

# The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

## THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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## THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum — \$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

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LONDON, CANADA.

God's in his heaven,

All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

London, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

## CANADIAN BUTTER AND GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

At a meeting in Ottawa recently, purporting to be made up of Dominion butter manufacturers, a resolution was passed to the effect "that something should be done towards having our butter placed in better condition on the British market, with a view of securing for us a larger portion of the trade with that country," and a committee was named "to lay the views of this meeting before the dairy commissioner, Prof. Robertson, in order that he may bring the matter before the Minister of Agriculture and members of the Dominion Government."

On the principle of the old adage that "Good wine needs no bush," our good Canadian butter should need no pulling up in the English market by Prof. Robertson nor by anyone else, and it does not. Give the Englishman fresh butter of the right quality and he will willingly take it on its own recommendation. On the other hand, no one can possibly create a market for bad butter, no matter from where it is sent. We have some recollection of Government interference in the article of butter. Some years ago a consignment was sent to Britain from an experimental station after it had been kept until it was in an "off" condition, and with results which, as a matter of course, were in no sense satisfactory. The price commanded in England was low, and it has been reported that the Government had to pay the difference to the Canadian farmers who supplied the cream for the experiment.

The needs of the butter industry of Canada today are simple. They are well known to every shipper, to hundreds of dealers, and to almost every farmer, and the country needs no expensive trips or inquiries abroad to discover the truth. There is now and always a good market for first-class Canadian butter in Britain. Hundreds of dealers in Canada are ready to buy and to ship. If there is to be improvement, it must be made here, either by co-operative creameries or by such other means as are found to be best. But it is absurd to suppose that the reform will come from abroad. Indeed, to be successful the butter industry must follow the lines of the cheese business and be left to the enterprise and effort of the Canadian farmers.

—Reports having been published to the effect that certain Toronto aldermen demanded money from the electric light company for the purpose of securing the acceptance of the company's tender for street lighting, a public investigation will be made before the county judge. This action has been promoted by Ald. McMillan and Hallam, who very properly hold that so serious a charge should be proved to the bottom, and the guilty men, if they exist, brought to book. Publicity will injure no honest man.

### GENERAL BOOTH'S ARRIVAL.

Gen. Booth, the veteran founder of the Salvation Army, who is now on this continent, is one of the remarkable men of the age, worthy to be ranked with men of genius, such as Gladstone, Browning, Bismarck, Napoleon. The latter was for a time the great conqueror, but his triumphs soon faded into the ashen gray of fatality, while the salutary and saving results of the world-wide organization founded by Gen. Booth will go on forever. This from the St. John (N. B.) Globe is well said: "No doubt there is considerable curiosity to see and hear an eminent man, but also there is a desire to show appreciation of his personal character and of the greatness and usefulness of the work which he is doing. The world admires genius and is generally willing to encourage it when it has proven that it deserves to be encouraged. In the great things for humanity which Gen. Booth has accomplished in the 20 years which have elapsed since he began his work there is ample evidence that his genius displays itself in love of mankind, in effective organization, in skillful management and in successful appeals to the better and higher feelings which are to be found in man, no matter how low he may have fallen. He hath raised up his brother from the lowest depths, and he earnestly and modestly declares that the work is not his but God's."

—It is pointed out as a peculiar feature in the addresses presented to Hon. Mr. Laurier in British Columbia and the Northwest that they invariably take it for granted that he has power to answer their petitions. The people are progressive out west, and they apparently believe from present indications that the time will soon come when the Liberal leader will be in a position to consider the public needs as First Minister of the Crown.

## PRINCIPAL CAVEN AND THE KNOX JUBILEE.

The Knox College Jubilee celebration at Toronto naturally draws attention to the head of the teaching staff, Principal Caven. Those who heard his recent address in this city before the Methodist General Conference do not need to be told he is one of the few public speakers who could stand verbatim reporting. A man of deep sincerity, quiet in manner, reproachless in courtesy to friend or antagonist, singularly lucid and logical in mind, firm without, it is not often the savor in modo, fortiter in re, is more happily exemplified. The Presbyterian Church has no special leader—all its ministers being regarded as bishops—but if there is any one man who possesses more than any other one man influence with the General Assembly and the Church at large, that man is Principal Caven. His tall, spare figure, his keen yet kindly face, are known to thousands. The Advertiser presents its best wishes alike to Knox College and its worthy principal.

