowers; it is even worked
up into chewing gum. Of kin to all these
are the vaselines, perfectly deodorized,
which never grow rancid, and which are
shown at the Chicago show in a wide
variety of emollients and face paints.These facts are given to show how it has
become possible for the United States re-
finers, after 30 years' experience, to reduce
the cost of their coal oil, in bulk, from 68
cents a gallon in 1861 to 3½ cents a gallon
during the past year. In what other in-
dustry has science permitted such wonder-
ful improvements and adaptations in the
same space of time?

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Storm in the Congress of Religions
Over a Polygamist.Disgraceful Outrage in a Toronto
Church.

Italy is hoarding gold.

Another revolution is expected in Hayti.

Keene, the actor, says Hamlet is his
favorite.Several new cases of cholera are reported
at Hamburg.Mgr. Sattoli asserts that the Pope will
never leave Rome.In Indiana there is a general revival in
manufacturing.A great flow of natural gas has been
struck near Saratoga, N. Y.Irving played in San Francisco to \$59,570
for a total of fourteen performances.The Westinghouse Company will try
electric propulsion on the Erie Canal.Eleven new cases of smallpox were re-
ported in New York City on Wednesday.Mr. and Mrs. Louis Peltier, Harrison,
Mich., have lost their four children from
diphtheria.An electric light plant owner at Find-
lay, O., has caused a sensation by running
off with his pretty 16-year-old typewriter.Mohammed Webb, an English convert to
Islam, caused a great storm in the congress
of religions on Wednesday by attempting to
defeat polygamy.At St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, as a
motor car was flying along at a high rate of
speed in the suburbs, it struck a farm
wagon containing five persons, killing one
and injuring the others.Outside Centralia, Ill., the Illinois Cen-
tral train was held up by bandits at 11 last
(Wednesday) night. A battle ensued
between the robbers and trainmen. One
robber was mortally wounded, and three of
the crew were badly hurt. The thieves got
nothing.Mrs. Rudolph Jansen, 26 years old,
fainted in her husband's arms Wednesday.
Jansen placed a bottle of ammonia under
his wife's nostrils to revive her. He ac-
cidentally spilled the ammonia, some of
which went down her throat. She died in
great agony.The Port Huron News tells of a richly-
dressed lady, wearing a wealth of diamonds,
who came rushing out of a Pullman at the
men were holding up the passengers. She
wasn't far out of the way. They were
customs officials searching the passengers' luggage.The Allan Line steamer Sardinian will
be made into a freight boat.Rev. R. McKnight, of Dunsmuir, wants
to get back into the Presbyterian Church.Wellesley and North Eastshore show on
Tuesday and Wednesday was a great suc-
cess.There was a large attendance at the
funeral of Sir A. T. Galt in Montreal this
afternoon.The assessment rolls of West Toronto
show a decrease of \$80 in the
population since last year.Mr. Justice King, of New Brunswick,
will be appointed to the vacancy in the
Supreme Court of Canada.Prof. Golden Smith, who shortly goes
on a visit to England, will resign his
membership of the St. George's Society of
Toronto.A call from St. David's and Hayes
avenue to Rev. W. H. Giddens, of White-
church, was sustained at the last meeting
of Hamilton Presbytery.W. F. Lowry, a young man of Winnipeg,
died of consumption on Tuesday. His
father, a contractor at Belisavain, was
made aware of his son's death and dropped
dead on receiving the news.The first passenger train on the Paque
section of the C. P. R. on the Soo extension
will leave Minneapolis next Sunday,
running over the line. Hereafter it will
fail to receive a portion of the through
passenger traffic.Etie, the adopted daughter of Dr.
Chamberlain, Toronto, who was so severely
burned some time ago, has had the skin
from the breasts of young pigeons planted
upon that portion of her body denuded of
skin, and is doing as well as could be ex-
pected.Recently a vandal, or vandals, have
entered St. Thomas' (English) Church,
Toronto, the doors of which are always
open, and, among other acts of desecration,
turned the crosses upside down, took away
the candles on the altar and scattered the
altar trimmings and cloths.

To Warned.

Don't be a fool; know what you want and
refuse to be imposed upon by greedy
dealers when they attempt to palm off
producing substitutes for Putnam's Patent
Corn Extractor, the only safe, sure and
painless corn cure. Putnam's Corn Ex-
tractor is the best, the safest and only
painless corn remedy. Sold by all dealers
in medicine.

WOODS' FAIR.

Best

No. 1

Refined

Coal Oil

10

Cents

Per

Imperial

Gallon,

At the

Store.

An extra charge of 5 cents per
can if delivered in city limits.

WOODS' FAIR

200 Dundas St.

Also 123 Dundas St. and

Market Square.

