experiments previous to Edison's invention had been in the direction of a filament of

a prohibitory amount of copper to conduct

apparent that electricity will supply the

illuminant of the future, but gas-makers need not despair. They will have an ever-

widening field for their product for heating,

SUNDAY is not observed in Scotland with

great scrupolisity as in Canada. Sunday pleasure steamers ply in some places there, and Sunday street cars run in others,

and Sunday street cars run in others, while, though the public houses are shut from 11 p.m. on Saturday night to 8 a.m. on Monday, a man becomes a bona fide travelor who walks or drives five miles, and is entitled to be served with intoxi-

cating liquors. Even the Government countenances Sunday work, as it opens the postoffices on Sunday afternoon for the de-

livery of letters to callers. This unnecessary labor is not at all congenial to the

hardworking officials, and an agitation is on foot to have it prohibited. The move-

ment should succeed. In these days of fast

mail service and of telegraphs, no one

suffers who has to wait for his correspond-

In an Aberdeen (Scotland) paper, pub

lished in 1814, we find a curious report of a speech at a banquet given by Sir George

Clark, at Edinburgh, after his election as M.P. for Midlothian, the constituency

which now returns Gladstone. It is chron

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh requested to give a tosst. He said that he hoped Sir George would not think it presumption if he should for a moment inter-

sumption if he should for a moment interrupt the line of his toats, by giving a young lady! The Lady, he said, was neither British nor Irish—nor belonging to any of the British dependencies—either in the cast or west—her residence, he believed, at present, was on the banks of the Volga—her fortune was made known, and the conditions of obtaining her fair hand had also been announced. He beegged leave to give Miss Platoff, the fair Cossack, and her Patriotic Father—may she soon be blessed with a deserving husband, that both she and the nations of Europe may rejoice.

This speech is rather enigmatical, but it

This speech is rather enigmatical, but it

ould bestow 200,000 roubles and his beauti-

ful daughter on any of his countrymen who would bring in Napoleon either dead or

alive. It is not stated that the young lady was a party to the offer, but if she was, she

was never called upon to take the risk, for

Napoleon, despite the signal failure of his expedition to Russia, lived to die in exile.

IT IS, IS YOU HAVE THE MONEY.

It is curious that philosophers tell us in one breath "Money talks," and in the next, "Talk is cheap."

RETIREMENT FROM THE MINISTRY.

RETIREMENT FROM THE MINISTRI.

[New York Sun.]

Right Reverend Phillips Brooks, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocess of Massachusetts, has gone home from the General Convention recently held at Baltimore, profoundly impressed with the objections to the practice of the House of Bishops in sitting with closed doors, which he characterizes as absolutely un-

which he characterizes as absolutely the American.

This is a matter which concerns the pub-lic only so far as it affects the bishop's own denomination. Since his return to Boston from Baltimore, however, he is reported to

have expressed himself thus in reference to

is easily explained. General Platoff was a Russian officer who proclaimed that he

ence till Monday morning.

cooking and mechanical purposes.

low resistance, which obviously require

1 cunded by John Cameron in 1863.

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All's right with the world.

-BROWNING.

London, Saturday, Nov. 8.

THE CATTLE DECREE. Whether or not there is good ground for the prohibition of the importation of Canadian live cattle into Great Britain remains to be seen. The edict, according to our latest dispatches, has been issued, and the stockraisers of Canada have to face the

It is probably just as well that the decree that all Canadian cattle must be killed immediately on arrival at a British port has come at the end of the season. It will be less disastrous than if it had come in the early summer, because it affords farmers Pittsburg glass houses, so that in a very

prevalence of the dreated contagion, pleuro-pneumonia, it seems strange to hear it charged that Canadian cattle sent to England are sufering from it. If the cattle did not get the contagion here, how did they come by it? That is a question which, if possible, the authorities should answer. At present, mystery surrounds answer. At present, mystery surrounds the matter.