—If the Guelph Herald is well informed, the recent sad experience of the people of Erin village should prove a warning to every municipality in the Province. According to this authority, diphtheria was brought from Orangeville to Erin by a young girl who had in the former town been nursing an aunt who died of the disease. When she came to Erin this girl slept with another aunt, Mrs. Bilback. Mrs. Bilback took sick and died. The attending physician reported to the medical health officer that the cause of death was sore throat. Then Hiram Bilback, a son of the deceased, took the "sore throat" and walked about the village and, Dr. McNaughton says, "gave the disease to nearly twenty others." Three of the twenty—children of Messrs. Sanders, Overland and Ramsbottom—died. The lesson cannot be too strongly enforced that only by prompt medical action and complete isolation of those afflicted as soon as possible can the ravages of this dread disease be stayed. When it is stayed, then there should be earnest inquiry as to its source. It is a fifth disease; it cannot thrive where absolute cleanliness is enforced.

### NOT WOLFE'S SWORD—SOME OTHER SWORD.

There is no more skilled searcher after the truth with regard to early Canadian history than Douglas Brynmor, who has charge of the Dominion archives under the Ottawa Government. It has been left to him to make the research which proves how effectively innocent Mr. Patterson, Canadian Minister of Militia, has been taken in through the purchase of a sword that was reported to have been the weapon with which the redoubtable Gen. Wolfe fought at the capture of Quebec. Mr. Patterson was recently represented as having paid a large sum for this alleged Wolfe sword, and he presented it to the Dominion with a great flourish of trumpets. It was said that the sword had really been left lying on the Plains of Abraham for 90 years; that it had not been discovered, though the scene of the conflict had in the interval been searched over and over for relics; and that it was in the best of preservation.

Mr. Douglas Brynmor has now in his possession evidence that overturns these contentions. The sword which General Wolfe used when he fell at Quebec is now and for 58 years has been at the United Service Museum at Whitehall, London. It turns out that when Wolfe's effects were sent home from Quebec after his death his sword was among them, and it was subsequently presented by the warrior's executors to the United Service Museum, with all the correspondence relating thereto. The whole was recently inspected by the writer of "Memoirs of General Wolfe," who is preparing the work for Macmillan's biographical series, "Men of Action."

It is thus clearly proved that the Quebec sword of General Wolfe lies in the Royal United Service Institution, and that Mr. Patterson, the Canadian War Minister, has in this matter, as in some others, jumped at a conclusion. His sword should be "withdrawn from circulation," seeing it is not genuine.

### THEY WOULD MAKE A GREAT TEAM.

Supporting the talked-of union between the Methodists and Presbyterians of the Dominion were to take place, their combined total of members and adherents, according to the last Dominion census, would be 1,603,091. A pretty good team!

The aggregate of the Church of England, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist in the Dominion is set down at 2,579,872, members and adherents.

## MIDDLESEX FALL ASSIZES

The Suit of Delves vs. G. T. R. Results in a Verdict for Plaintiff for \$1,000 Damages.

Action for \$5,000 Damages Resulting From a Runaway.

### Tuesday Afternoon.

This afternoon's session resulted in a surprise for many who had heard the case of Delves vs. the G. T. R. The jury retired at 1 o'clock, and at 5 they announced that a verdict had been reached. They found the company's employees had neglected to ring the bell when the train was approaching the crossing; that the plaintiff had exercised reasonable care, and that he was entitled to \$1,000 damages and costs.

Counsel for the company asked for a stay of proceedings. "It is not necessary," said Judge Robertson. "It is a jury case. If it were necessary I would certainly grant it. I will stay proceedings until the Divisional Court sits to give the company an opportunity to appeal."

### CRIMINAL CASES.

In the case of the Queen vs. Justin Hare, charged with stealing two wagon wheels, the grand jury rendered no bill. True bills were returned against Edward Kilbourne, charged with the seduction of a Dorchester girl under promise of marriage, and Robert Herrington, accused of setting fire to McIntosh's planing mill in Strathroy on Aug. 16. Kilbourne is out on bail, and when Judge Robertson wished to arraign him he did not appear. The accused will be called upon again, and if he does not attend his bail will be forfeited.

Herrington was arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and will be placed on trial Thursday morning.

**ACTION FOR DAMAGES.**  
Another action for \$5,000 damages occupied the afternoon. Stephen Bond, of Mount Brydges, is the plaintiff, and Daniel Lamont and Wm. Pincombe, of Carleton Place, the defendants. Bond, it appears, was driving to Strathroy in March last with his wife, when they reached Lamont's place the horse took fright at some logs and lumber belonging to defendant and lying on the roadside. Bond asks compensation for injuries received by being thrown out of the rig.

Mr. Stuart questioned Bond first as to whom he bought the horse from.

Judge Robertson—I do not think that is of any account.

Mr. Stuart—Well, I want to show the character of the animal.

The Judge—Whether it was a bob-tail or not, I suppose?

Bond said he was driving to Strathroy, and when he reached the corner of the 7th and the Adelaide road the horse bolted at a pile of logs on the roadside. A little further on the animal took fright at some lumber. Witness remembered the horse giving the second kick and that was all.

