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JOHN CAMERON, President and Hang. Dir.

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

London, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1897.

Today is the 27th anniversary of the proclamation of the French republic. The French are becoming more stable in their political convictions. They have stuck by the new republic longer than they held to one form of government in the previous 100 years.

Recently two reports were sent out from Toronto in reference to Mr. Charles Durand, an old and respected citizen of that place. One was that Mr. Durand was dead; the other asserted that he was alive and enjoying better health. Mr. Durand, being appealed to, said the latter statement was correct.

Many friends of Mr. I. E. Bowman, ex-M.P. for North Waterloo, will regret to hear of his death, after a long illness. Mr. Bowman had been in public life, municipal or national, since 1867. He retired from Parliament before the last general election. He was a director of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company from its formation in 1863 till his death.

Mr. Whitney, Opposition leader, is finding that he made a mistake when he tied up his fortunes with those of the Opposition at Ottawa. He is inclined to repudiate these gentlemen. But did he not go to Ottawa some time ago and solicit their aid, on the understanding that success to him in Ontario meant rehabilitation for them in the Dominion? The people of Ontario will spoil that little compact.

President Loudon, of the Provincial University, asserts that the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will have far-reaching effects on the educational institutions of Canada. In a speech at the closing ceremonies the president pointed out that the degree of Ph.D. had been recently established at the Provincial University to promote and reward original investigation. They were expecting, also, to start a series of publications that would preserve the results of such research. The value of the gathering to the general educational interests of the Province was also stated by the Minister of Education. Our people cry out for practical education, said Hon. Mr. Ross, sometimes forgetting that every experiment of the laboratory was practical, and every painstaking searcher after truth was a practical worker in the highest sense of the term.

Canada Discovered.

It must rejoice every Canadian who has faith in the future of his country to find that everywhere the world over, within the last few months, the standing and bright prospects of the Dominion have been recognized. Not alone by the brilliancy with which the Premier represented the country in the great celebration at the center of the empire was this emphasized.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is true, captivated all with whom he came in contact. But what rendered his welcome so much more cordial than that extended to any Canadian statesman who had preceded him was the fact that he took to the British people a Message from the Parliament of Canada that went straight to their hearts. That Message carried with it not only a declaration for closer trade relations with the Motherland, but a demand that if the British treaties with Germany and Belgium prevented the carrying out of the Canadian policy of preferential trade they should be got rid of. The British Government recognized the fairness of the proposition. It conceded Canada's right to complete freedom in trade matters. Canada became a nation, though more closely allied than ever with the great British nation on the other side of the Atlantic.

The new position attained for the Dominion, the determination with which the Government of this country stuck to the attainment of its objects, the persistency with which it pointed out by unassailable proof the immense benefits which would accrue to Great Britain as well as to the Dominion, from the development of our rich natural resources, have arrested the attention of the world.

Hitherto Canada has been kept in the background because of her proximity to the big republic lying to the south of us. We have been kept, as it were, in the shadow of the United States. It has been next to impossible to make the mass of old world people believe that we were not a part of that country. Canadians visiting Great Britain have been humiliated because of the ignorance of Canada exhibited by usually well-informed persons. The name "America" has been applied to Canada and to New York State as if they were similarly situated politically, and it has been next to impossible to make these easy-going Britishers believe that Canada was really a great nation doing business on its own account, managing its own affairs, and looking to a great future. Now all this is changed. Canada is recognized everywhere as a nation. A great future for her is conceded. Instead of immigrants from this country flocking to the United States, as in the past, United States immigrants are coming over here, believing that in Canada the worker has now the brighter prospect.

Canada's sudden rise to national importance, in the eyes of the civilized world, has an appropriate counterpart in Japan—the Britain of the Orient—whose sudden elevation into the position of a nation of the first-class was the wonder of the world a year or two since. Japan, however, made her impression on the minds of men through her plucky war with China. Canada has achieved a fame and prestige, which she will maintain and increase, not by the arts of war, but by those of diplomacy and peace.

Coming Lively Contest.