THE LATE MR. BIGELOW, M.P.P. There will be widespread regret at the death of Mr. N. G. Bigelow, M.P.P. for Toronto, which took place at his residence there yesterday. Deceased was a victim of the grippe some years ago, and though in the prime of life and possessed of a large and powerful frame, he never fully recovered his wonted vigor. Three weeks ago he went on a trip to the World's Fair at he went on a trip to the World's Fair at Chicago and to Washington, and during that journey he contracted a cold that settled on his kidneys, and finally caused his death. Mr. Bigelow was one of the best-liked citizens of Toronto. Last April Last April 18 to 19 to

PAID CITY MANAGERS.

Winnipeg City Council has an important scheme of civic reform before it. The proper cent. The effect of this new departure ward, instead of two, as at present, and to form an executive body of three other citizens, who shall be mayor, chairman of the finance committee, and chairman of the board of works. The mayor now receives \$1,200 a year. Under this scheme he will get \$3,000 a year, and the places where the extra cost of lamp renewals has been the great objection to its introduction. and the other two members of the introduction. executive \$2,000 each. The executive This triump executive \$2,000 each. The executive will be voted on by the people. The one who gets the highest number of votes will be elected for three years, the one with the second highest number of votes for two years, and the one with the smallest number of votes for one year. The executive was established, and are lighting was established, and are lighting was established, and are lighting the same of votes for one year. The executive will have supreme control, subject, of course, to a two-thirds vote of the council.

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the Canadian farmer.

THE renewed outbreak of aiphtheria in The renewed outbreak of diplications of the Toronto emphasizes the fact that it is dangerous for children to go playing about the manholes of sewers. The medical officer of that city says there would probably not the good of the control of the co ably not have been an epidemic of those diseases had children not played round the manholes last summer, and if older people had been aware of the danger lurking be-reach the iron grating. There is a hint neath the iron grating. There is a hint here for London parents that may well be

As will be seen by reference to Mr.

As will be seen by reference to Mr.

Or's letter in another column, there seems to be a very strong feeling among leading to settle the prohibition question is by a plebiscite. The Advertises led in the movement for the promotion of temperance reform by the agency of the popular vote, taken in a way that does not antagonize suppose. Our local experience convinced us that this can be best done by a plebiscite, and it is gratifying to find so many men whose opinions are worthy of respect holding the same view with regard to the ascertaining of public opinion in the Province and in the Dominion.

1867, when Dr. Siemens announced his invention of the silf-exciting dynamo that any material progress toward the scince to the province and in the Dominion.

1867, when Dr. Siemens announced his invention of the Province during dynamo that any material progress toward the self-exciting dynamo that any material progress toward the scince to the subject of the Province that the best way to settle in the production of the spiritum days made. At the Paris exciting dynamo that any material progress toward the splication of leaving dynamo that any material progress toward the splication of the Paris were lighting was made. At the Paris excited in the Province did the structure of the successfully sed more than the intendence of the production of the modern type of arc lamp, which was in a comvinced us that this can be best done by a plebiseite, and it is gratifying to find so many men whose opinions are worthy of respect holding the same view with regard to the ascertaining of public opinion in the Province and in the Dominion.

1867, when Dr. Siemens announced his invention of the Paris department of the Paris were lighting dynamo that any material progress toward the Paris were lighting dynamo that any material progress to extend the Paris were lighting dynamo that any material progress to extend the Paris were lighting dynamo that the Paris were lighting dynamo that any material progress

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN ELEC- | division of the electric current into small units had been a long-standing problem be-fore the scientists of that day, but all the TRIC LIGHTING.