He was taken to his father's house in Strathroy and did not regain consciousness for about four days, when the doctors were probing in his forehead. His right eye became useless and his right knee was badly injured. He could not read without injury, and pains in the head were incessant. Witness said he could do no work.

"What about the injuries to your wife?"

"She had the muscles of one leg badly lacerated. Could not go to church."

"Oh, that is not evidence," said the court, "unfortunately a great many people do no want to go to church."

As to losses, Bond said he had to employ assistance on the farm. His father helped him, but witness did not know what he would charge.

"Well, you cannot include that. Maybe the father wouldn't charge anything unless he thought he could get it out of the defendants," said Judge Robertson.

The plaintiff's wife, Laura Bond, described the accident about the same way as her husband. She was very badly frightened when the horse kicked the first time, and prepared to jump out of the rig, but didn't get the chance—she was thrown out. Witness received severe bruises on her side and shoulders. Mrs. Bond burst into a fit of crying during her examination, and was given a chair. She told of her own injuries and the result of the accident to her husband. He was troubled mentally, and had an unusual fluency of speech—could talk twice as fast as she could.

"That's where he has got a big advantage over you," said the judge. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Cameron, there is nothing mentioned of this increase in speech in the statement of claim."

Mr. Cameron—Oh, well, several things have been stated which were not worthy of contradiction.

Judge Robertson—It is unseemly for the judge to defend your cause.

Mrs. Bond said further that her husband was very forgetful.

Mr. Stuart notified the court that he wished to show that Mr. Bond was damaged as a result of the accident.

Judge Robertson—Well, then, if that is so, his evidence cannot be taken as reliable.

Mr. Stuart—He was not injured to such an extent as that.

Mr. Cameron cross-examined Mrs. Bond as to some statements she was alleged to have made. She was asked whether she had told a party in Mount Brydges that Bond was to blame for the accident.

"I can't allow you to ask that question," said the judge. "Mrs. Bond is not the plaintiff in the case."

"I want to show her credulity. She has made two different statements," said Mr. Cameron.

"You have got to take her answer to the question," rejoined Judge Robertson.

"But I claim I have a right to show that the woman contradicted herself. I am confident I have," wound up Mr. Cameron.

"Supposing I am just as confident," said the court, "that you have not. I suppose that would have some bearing on the case."

"It is all very good law, but I think I should be privileged to put the query."

"Glad I know some law," said the judge, and the crowd laughed. The question was not allowed.

The plaintiff's father said that before the accident his son was a level-headed business man; now witness thought he was rattle-headed.

Dr. Borden, of Strathroy, told of Bond's injuries. From the wound over the right eye a piece of bone about three-quarters of an inch square, besides several smaller pieces had been removed.

Dr. Lindsay, of Strathroy, at first thought Bond was dying, and was surprised at his recovery.

Dr. McCallum, city, was the third physician called. Judge Robertson objected. The usual number of medical men examined in any case was two. It caused an unnecessary expense. The evidence was admitted.

The doctor said he found the plaintiff as others had—very talkative and apparently unground in reason. What this condition arose from he did not know. It might be natural.

Dr. Butler was reasonably certain that the plaintiff would never fully recover the use of his right eye.

Three witnesses—Alex. McDougall, Geo.

Ramsay and W. Dignan—were called by counsel for the plaintiff to show that their horses had been frightened by the same logs and lumber.

Judge Robertson again objected and told Mr. Stuart that it was very cruel to call so many witnesses when the point had been proven. "Do you want to take this man's farm from him? Doctors here at \$4 a day—it is unnecessary," concluded the judge.

### Wednesday Morning.

The defense in the case of Bond vs. Lamont was taken up this morning, and Mr. Cameron moved for a non-suit on the ground that the counsel for Bond had not shown that the obstruction was on the road upon which the plaintiff and his wife were driving.

Counsel and judge argued on the motion, but the court held that inasmuch as the case was of very great importance and likely to be carried higher, it would be better to take all the evidence. Certain questions would be submitted to the jury.

John E. Drake was one of the best witnesses, as his evidence was contradictory to that of the plaintiff and his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Bond had positively stated that the horse was not being whipped, and was first frightened at the obstructions. Drake, however, said that he was drawing water from a ditch on the side road and near the scene of the accident.

"What did you see?" asked Mr. Cameron.

"A man and woman coming in a cart. The manner in which the horse was acting made me think some fellow was showing off to his girl that he had a pretty good horse," said Drake. "About 25 or 30 rods down the road the beast was shaking its head and switching its tail. Bond slapped it with the lines and the horse made a big lunge, and a jump. Several kicks followed closely and soon Mr. and Mrs. Bond were thrown out."

"The horse was switching its tail?" asked Mr. Stuart.