There are elections of one kind or another every November in the United States. This year, the most spectacular fight will be in New York city—the Greater New York, as constituted at last sitting of the Legislature. Already the parties are making their preliminary moves, and before the end of this month the battle for the mayoralty of the great civic corporation will be waxing hot. The Citizens' Union, an organization composed of electors opposed to the Tammany Democracy, have met and nominated Seth Low, formerly mayor of Brooklyn, and now head of Columbia University, as their candidate for the mayoralty of enlarged New York, which includes Brooklyn and many minor municipalities. This action does not meet with the approval of the Republicans. It suits the Tammany Democracy, which embraces by far the larger proportion of the Democrats, admirably. The reasons are plain. Mr. Low is a mugwump Republican. In the campaign of 1884 he studied a long time as to whether he would vote for Blaine or Cleveland. It is claimed by his political enemies that he did not make up his mind until after the election was over. In June, 1888, he resigned his membership of the Republican Association in Brooklyn city, because he could not indorse McKinley trade restrictionism, and he said in his letter of resignation: "I cannot believe that a country so large as the United States can be permanently held aloof from the great trade movements of the outside world." A month before the election of that year, speaking in the Reform Club at Cooper Union, Mr. Low defended President Cleveland for making the issue a square one betwen higher or lower "protection." It was, he said, a most commendable exhibition of executive courage. Despite this anti-protectionist attitude, there is reason for believing that the Republican managers would have swallowed Mr. Low as their candidate if allowed to first nominate him; but the mugwump, or non-party, organization, having put him in the field, it is now believed that the Republicans will nominate a candidate of their own. Thus the prospect is that there will be three tickets in the field—the Tammany Democracy, the Citizens' Union, and the Republican.

The prize of the mayoralty of Greater New York is the richest one in point of patronage and influence of any city in the world. The mayor is elected for four years at a salary of $15,000 a year, but he is not eligible for a second term immediately succeeding the first. His powers and responsibilities are large. He is the head of a corporation containing 3,000,000 inhabitants. He appoints—and may remove during the first six months of his term—all heads of departments, except those which the charter declares elective, such as the controller. To secure a position of such prestige and power is worthy the ambition of any man, and it seems highly probable that each of the great political parties will use its best endeavors to elect its candidate. At present, whether three candidates or only two go to the polls, the outlook favors the Democracy, if they put a first-class man in nomination. New York is nominally Democratic.

Solidest Town in Canada.

Referring to a recennt article in these columns on "London's Enviable Standing and Bright Future," the Amherstburg Echo says: "Everybody knows London is all right—it is the solidest town in Canada—never booms, but keeps advancing in every way."

The Independent Order of Foresters Still Going Ahead.

The opening of the magnificent new headquarters for the Independent Order of Foresters, in Toronto last week, was an event of great importance, not only to members of the order, but to the general public, and the full report of the proceedings, given in another column of today's Advertiser, may be perused with profit by all. The Foresters' Temple is indeed a most imposing structure. It is an ornament to the city and a credit to the great fraternal order, which possesses it. The I. O. F. has had phenomenal success since, in 1881, it was incorporated, and started out on a business footing. Then it had a membership of but 369; now it has a membership of over 120,000. Every month shows an increase over that of any like previous period. The money paid over to beneficiaries to June last amounted to $4,667,568. While sick and other benefits and cheap insurance are thus provided, the order takes good care to have a substantial surplus for emergencies. That surplus now amounts to over $2,300,000—an increase in seven months of more than $300,000. Convincing facts of this description formed the theme of the speeches given at the opening of the great building of the order in Toronto last week, reported in today's Advertiser. Dr. Oronhyatekha, who has proved so efficient head of the institution, told the story in graphic language, and also conveyed the interesting information that a ladies' branch of the order has now been organized, which promises to be as prosperous, in its particular line, as has the parent order. The Foresters, of whom there are a very large number in this part of Canada, are to be congratulated on the prosperity of their order, as evidenced in the statistical information given at the opening of the splendid headquarters.

The Moslem Revival.

London (Eng.) New Age.

