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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Friday, Nov. 8.

The newspapers of New York were pretty well united against Tammany, and down Tammany went.

The Toronto Globe gives a resume of some notorious pamphlets that have been utilized by the Conservative party, in their endeavors to ingratiate themselves in the favor of the electorate. During 1883 appeared "Facts for Irish Electors." The election campaign of 1886 saw the Lynch-Mowat Concordat. In 1894 appeared the political tract, entitled an "Eye-opener for Ontario Electors." Scarcely more than a year ago the electors of Quebec were confronted with "Pamphlet No. 6," issued under the authority of the Conservative party.

Mr. Dooley does not believe in athletic girls. In his recent article on "Athletics" he says:

"It won't do him any harm. It's a blow at good government. 'Twill disrupt the home. Our fathers were right. They didn't risk their lives and limbs to marry these female sharks. What they wanted was a lady that they'd find settling at home when they arrived tired from their chase, that played the harp to them and got their wampum away from them more like a church fair than like a safe blower. In the next eighty or ninety years, if I made up my mind to have this politerous life, an' settle down, the lady that I'll requit to double my rent and divide me borryin' capacity will wear no medals for athletic sports. For him, I'm afraid I could not love a woman I might lose a fight to."

"I see be th' pa-apers," said Mr. Hennessy, "th' athletic girl is goin' out, whatever that means."

"She had to," said Mr. Dooley, "or we wud."

The Coming Great Problem on This Continent.

The control of South America is one of the great questions of the immediate future. Who shall dominate the countries making up the southern half of this continent becomes an increasingly interesting topic the more the attitude of the United States is considered. It is well known that the country is a very rich one—that it is well capable of giving sustenance to a couple of hundred millions of people, and yet there are but 40,000,000 persons living within the several political divisions into which it has been separated. It is believed that not one single state, if we except Paraguay, is without rich mineral resources, and magnificent rewards await the explorer. But the vegetable products are even more valuable than the mineral ores. Indeed, every kind of plant, indigenous to the tropical and temperate zones is grown in rich abundance in one or other of the republics that, with the small possession of British Guiana, make up the southern half of this hemisphere. There are immense forests, splendid waterways, and beautiful scenery that rivals our famous Rocky Mountain resorts. Why then, when every prospect promises so slow? A writer in the National Review undertakes to tell us, and also makes a suggestion as to how best South America may be brought into the front rank of productive civilization, to the advantage, not only of Canada and the United States, but also to the great profit of all trading nations.

One reason why South America has been kept back is because of race. The population is of mixed blood, and in the greater number of the states, the pure, or nearly pure descendants of the European conquerors are not as one in four to half-casts and Indians. Bolivia, indeed, is practically an Indian state, counting not 80,000 whites in a total population of 2,000,000. In Brazil, there is a further complication, due to miscegenation. Not only have the Portuguese settlers intermarried freely with the Indians, but from the date of the importation of slaves they have also mixed their blood with that of the negro. The result has been a lowering of the one without a corresponding raising of the other element. The Spaniard or Portuguese is not by race or character progressive and energetic; when crossed with this strain of negro and Indian blood, he tends to the extreme forms of indolence and distaste for all that we mean by "progress." The Indian element in the prevailing type of South American also tends to make him extremely turbulent and disorderly. Hence we have numbers of the South American States in a continued state of civil war, or something approaching to it. This condition of affairs has driven capital largely out of them; indeed, several of the states have repudiated their indebtedness to European debtors, and as a consequence they are no longer able to get the necessary capital to open up communications and otherwise develop their undoubtedly great resources. Contributing to this back-

wardness is the ignorance of the people. The greater part of South America, indeed, still lives in the 18th century.

The remedy for this most undesirable state of affairs, and to promote the boundless prosperity of those republics, is firm and just administration. How can that best be supplied? Not by agreeing to the United States' contention that these states must remain in their present condition lest the Monroe doctrine should be infringed on. It may be that the United States people believe that they and they alone should be permitted to open up and develop the states of South America, but the writer in the National Review does not agree with that view. He claims that the United States has enough to do to promote the welfare and develop the resources of the great territory that it now controls. And he holds that one or other of the "four expansive nations of Europe" is best adapted to give new life and vigor to South America, and to develop its resources for the benefit of humanity. Great Britain, he claims, has already obtained as much territory as she desires. Russia is seeking her expansion in Asia. Germany and Italy, with fast increasing populations, possess no land under their own flag, where a greater Germany and a greater Italy can come into existence. The German colonies in Africa, Oceania and in China, though well governed, are not adapted by climate to white settlement. In Eritrea and Somaliland Italy has some thousands of miles of desert, but nothing more. Yet there is a very strong tide of immigration from Italy and Germany at the present time. Both these countries may fairly be said to want more room. South America, the writer quoted, says, supplies that room. Germany has already many commercial interests in South America, and the writer reaches the conclusion that she will not be debarred from taking her place as a colonizing power on this continent by the Monroe doctrine or any other obstacle. And he considers that in this matter Italy, already the ally of Germany on the European continent, might well become her ally in South America. It is argued that such an acquisition of colonial power on this continent by Germany would not be objectionable to Great Britain, because it would give to Germany an outlet for her colonizing powers and organizing energies that would keep her busy without in any way infringing on British interests. And as for the United States, there ought to be no cause for jealousy or distrust, if Germany were to obtain, say, a protectorate and occupation of Northern Brazil or Venezuela, as a German colony thus set up would be a hostage to fortune and an aid to the promotion and stability of trade. The writer thinks that Germany could soon overcome any military opposition on the part of the United States, and that the United States could not fairly set up the application of the Monroe doctrine of exclusiveness on this continent, now that it has gone abroad to the Philippines to take possession for its own uses. In any case, Germany might be expected to act with caution, and to have settled many of her people in the country that she resolved to control before she took action, so that her task would be greatly lightened. It may be a pretty tough problem to solve, but the indications are, that Germany is bound, with or without the leave of the United States, to establish herself in South America.