A dispatch from Pittsburg brings the important information that a complete revoution in the great industry of electric ighting will be effected before the end of the year. This is a result of the discoveries | the current for a few lamps, even over short recently made in the manufacture of in-candescent lamps. There are in use in the United States and Canada between 5,000, 000 and 6,000,000 of these lamps, and there are required each year for renewals fully which is destined to still further cheapen double that number, or 30,000 each day. There are engaged in the supplying of these lamps about twenty manufacturers, scattered about the country, besides several large glass concerns engaged in the manufacture of the glass. The incandescent lamp as usually made is wholly of glass fused at all points, and the entire structure when once the burner is broken, becomes useless and valueless and an incumbrance. There are also required in each lamp two pieces of platinum wire, costing from 3 cents to 5 cents each, which are scarcely worth the cost of reclaiming, so that the increasing demand for platinum, due to the extension of electric lighting, has frequently caused an advance in price. In fact, it may be said that the greatest use of platinum at present is in the manufacture of lamps. The present cost of sixteen-candle power incan-descent lamps averages about 40 cents each as the result of keen competition, and it has been believed a further considerable reduction could not be effected. however, all the former methods will be changed, for the Westinghouse Electric Company has begun at its works in Pittsburg the extensive manufacture by machinery of an ideal lamp. Instead of using a globe fused at all points, it uses one in two parts, which are separable for the replacement of the burner, so that the globe can be used repeatedly, instead of being thrown away, as with the Edison form. The manufacture and dealers an opportunity to think over the difficulties of the situation before next year's shipping begins.

To us in Canada, who never hear of the prevalence of the dreaded contagion, Joined together, and the macinery to auto-matically do this work has been completed and is now in operation. Incandescent lamps can now be turned out with an accuracy and with a speed that will enable the manufacture of lamps for the entire country to be carried on in a small and incountry to be carried on in a small and in-

expensive factory.

The new form of lamp admits of the use of iron wire in place of platinum, with a further reduction in cost. The machinery now made and erected should, according to the capacity already attained, make from 5,000 to 6,000 new lamps every ten hours, and if operated double time, fully 10,000 new lamps each day can be produced. After a while, however, the globes will be-After a while, however, the globes will begin to return for new burners, and thus in time there will be fewer and fewer new ones required for even a much larger output than 10,000 lamps each day. The Westinghouse Company has, through its circulars and advertisements, announced to the trade its relieving of a reduction of best-liked citizens of Toronto. Last April he was elected member for the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. E. Clarke, but he has not lived to take his seat. By his death the Province loses the services of a man who gave promise of taking a front rank in the counsels of its any kind of incandescent lamps. Instead of a reduction of from 30 to 50 per cent. below existing prices, as first announced, it is probable that it will be from 40 to 60 cent. The effect of this new departure

This triumph of man's inventiveness adds

will have supreme control, subject, of course, to a two-thirds vote of the council. We sometimes have it proposed that an executive of the civic government in this city should be well paid, in order that its members might be induced to give the whole of their time to the work. How do our civic reformers take to the Winnipeg idea?

I form; yet in these ten years we have witnessed the use of electric light and power advance from the experimental enterprises. The most recent estimate of the capital invested in the electrical industries in the United States is \$710,000, and of this amount \$355,000,000 represents the proportion which electric light. sents the proportion which electric lighting and power have attained; \$100,000,000 THOUSANDS of bushels of Canadian apples are being shipped into the United States at Port Huron. The buyer stipulates that the duty paid must come out of Edison, the Thomson-Houston and the Edison, the Thomson-Houston and the Westinghouse companies exerted in the development of the electrical industry will be further appreciated if we consider the slow progress made in this branch of ow progress and colored provious to the time of their organ-zation. The telegraph was at that time limost the only important application to which electricity had been adapted, and, although electric lighting by the agency of the voltaic arc had been accomplished by Sir Humphrey Davy as early as 1810 by means of a battery of 3,000 cells, it was not until 1867, when Dr. Siemens announced his inAGONIZING ECZEMA.

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may write to him and truth of this testimonial.

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in which they would be far more serviceable to God and man if it were not for the no-tion, too widely prevalent, that there is something involving repreach or disgrace in abandoning the Christian ministry after having once entered upon it.