The disturbances in India, and the evident alarm of the government at the attitude of the Mohammedans, are the natural result of the feeble action of the European concert at Constantinople. An impression has been produced amid the ignorant populations of the east that Islam's time has come, and that the Crescent is to prevail over the Cross. It has actually done so all over the Turkish empire. The Christian powers have proved utterly powerless to protect the Christians in Armenia, to free the Christians of Crete from the ascendancy of a small Mussulman class, or to keep Christian Greece from being humiliated and despoiled by her anti-Christian foe. Even in the west of Europe we are amazed at the sudden revival of the Turkish power; the Ottoman caste cannot govern, but they can fight, and Europe has weakly given them the opportunity of reviving the traditions of their conquering time. Two years ago the Turks hung down their heads; they were afraid of European, and particularly of British action, which they would have felt had there been a man of iron—a Gladstone—at our foreign office. But there was only a Salisbury—a lath painted to look like iron. Not only did the great assassin go unpunished, but the German emperor courted him, the Russians took his part, and on Easter Sunday in the present year the united fleets fired upon Christian insurgents against his power. The Turks saw that all Europe was afraid of them; they declared war against the Greeks, and utterly defeated them. After some three months of parley with the ambassadors they still hold Thessaly, which the powers declare they shall not have, and they have sent a military governor to Crete against the wishes of united Europe. Is it any wonder, then, that all over the MHohammedan world there has sprung up a new feeling of strength and confidence? In Lord Beaconsfield's days the Daily Telegraph vapored about a rejuvenated Islam. Lord Beaconsfield was overruled in his own Cabinet, and the Russians brought the Turks upon their knees, so that the rejuvenation did not come about. But what Lord Beaconsfield could not do with his strength, Lord Salisbury has accomplished by his weakness. He has presided over the rejuvenation of Islam. Europe has looked on with wonder, our Ashmead-Bartletts have been filled with reverent admiration, and the stock exchange with interested surprise. It may not mean much more than this as we see it from the west, but it may mean everything as the Mohammedans of all Asia look on it. It is quite possible that even the Ameer may think that Britain has become solely a naval power. Lord Salisbury has reminded him that the British fleet, mighty as it is, cannot go to mountain lands. It could not protect the Armenians, it could not, therefore, punish the Afghans. If we could be confronted by a great Mohammedan rebellion in India, it will be the Nemises of a great and humiliating national betrayal, the direct result of the feeble policy which has left three Christian people under the heel of victorious Islam.

CHILDREN AND BICYCLING

Physicians for some time have been urging great care in the fitting of bicycles to small children. They insist that the possibilities of developing hip trouble by the use of machines too large for growing boys and girls are very great. The protest, with which every sensible person will agree, is against a child using the wheel when the saddle is so far out of reach that the child can use the wheel only by standing on the pedals. The way to fit a bicycle is to have the wheel at first small enough for the saddle to be raised several times before the child outgrows the machine. To buy a wheel on the principle that the child will grow to it is absolutely wrong, and is fraught with every danger to the child who is to use it.

KILLED BY CHEWING-GUM.

[Providence Journal.]

James A. Gould, the 3-year-old son of James Gould, of Wakefield, has just died from the effects of convulsions caused by the child's swallowing a small piece of chewing gum.

One day last week the little fellow, while at play with another child, was given by the latter a penny piece of ordinary chewing gum. The Gould boy, liking the taste of the gum, after chewing a while swallowed it.

Later the child was taken alarmingly ill, and Mr. Gould sent for a physician, who, upon examination of the case, could learn of nothing to cause the boy's illness, save the retention in the stomach of a lump of gum. The remedies which he immediately gave proved of no avail, and the child becoming unconscious shortly after died.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE TEA DISTRICTS.

The Indian Planters' Gazette, Calcutta.

Earthquakes have been of more or less frequent occurrence in Assam from time immorial, but for magnitude and severity, former seismic disturbances sink completely in the shade when compared with the awful upheaval which, without the least warning, took place on the afternoon of the 12th instant. Reports, very much delayed in transmission, are now coming to hand, and the tale they tell is a sad one indeed. The tea industry has suffered (at present) incalculable loss, not merely by the wholesale destruction of costly buildings, factories, bungalows, coolie lines, etc., but by the cessation of all traffic by the railway lines of communication, which have been most seriously crippled.