FRIDAY

BARGAIN

DAY

Visitors to the city, this is your opportunity. Friday
Bargain Day comes to you but once a year. Drygoods, Clothing,
Millinery and Mantles. Many lines at half price for this
sale day only. One and all are invited to inspect our display of
goods, which is one of the largest and most complete in the city.

September 22.

Read the Following List!

Prices For Friday Only!

- 1st—Ladies' Colored and Black Kid Gloves, worth \$1 25, to-
day 89c.
- 2nd—Ladies' Colored and Black Kid Gloves, worth 90c, to-
day 69c.
- 3rd—Ladies' Gauntlet Silk Gloves, worth 50c, Bargain
Day 25c.
- 4th—Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, fast black, seamless and
double heels, regular price 50c, Bargain Day 38c.
- 5th—Woolen Yarn, Canadian manufacture, a variety of
colors, worth 50c pound, Bargain Day 33c pound.
- 6th—Ladies' and Girls' Cloth Sailor Hats, navy, black, car-
dinal, fawn, brown and gray, this hat on Bargain Day
at 35c.
- 7th—Tam O'Shanter Caps, regular price 50c, Bargain Day 38c.
- 8th—Wool Shoulder Shawls, worth 90c and \$1, Bargain
Day 75c.
- 9th—Ladies' Wool Vests, fine quality, 95c quality to-day 69c.
- 10th—Ladies' Taffeta Silk Gloves, 38c and 40c quality to-
day 26c.
- 11th—Fancy Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular price
20c, for 15c.
- 12th—Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, 35c quality for 25c.
- 13th—4 pieces Apron Linen, 14c quality for 10c a yard.
- 14th—6 pieces Wool Flannel, gray, 20c, for 15c.
- 15th—10 pieces Tweed Dress Materials, to-day only 5c yard.
- 16th—1 piece Imported Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 38c,
for 25c.
- 17th—5 pieces 36-inch Ceylon Flannel, worth 30c, to-day 17c.
- 18th—1 piece Bleached Sheet, 72 inches wide, 40c, for 30c.
- 19th—1 dozen Silk Embroidered Table Covers, worth \$2 50,
to-day \$1 75.
- 20th—1 piece Bleached Sheet, 50 inches wide, 35c, for
20c to-day.
- 21st—1 bale Heavy Factory Cotton, yard wide, worth 9c, for 7 1-2c.
- 22nd—1 case Fine Bleached Cotton, worth 11c a yard, on Bargain Day
12 yards for \$1, or 8 1-2c a yard.
- 23rd—5 pieces Good Serviceable Tweed for boys' wear, Bargain Day only
25c yard.
- 24th—12 only Bleached Table Cloths, fine linen, slightly damaged
worth \$6 each, Bargain Day \$3 50, large size.
- 25th—6 dozen Linen Towels, red border, 4 for 25c.
- 26th—1 case Blankets, all wool, large and heavy, Bargain Day price
\$2 25; a great bargain.
- 27th—3 dozen White Honeycomb Quilts, with fringe, large size, Bargain
Day only \$1 27, worth \$2.
- 28th—10 pieces Fine Scotch Gingham, 25c, for 12 1-2c.
- 29th—100 Ladies' Mantles, plain black, braided, gray astrachan
trimmed, black astrachan trimmed, beaver trimmed, worth \$7 50
\$8 50 and \$10. Your choice of this lot Bargain Day for \$5.
- 30th—Ladies' Fine Beaver Mantles, beaver trimmed, in black, navy
fawn, tobas, price only \$10, worth \$14; the best value in London.
- 31st—Ladies' Walking Hats, in gray, navy and brown, worth \$1, Bargain
Day 50c.
- 32nd—Ladies' Undervests, Ribbed Skirt, two makes, all wool and union,
worth 65c, to-day 49c.
- 33rd—Ladies' Windsor Scarfs, all silk, worth 75c, for 35c.
- 34th—Gents' Fedora Felt Hats, black, brown, navy, gray, value for \$1,
to-day 50c.
- 35th—Gray and White Flannel Sheet, 36 inches wide, worth 85c,
Bargain Day 25c.
- 36th—Gents' White Shirts, unlaundered, a bargain at 75c, to-day your
choice for 49c, all sizes.
- 37th—Gents' All-Wool Tweed Pants, value for \$2, to-day only \$1 50.
- 38th—Men's Peajackets, heavy tweed and tweed lined, worth \$6
to-day \$3 95.
- 39th—Special sale of Lace Curtains. Your choice at wholesale prices.
- 40th—38 pieces All-Wool Dress Goods, double fold, French goods, worth
50c and 60c, Bargain Day your choice for 35c.
- 41st—6 pieces French Plaid Dress Goods, all wool, 75c regular price,
to-day only 50c.

These and many more bargains will be offered on Friday.
Every stranger in the city should examine the values offered. No
trouble to show goods. If possible shop early. Stores open until
10 o'clock. TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street,

LONDON.