

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853. Managing Director John Cameron and Editor, London, Monday, April 23.

The Attempt on the Welland Canal.

The attempt to blow up one of the locks of the Welland Canal, referred to in news dispatches elsewhere, fortunately did not succeed in doing much damage.

The compensation in the matter is the warning given and the incentive to future diligent watchfulness.

We see it stated that the miscreants were probably Boer sympathizers.

A number of the more sensational newspapers have been harping a good deal of late for election purposes on the wickedness of Britain in defending her territories in South Africa when invaded by the Boers; these harplings have acted on weak minds, just as the similar harplings of the continental European press caused the recent attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales.

Nothing could be more senseless than the idea that the cause of the Boers is to be advanced by either shooting princes or blowing up canals.

Meanwhile this abortive attempt in Canada will be useful, as suggesting the need of watchfulness.

From this time forth, the feeling in Canada will be still less favorable, if that were possible, to the Boer cause.

We do not think there is any reason to believe that respectable citizens of the United States sympathize with this Welland Canal kind of business. On the contrary, the effect of such a dastardly attempt will be a set-back for whatever Boer sentiment does exist south of the great lakes.

"Flame, Electricity and the Camera."

It is exceedingly difficult for the average man to obtain anything like a proper realization of the wonderful strides which have been made in man's knowledge and use of the various elements that are around him.

He has the conviction that very wonderful progress has been made, while he is not able to accurately set down what is accomplished. In one particular field of effort this has been very well done by Mr. George Iles, in the volume lately published by The Publishers' Syndicate, Toronto, and entitled, "Flame, Electricity and the Camera."

It is a story well told of the progress that has been made by man from the first kindling of fire to the wireless telegraph, and the photography of color. It is shown that while fire until the nineteenth century was justly accounted the most useful and versatile servant of man, today electricity is doing all that fire ever did, and better, while at the same time it is accomplishing tasks that were far beyond the reach of flame however ingeniously applied.

Electricity marries the resources of the mechanic and the chemist, the engineer and the artist, with issue attested by all its own fertility, while it reveals province after province undreamed of before its advent.

First, there is sketched the discovery of fire; the primitive efforts to create it at will; the carefulness with which it was cherished; and the power it put in the hands of men when they were able to command its aid at their pleasure.

We next have the mastery of metals which followed the power thus attained, and the using of fire as a motive power, by which distance was to a degree obliterated. Fire was, however, only the forerunner of electricity, and electric heat has made possible that which had been beyond men's clearest devising in many departments of the world's workshop.

The wonderful advance of telegraphy from its earliest experiment to all the marvels of multiplex telegraphy of the present day, is described in the most interesting fashion, and so clearly that even the ignorant outsider begins to have an intelligent understanding of what has been done and is doing.

Wireless telephony and the wonder-working telephone are all dwelt upon. Perhaps as interesting a section of the book as any is that which deals with photography. However far draughtsmen, illuminators, painters, and etchers may have carried verisimilitude, there was no essential advance in imitative art down to the first decade of the nineteenth century.

Only then was the faithful touch of light made to fling its own impressions with more and more accuracy of form and color, with illusions, too, of relief and motion; while images which find no response in the eye are in a most indirect and astonishing manner disclosed to sight. To botanist, geologist, land surveyor, physiologist, and numberless other workers, the camera is of inestimable value. The power that even the amateur has with his camera, to make others far away see all that meets his eye, and that with the very minimum of skill and outlay, gives photography a universality denied to the work of the pencil or the brush. It is an ally of literature, and the handmaid of the astronomer; indeed, it is hard to find a field in which it has not entered as a wonder-working magician.

well as with plates of various machines, ancient and modern. One arises from its study with much clearer conceptions of the advances that have been made in this century.

This great work, published simultaneously at New York and Toronto, is the work of Mr. George Iles, a brilliant son of Canada, for years resident in the chief American city. The work is an honor to the author and a credit to Canadian genius.

"The Canadians on the Nile."

The author of the following genuinely poetical verses (which, we believe, appeared first in these columns a few years ago) is well known to our readers—Rev. William Wye Smith, now of Brantford, Ont. In the war in the Sudan, the Canadians were found useful as boatmen, etc.; and the prophecy in the last stanza has had a striking fulfillment in the late Canadian contingents in South Africa:

O, the East is but the West, with the sun a little hotter; And the pine becomes a palm, by the dark Egyptian water; And the Nile's like many a stream we know, that fills its brimming cup; We'll think it is the Ottawa, as we track the batteaux up!

Full, pull, pull, as we track the batteaux up! It's easy shooting homeward, when we're at the top!

O, the cedar and the spruce line each dark Canadian river; But the thirsty date is here, where the sultry sunbeams quiver; And the mocking mirage spreads its view afar on either hand, But strong we bend the sturdy oar, toward the southern land.