The chief tea-producing districts—Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, Darjeeling, Terai and Dooars—have been punished so heavily, that the probabilities of their yielding the 147,250,112 pounds of tea estimated for season 1897 are somewhat remote.

The arrivals of teas in Calcutta will be very considerably delayed. Owing to several factories having been compelled to stop manufacturing, a good deal of tea will also be lost. A planter writing from Sylhet estimates that the outturn from that district alone will be diminished by some fifteen or sixteen millions of pounds.

REFORMED BURGLAR.

The Latest "Awful Example" of the Salvation Army.

The Hamilton Times of Tuesday says: Quite a dramatic incident occurred at the open-air meeting of the Salvation Army at the corner of Rebecca and James streets last evening. After the knee-drill, volley-firing, testimony and music, the leader announced a collection. As an incentive to the crowd to be liberal, he said the army needed money to carry on the work and deserved it—because it did work that the churches could not do, that the police could not do, that the magistrates, the judges, the prisons and the cat-o'-nine-tails could not do. Then suddenly tapping a young man on the shoulder and cried, "There stands a living example of the work of the army, a monument of the grace of God." The young man thus abruptly introduced to the wondering crowd stepped to the middle of the ring, and folding his arms in Napoleonic fashion, stood motionless, while the officer, in picturesque and fervid language, recited the story of his life. "This young man," he shouted in stentorian tones, "has just been having a fifteen years' holiday at the expense of his country. His hands were never soiled with honest toil. He has been fifteen years behind prison bars, and he is only two months out of Kingston Penitentiary. At 10 years of age he began his career of crime. His last sentence was for ten years. He never earned an honest penny in his life until two months ago. His hands were used for picking other people's pockets, for stealing from houses and business places that which did not belong to him. He was a thief, a pickpocket and a burglar. But while he was undergoing imprisonment in the penitentiary a Salvation lassie visited him and told him of his Saviour, of his love for the criminal and the sinner, and pleaded with him to cast in his lot with Christ. Then and there the young man made up his mind that if he lived to get out of prison he would thereafter lead an honest life. Two months ago he was liberated, come to Toronto, and at the barracks was convicted of sin and converted, and he is here tonight, to testify on behalf of Christ, a striking monument of the grace of Almighty God. He is now earning an honest living. Some weeks ago he drew his first week's pay, $6. Holding it in his hand, he looked at it and said: 'I am prouder of the six dollars than if I had been given $10,000. It's the first honest money I ever earned.'" The ex-burglar was well and neatly dressed, of most respectable appearance, looked to be about 28 or 30 years of age, and did not flinch or even wink when the speaker, pointing him declared him to be a "thief, a pickpocket and a burglar." The bystanders seemed impressed. It was at least a novelty in the "awful example" line, as these are usually recruited from the ranks of the scarlet woman or are the victims of the rum fiend.

CAUSE OF BALDNESS.

A Bruce County Man's Discovery by way of a Horse.

[Lucknow Sentinel.]

"What is the cause of baldness?" is a question asked by many a man who finds the raven lock of youth taking their departure one by one, and leaving behind them only a sterile waste of scalp, fringed by a circle of hair which formed but the skirt of the original adornment. It has been supposed that the exclusion of fresh air from the top of the head by the wearing of tight hats had something to do with it, but opinions among medical men have differed widely. In an article contributed to a Detroit medical journal, Dr. Black, of Paisley, advances a view which seems reasonable enough. It is to the effect that the tight hat band, pressing against the blood vessels of the head, checks the flow of blood to the scalp, and impoverishes it, causing the hair to fall out. The idea was suggested by an experience which Mr. J. B. Campbell of Pinkerton, had in fitting up a horse for show purposes. He had braided up the tail, and in order to keep it in place, had put on a rubber band. This remained some time, and after its removal the hair on the tail below where it had been placed, fell out.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Underground Streams

Evidences of a Vast Subterrestrial Tidal System of Water Courses.