"Yes," said the witness.

"Just as any ordinary horse would do to whip away the flies," said Mr. Stuart.

"Flies in March!" remarked Mr. Cameron.

"I guess there were not many flies," said Judge Robertson.

The other side said that he waited upon by Bond and questioned as to what he saw the day after the accident, but he refused to say anything.

John Lamont, a brother of Daniel, was driving along the Adelaide road to Strathroy on March 10 in company with his "mistress." He saw Bond hit the horse with the lines. Mrs. Lamont first noticed the accident, and when they reached the place Mrs. Bond told them that the horse had been causing trouble ever since they left home.

Daniel Lamont and Wm. Pincombe, the two defendants, and Chas. Crapp were also examined. Lamont drew the logs from his woods and placed them on the side of the road because he could not haul them to Strathroy. The sleighing was bad. Pincombe had drawn the lumber from Mount Brydges and was compelled to leave some of his load by the roadside on account of heavy teaming. Both defendants were waiting for improved roads, and intended to remove the timber as soon as conditions were favorable.

The reputation of the horse was then brought into question. Alvin Barclay had driven the animal about five years ago, and said "it had plenty of life, lots of grit, and good kicking powers." The horse had kicked the witness once without any cause.

"What kind of grit did you say the horse possessed?" asked Judge Robertson.

"Good grit."

"Do you mean clear grit?"

"Yes, sir."

"These clear grits are believed to be very bad," said the judge. (Laughter.) Barclay stepped out of the box and the court called for the next witness.

"Don't know whether I have any more," said Mr. Cameron.

"You don't know that you have," rejoined the judge. "Well, I hope you haven't."

And the court rose.

### Count Mercier Still Lives.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2.—Ex-Premier Mercier had another bad attack this evening with frequent fainting fits, but he rallied towards midnight, and at this hour (12 p.m.) is resting quietly.

### Farmers' National Congress.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 2.—The Farmers' National Congress, composed of delegates from 40 States, began its annual session here today. Two hundred delegates were present at the opening session.

### The Arrested Conductors.

TORONTO, Oct. 2.—The case of Ezed O. Tambling and Samuel Desfries, the Grand Trunk conductors who were arrested yesterday, was argued at Osgood Hall this afternoon before Judge McPherson. Judgment was reserved, but an order for \$1,000 was made, and this evening the prisoners were allowed out.

When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face. It kept spreading and she was completely covered from head to foot. Then she had boils. She had forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. When six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, six months old she had less than a child. Then her skin started to dry up and got so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but lay with them half open. At this time, I started using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in one month she was completely cured. The doctor and druggists were over one hundred dollars. The CUTICURA bill was not more than five dollars. My child is now strong and healthy, and large as my child of her age (see photo), and it is all owing to CUTICURA. Yours with a Mother's Blessing, Mrs. G. H. HUCKER, JR., 622 Walker St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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Baby Bismuthes, killing hair, and red, rough hair prevented and cured by CUTICURA Soap.

**WOMEN FULL OF PAINS.** Find in CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster instant and grateful relief. It is the first and only pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

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Full trade is now in full swing. Every department calling loudly for attention. Everywhere the eye can turn piles of merchandise sparkling with newness.

Millinery,  
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Soon "The north wind will blow and we shall have snow," but you can prepare for its coming with very little money.

## Good Heavy Full-Sized Comforters

At \$1 00, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00.

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—IN—

## WHITE WOOL BLANKETS

—VIZ.—

\$1 75, \$2 25, \$2 75 and \$3 25.

These are startling values and should be seen by all intending purchasers.

Large Gray Blankets, all-wool, at \$2 25, \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3, and \$3 50 per pair.

White Flannel Sheetting, 36 inches wide, 25c.  
White Flannel Sheetting, 72 inches wide, 50c and 56c.  
Gray Flannel Sheetting, 36 inches wide, 25c.  
Gray Flannel Sheetting, 72 inches wide, 60c.

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Cantons,  
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Table Linens,  
Table Drapes,

Crettonnes,  
Draperies,  
Floor Oilcloths,  
Stair Oilcloths,  
Stair Linens,  
Table Oilcloths.

## SHIRTINGS.

Check Shirting, 5c, 7 1-2c, 9c, 10c and 12 1-2c.  
Ceylon Shirting, fancy stripe, worth 13c, for 10c.  
Extra Heavy Flannelette Shirting, 15c, worth 20c.  
Scotch Tweed Shirtings at 20c, 25c, 28c and 30c.  
Flannelette in red and black checks and plaids.  
Flannelette, in checks and spots, fast colors, 12c.  
Reversible Flannelette, in stripes and checks, 14c.

More for your money here this season. The people appreciate this evidenced by the hundred visit the store every

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