Chorus. O, we've tracked the rapids up, and o'er many a portage crossing, And it's often such we've seen, though so loud the waves are tossing; Then, it's homeward when the run is o'er, o'er stream and ocean deep, To bring the memory of the Nile where the maple shadows sleep.

Chorus. And it yet may come to pass, that the hearts and hands so ready May be sought again to help, when some pulse is off the steady; And the maple and the pine be matched with British oak the while; As once beneath Egyptian sails, the Canadians on the Nile!

THE TESTING TIME. The last "six" months has been a testing time in the administration of the British Empire, and especially in the management of the army. It is an awkward thing to find yourself suddenly face to face with a task four times as big as you had looked for, and to have to reconstruct your army, not only in the presence of the enemy but also in the face of the world. But the question is, can a nation stand the great test? We have the testimony of historians that England was readier for war at the close of the Crimean campaign than before, and we have no doubt but that it will be the same in the present case. It is, however, not a pleasant thing for a nation to give to the world an exhibition of "muddling through." There is only one thing worse, and that is, the nations that do not "muddle through," but land themselves in a hopeless muddle. The radical question, as we have said, is can a nation stand the test of looking facts in the face when they are painful as well as when they are pleasant? Some of the Spanish papers said "the British are like ourselves; they are going to destruction"; and then they turned round and cried, "these English are too damn happy, they always come out smiling on top." Neither of these statements is true; they merely express moods of the outside observer, and not the conditions of the nation's life. There have been painful hours for British people lately; but with the exception of the few hysterical journalists, we believe that on the whole they have faced it well. The burden has fallen heavy on the poor who supply the soldiers, and on the aristocratic families that furnish the young dashing officers.

It is no good now to discuss the question whether the war was "inevitable." There is one thing we can see clearly; nothing but a big thing like this could have braced up the whole British people to review the whole South African question so as to prepare for a satisfactory and permanent policy. The old "zig-zag policy" must go, and there must be a broad continuous policy which commands the sympathy of the whole Empire. It is a painful price to pay, but as a rule great things are purchased at great cost.

It must have been painful for Lord Roberts to pen those severe criticisms on brother officers, and the Germans wonder that the people are allowed to know the whole truth. But in Britain the people rule, and they must know all that is essential. There the army is not an idol, but an instrument to be made as effective as possible. Lord Roberts has nothing to gain by belittling other soldiers, and we are confident that he seeks only the common good; but when the lives of men are wasted through the incapacity of officers, it is a serious business, and no personal feeling can stand in the way of duty. We are sorry that the army was not found perfect, though considering its long idleness that could scarcely be expected, but we are glad that there is a disposition to deal thoroughly with matters as they now stand in a determined British spirit, which will not rest till blunders are repaired.

Dynamite

Used in Wrecking a Welland Canal Lock.

Supposed Perpetrators of the Deed Captured at Stamford.

Detachment of Military Placed on Guard—Speculation as to the Motive for the Deed.

Port Colborne, April 23.—An attempt was made Saturday night to blow up lock No. 24 of the Welland Canal with dynamite, by two men who made their escape. The lock is badly damaged.

Thorold, Ont., April 23.—About 7 o'clock Saturday night, two men attempted to blow up lock No. 24 on the new Welland Canal here. All four gates of the lock were more or less damaged, and it is a wonder they were not entirely destroyed, considering the terrible explosion which shook the ground in the vicinity and shattered hundreds of windows in the town. The dynamiters were seen running away in the direction of Niagara Falls. Mayor Wilson, Chief of Police Clark, with some citizens of Thorold, started in pursuit, and captured the dynamiters at Stamford, about half-way between here and Niagara Falls, about 6 o'clock at night.

THE DAMAGE. Two sticks of dynamite had been fired at the foot of the head gate of the lock, and the woodwork was shattered and the iron twisted. The damage is probably several thousand dollars. It was evident that the men intended to blow out the gate at both ends of the lock. This would have let down a mass of water half a mile in length, 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep, which would have swept out the entire system of seven locks and submerged the town of Merriton, with its 2,700 population, and swept out the great tunnel of the Grand Trunk Railway.

NABBED IN THE DARK. Detective Mains, with Officer Walsh and Constable Clark, of Thorold, started out towards Stamford, and when they reached the village of Bridge street, they saw the two men coming down the road. This was about 9:30 o'clock. Concealing themselves until the men reached them, the officers pounced on them in the dark, and found each man had a loaded revolver in his outside coat pocket, ready for action. Both men tallied with the description given by Thorold. They had been around the town during the past week, and had been under police surveillance, as supposed crooks. At the police station they gave their names as John Walsh, Washington, D. C., aged 28, and John Nolson, Philadelphia, Pa., 50 years.