Constantly Oscillating Water Affected by Storms and Influenced by the Moon.

A remarkable new theory concerning the nature of parts of the earth's interior has just been promulgated by Prof. F. H. King, agricultural physicist of the University of Wisconsin. It is to the effect that the sub-surface of the human footstool is interpenetrated by water incessantly in motion; that there is a vast network of underground rivers, brooks, streams, pools and rivulets constantly flowing in various directions, some shallow, some deep, some near the surface, some far below the outer crust—all of them having a definite tidal motion and all subject to lunar influence. The theory is not based on pure supposition, but certain tests and observations have been made which give legitimate bearing to it, in the eyes of Prof. King's associates. Prof. Hallock, of the physics department of Columbia College, when asked for his opinion of the theory, said he considered it very ingenious and quite within the range of probability.

MAP OF UNDERGROUND STREAMS

Prof. King has so far determined the nature of these underground waters that at a recent meeting of the University Scientific Club he was able to draw a blackboard chart of many of the streams, their courses, movements and general character. He classifies the movements as gravitational, thermal and capillary. These are due, respectively, to fluid pressure, osmotic pressure and surface tension. Thus the movement of these waters may be determined by gravity, which would make them sink, so to speak, toward the center of the earth, by diffusion through the various substances with which they come in contact, and by the tension to which they would be subject when lying on the surface of the earth, but whether flowing toward the center or from the center, or with a centrifugal or centripetal motion, the fact is undisputed that they are in a constant state of oscillation.

Prof. King has even made automatic records which show that ground water is constantly in a state of oscillation, which may extend over a long period, may be siesmal or may correspond with the high and low barometric waves associated with the movements of storms. He has made a series of records which show that the surface of the ground water in a well is much more responsive to atmospheric changes of temperature than is the barometer itself. He has also found that during stormy weather the movements of surface water are so complex and rapid—so short in period—that a rapidly moving cronograph is required to separate them.

IMMENSE TIDAL SYSTEM.

Data from different wells and springs seem to suggest that there exists beneath the surface of the earth an immense tidal system, which is affected by the moon, and which rises and falls, or at least moves about with as much regularity as the tides of the ocean. It is not stated whether there is any intimate connection between these underground streams and the great streams and bodies of water which exist on the surface, except that they are both governed by lunar influence, and that the natural process of percolation may indirectly connect them with each other. It is a known fact that the variation of water from springs under barometric changes is very great, and the surface of Lake Mendota has been shown, even in winter, when covered with ice, to be subject to extremely complex oscillations, some of which appear to be barometric.

It is a contention of Prof. King that these underground waters embrace a world-wide zone. They are not, therefore, confined to the United States alone, but undermine the surfaces of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia as well. Prof. King is working to perfect a map of the underground streams of the world, and as soon as he has finished we shall doubtless know more of what the interior of the earth is like. The substitution of a theory to the effect that the interior of the earth is occupied by large bodies of water is only another refutation of the old theory of the molten character of the earth's interior. Years ago it was thought that the center of the earth was a molten mass, which was the result of the former geological condition. It was held that the earth had progressed from its original entirely molten state, had cooled off on the surface, and was gradually cooling off toward the center, but that there must, in the nature of things, yet remain a large portion of the interior which was yet in a molten condition. During late years, however, scientists, while holding this view to be in a measure correct, yet contend that the process of cooling is very much more advanced than it was formerly supposed to be. They contend that the center of the earth is very hot, but that it is not precisely a molten mass.

HEAT UNDERGROUND.

That the center of the earth is quite hot is proved when very deep penetration through the surface is made. It is found that the temperature gradually rises as the center is approached. All deep wells are much hotter at the bottom than at the top, and Prof. Hallock, of Columbia College, recently made a test of a very deep well near Pittsburg, Pa., in which the temperature, at a depth of 5,502 feet, had reached an altitude of 128 degrees. This well is being dug in the interests of science, and it is the intention of the owners to eventually carry the well down until a depth of two miles is reached. In Australia there is a gold mine, the shafts of which have been sunk 2,000 feet into the earth. Temperature investigations show that the heat of the earth is materially greater at 2,000 feet than at the surface.

The possibilities of Prof. King's theory are very great, and from a scientific standpoint his investigations are very valuable, and the final results are being eagerly awaited by all scientists.

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Produce Soft, White Hands," free.

ITCHING HUMORS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Friday Bargains AND Saturday Night Fair.

ALL DAY SATURDAY

The record-breaking bargains that we advertised for Friday will be getable not only during the hours of our regular Saturday Night Fair from 7 till 10 o'clock, but may be taken advantage of at any hour on Saturday, and the earlier you do your shopping the better for you and for us. We never in all our history pared prices so close, and it will be many a long day before we do the like again.

Staples Department.

The regular price of these eight Plush Table Covers was $3 25, Now they're $1, Fancy borders. Any hour on Saturday for.....$1 00

On Friday you'll be able to get $1 90 English Toilet Quilts, white, full size, Saturday, for... 99c

Fine quality Bleached Damask Tablecloths, 68 inches wide, worth $1, for 65c. Only one cloth will be sold to each customer... 65c

Haberdashery Dept.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, regular 10c, for 5c

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, regular 20c, for. 14c

Ladies' Black and Fancy Parasols, regular price from 50c to $1 40, your choice any hour on Saturday 39c

Ladies' Black Parasols, fancy assorted handles, regular $1 to $1 25, on Saturday for 75c

Ladies' Black and Fancy Parasols, regular price from $1 25 to $3, your choice on Saturday for....$1 50

Dress Goods Dept.

There's no room to tell about the goods. In the lot there are Cheviots, all-wool Crepons, Silk and Wool Crepons, and all-wool Debleges. Most of them are worth 50c a yard. Any hour on Saturday for 15c

Bigger value still on this table. For 25c you'll have your choice of Silk and Wool Mixtures, all-wool French Dress Goods in Merveleaux, all-wool Canvas Cloth, Barathas, Ombreas, Check Tweeds, Soliels, Shot Lusters, Whip-Cords, and Fancy Dress Patterns. Some of them were 75c this season. Your choice any time on Saturday for 25c

Millinery Department.

You'll have your choice of all our stock of Flowers for trimming at almost nothing, by the spray. Any hour on Saturday for 10c

Any colored trimmed Summer Hat in the store for $1 50 Saturday. There's about three dozen—all in the latest shapes $1 50

Mantle Department.

This is the last Wrapper chance of the season, as there are only four dozen left, and they'll be sold before Saturday night at this price. You'll have your choice of all our $1, $1 25 and $1 45 Wrappers for 50c

The regular price of these Dress Skirts runs from $3 to $4 25, but $5 wouldn't be too much for any one of them. You can have them in black or tweed patterns. Your choice on Saturday for $1 50

Gents' Furnishings.

We've a lot of excellent Felt Hats, whose regular price runs from 75c to $2 50, that we'll sell on Saturday for 25c. They're old-fashioned shapes, but they're fine goods for all that 25c

Your choice of any of our $1 25, $1, 75c and 50c Straw Hats, on Saturday for 25c

Summer Underwear—Scotch Natural Wool, all sizes, regular 75c each; any hour on Saturday for.37½c

Regular $1 Regatta Shirts, soft, for summer wear, silk and wool stripes, fancy-striped sateens and Ceylon flannels. During the sale for 49c

Men's and Boys' Clothing

On Friday you'll have your choice of all our Boys' Linen and Duck Blouses for 15c. They were 65c. Any time on Saturday for 15c

Any Boys' Duck Wash Suit in the store will be yours on Saturday for 20c. They were 75c.....

Any Boys' Scarlet or Cream Wash Serge in the house will be yours during this record-breaking sale for 50c. They were $2..... 50c

There's one table of Men's Tweed Suits that are the biggest suit value we ever offered. All shades and sizes are here. Their regular price runs from $5 to $8. On Saturday for $2 49

Men's Fawn All-Wool Venetian Fall Overcoats, the $9 kind, on Saturday for $3 95

Your Money Back If You Want It.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

126-128 Dundas St., London, Ont.