A THIRD SUSPECT. After the arrest of Walsh and Nolson, the police set out at once, and soon halted in a third man, who positively refused to give his name, or furnish any clue to his identity. This man arrived at the Roslin Hotel on the evening of April 12, had supper, engaged a room, and after supper, paid his bill and left the hotel. He spent the evening on the evening of the 16th for supper, and had occupied a room ever since, going out two or three times a day, principally to the American side of the city, and made himself a general fellow generally. He spent money freely, and seemed to have plenty of it. He registered at the Roslin on both occasions as Karl Dullman, Washington, D. C. Detective Mains feels confident he is the same man, and that they were an organized gang. Dullman he considers the leader.

FUSES FOUND. The men supposed to have done the deed have been stopping at the Dolphin House, in this city. They left in one of the rooms a rubber sack, containing fuses. These were taken in charge by the police. It has been further learned that the Canadian and American customs inspectors have been shadowing the three men for the past week as opium smugglers.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONERS. A later dispatch from Niagara Falls says: The three men, no doubt for the purpose of taking observations for their dastardly work, have out to Chippewa along the Welland River to the canal at Port Robinson on Wednesday last, and again on Friday to Thorold, and left last night on the Niagara central train at 5 p.m., and had with them a telescope, valve, which contained the dynamite cartridges and fuses. The police have witnesses who can identify the two men, Walsh and Nolson (not Nolson, as first reported), as the men who lowered the two valves in lock 24 and lighted the fuse. The following is a detailed description of the prisoners: No. 1—John Walsh, 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches; smooth, medium, florid face; weight, 150 pounds; brown hair; wears dark brown suit of clothes, sack coat, laundered white shirt, turndown collar, black silk four-in-hand tie, brown stiff hat. He claims to be a bartender from Wilmington, D. C.

No. 2—John Nolson, 5 feet 4 inches, 140 pounds, 35 years of age, brown hair, sandy mustache; second finger of right hand bears evidence of being crushed at the tip; wears cheap suit of blue serge, sack coat, black stiff

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

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Great Remnant Sale

The heavy trade of the last five weeks has left us with an immense lot of Remnants on hand. These must be cleared regardless of cost. They are mostly in quantities of from 2 up to 10 yards, and embrace every line in our Staple Department—Skirtings, Gray and White Cotton, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Prints, Percales, Gingham, Chambrys, Zephyrs, Piques, Lawns, Ducks, Colored Muslins, Organdies, White Muslins, Spot Muslins, Cretonnes, Art Sateens, Art Muslins, Flannelettes, Wrapperettes, Flannels, Cottonades, Denim Towelings, Table Linens, etc.

They will all be measured up and displayed on our west counter in the Staple Department, and sold at a discount of 1-4 and 1-2 of the selling price.

Remember this means, not the customary price, but on close cash selling price.

Tuesday Morning at 8 O'clock the Sale Will Begin.

Some Special Offerings.

- 67 pieces Muslin Organdies and DIMITIES, worth from 15c to 30c; to clear, per yard - - - - - 8c
All Linen Table Cloths, border all round, fine quality, worth \$1.00; to clear - - - - - 50c
6 pieces Fancy Cretonnes, good quality, 27 inches wide; yard 5c
1 lot of American Gingham, fast colors, regular price 10c; to clear - - - - - 5c
Another bale (20 pieces) of that D4 36-inch Factory, at - - - - - 4 1/2c
630 yards American Percales, 36 inches wide, neat patterns, worth 10c; to clear, per yard - - - - - 5 1/2c

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210 1/2, 212 Dundas Street.

that. Says he is a machinist from Philadelphia, Pa. No. 2—Who refuses to give any account of himself, but registered at the Roslin Hotel as Karl Dullman, Washington, D. C., 5 feet 9 inches; stout built, 215 pounds; smooth, full face; brown hair, quite gray; wears a lead-colored, small check suit, sack coat, white fedora hat, white shirt and turndown collar and black tie.

THE MOTIVE. The general impression is that the prisoners are not Boer sympathizers, operating probably as hirelings of capitalists or labor to cripple the Welland Canal to divert the traffic of the upper lakes from Montreal to Buffalo. Several of the gang are still at large, and another attempt may be made to further cripple or destroy the canal.

Chief Young and Detective Mains placed a strong guard of police on the jail, where the three prisoners were locked up. Information was received that probably an attempt would be made by a crowd of 200 men from Buffalo to forcibly liberate them some time Sunday night. Mayor Slater, with two other magistrates, made a demand for a detachment of No. 6 Company, 44th Battalion, to frustrate any such attempt. Capt. Vanderluyck called out his men, and a detachment of 25 men, in full uniform and accoutrements, were put on guard at the jail. Each man was served with ten rounds of ammunition and a rifle, and are doing guard duty at the jail. Special police and constables are guarding the three bridges, and special patrols have been placed on the canal. The Grand Trunk have a posse of men guarding their tunnel under the canal near Merriton.

THE DAMAGE. Ottawa, April 23.—The department of railways and canals yesterday received a telegram from the superintendent of the Welland Canal with reference to Saturday night's attempt to destroy lock No. 24 at Thorold. Mr. Thompson describes the damage as "irreparable," and does not indicate that it will interfere with the opening of navigation on the 25th. He said that a diver would be sent to examine the bottom of the canal, and as Mr. Thompson has not made his second report, it is probable that the bottom of the lock was found unimpaired.

A Toronto press dispatch says that the inspector believes the explosion was the work of Fenians, who probably overestimated its effect on the public mind, and the result it would have in tying up traffic.

AN OBJECT LESSON in a Restaurant.

A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 80 to 90 years; many of them bald, and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something. If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new-fangled health foods; on the contrary, they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorously old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food, and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food oranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverously sickly-looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories. The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity, any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty, because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydrochloric acid, distastes and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels, and, in fact, are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly, and thus gives a much-needed rest, and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel, nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time, and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating, as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the traveling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

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WORLD'S WHEAT

The Production of 1899 Less Than That of the Previous Year.

Washington, April 23.—The statistician of the department of agriculture has issued a statement showing the wheat crop of the world for the five years 1895 to 1899. This statement includes the department's first estimate of the crop of 1899 and a revision of estimates of the four preceding years. Commercial interest naturally centers in the crop of 1899, of which a portion still remains in the hands of producers and dealers. The sufficiency of this crop to supply all demands during the present crop year would seem to be contestable.

The aggregate world's production in 1899 amounted to 2,725,407,000 bushels, a decrease, it is true, of 195,638,000 bushels, or a little less than 7 per cent from the crop of 1898; but compared with the average of the four preceding years, 1895 to 1898, the 1899 production shows an increase of nearly 6 1/2 per cent, or 161,833,000 bushels. The increase from year to year in the amount consumed has doubtless so enlarged the absorptive capacity of the markets that last year's crop may prove no more than sufficient for consumption and necessary reserves.

The variation in the quantity of wheat produced on each continent in 1899 from the quantity produced on the same continents in 1898 was as follows: North America, decrease, 136,029,000 bushels; Europe, decrease, 80,354,000 bushels; Asia, decrease, 35,575,000 bushels; Africa, decrease, 10,830,000 bushels; South America, increase, 45,728,000 bushels; Australasia, increase, 21,332,000 bushels; world decrease in 1899, 195,638,000 bushels.

The percentages of the crop of 1899

furnished by each of the great divisions were: North America, 22.83 per cent; Europe, 55.02; Asia, 14.65; Africa, 1.32; South America, 4.12; Australasia, 2.06. Europe not only produces more than one-half of the world's crop, but consumes almost the entire world's surplus. North America, on the other hand, raises between one-fourth and one-fifth of the world's crop, and is the world's great surplus exporter.

In 1897 the exceptionally low proportion of the world's crop produced on the European continent, 51.85 per cent, furnished a substantial basis for an advance in world's prices. The high proportion of the same year's crop produced in North America, 25.63 per cent, gave this continent a controlling position in the situation. But for the slight increase in the percentage of the 1897 world's crop produced in Asia and Australia, it is evident that the North American control would have been practically complete. Since that date a reversal of these conditions in Europe and North America, especially marked in 1899 has probably had some influence in maintaining persistently low prices for wheat in spite of a very marked upward tendency in many other products of agriculture.

A second depressing influence upon values has been the important increase in 1898 and 1899 in the percentage of the world's crop produced in South America and Australasia, both active competitors of North America in the markets of importing Europe. But another important influence is the abundance of the rye crop, especially in 1899; for a careful study of the movement of the price of wheat through a considerable series of years shows that they are materially affected by an abundance or a scarcity of the other great European bread grain.

STANDARD PURITY.

Our drug business is established on sound and healthy business principles. We give people just what they ask for, and guarantee all our drugs to be of standard purity. Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Sponges and Toilet Goods generally at Lowest Prices.

We desire to call your special attention to our fresh stock of Pain's Celery Compound. It is the medicine of the day for the weak, ailing, nervous and sleepless. No other medicine has such strong and convincing testimonials.

E. W. BOYLE, Druggist, 652 Dundas St., London, Ont.

The United States still have on this continent 1,562,500 square miles of public lands that have not been taken up for settlement or development—about one-third of the total area.

LAXA-CARA Tablets are purely vegetable, non-irritant and gentle in action. They make the blood pure and healthy. At druggists, 25 cents.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me. I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."