John Campbell.

John Campbell died yesterday. He had taken an active part in the life of London for half a century. He may be called almost the last of the old stock of Scotchmen. They have all passed away, Col. Moffat, Donald Currie, Robert Reid, Archibald McPhail, James and William Dunbar, James Durand, and many others whose faces a few years ago were very familiar.

John Campbell was a strong man, every way. Physically in his early years he was a giant, and it is said he needed two "strikers" to keep up with him, as his resounding blows struck the anvil. In earlier years, on holidays, he was to be seen in the game of shinty, on what is now Victoria Park; and a most vigorous combatant he was. Large and strong of stature, his mind was quite in keeping with it. When he first began to take a part in public affairs and to attract notice by his speeches, it was predicted by some that they would not keep up their excellence, but that opinion soon died out, and John Campbell, whenever he spoke, found willing listeners. Even in the last few years of his life, when he felt that the "shadows were lengthening" around him, his heart and energy were apparent. Perhaps his last public speech of importance was that in which he nominated Mr. C. S. Hyman, M. P., prior to the last election; and perhaps the best speech he ever gave was on the literature and songs of Scotland, at a St. Andrew's banquet a few years ago. He never prepared a speech, and never wrote a line, but he had the gift of true eloquence. He adapted his speeches well to his listeners, and in the speech referred to there could be no mistaking the pleasure he took out of Scottish minstrelsy—"the wondrous powers of Scottish song."

John Campbell was a man of strong convictions. He was a staunch Reformer. He was a manly fighter. He could give and take a blow, but never struck below the belt. He contested London on one occasion against Sir John Carling, but was defeated. He held the united support of the Reform party and polled the full vote, but it was at that time insufficient to carry the election. He was always very popular with his party, and, we believe, with all classes and parties in the city.

He was also a strong friend. It will still be in the memory of many how warmly he fought for the Rev. John Scott, and against those whom he thought were treating him unfairly. A "love of right" was strongly implanted in him and was the basis of his life. He would no doubt subscribe readily to Burns' lines:

"But deep this truth impressed my mind,
Through all his works abroad,
The heart benevolent and kind
The most resembles God."

In his private life and in his business life he was noted for the same manliness that was apparent in his public career. There was nothing shoddy, and he had the faculty of making fast friends, and was fond of humor. An honorable life has closed, one that leaves the world better than he found it. He was fair and honorable in all the relationships of life, and had, instead of trusting to the inspiration of the moment, prepared his speeches, he would have been one of the best speakers in Canada. This city mourns the loss of one of its most useful citizens.

The Colored Man Over the Border.

The negro is likely to be a constituent element in the population of the United States for all time. According to the latest census population, there are twice as many colored men and women in the republic now as there were when President Lincoln set them free. But while the negro population has increased to 8,550,000, the white population has increased in a far greater ratio to 67,000,000. The remainder of the population is made up of 500,000—Indians, Chinese and Japanese. The expected drift of the negro to the north has not taken place, though a considerable number have sought employment in the north.

Editorial Book Table.

If you prepare your Thanksgiving dinner according to the instructions given in the November number of Table Talk by Miss Bedford, you will have an excellent dinner. The November number is fully illustrated with tempting looking dishes that will coax the appetite to its limit. The description of "A Wedding Breakfast in Alaska" is interesting and amusing, as it tells of the queer customs that prevail there. "Old-Fashioned Creole Menu for the Holidays" tells you of some noted traditional recipes that would be welcome additions to the Thanksgiving table. "An Autumn Luncheon" presents some new features and bright ideas. Table Talk remains its place as the American authority on culinary matters and fashions of the table. It teaches the art of good cooking and of economical living. Free copies of recent issues will be sent to our readers of the Thanksgiving number for 10 cents by sending to Table Talk Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The contributions of The International Monthly for November treat of a wide range of subjects, the majority of which are discussed by Americans, although there are several of the highest interest by Europeans.

Professor Leon Marillier, in an essay on "Ernest Renan and the Celtic," performs a valuable service in that he offers a thoroughly sympathetic study of the great writer, who, in such wide studies, is known chiefly through the medium of an acrid theological controversy. The professor Hugo Munsterberg, in his "The American 'Memoir'," removes all doubt, if any ever existed, as to his thorough appreciation of our institutions; nor does he fail to discover, in spite of all external differences, a deep inner harmony between Germans and Americans. Salvatore Cortesi offers a brilliant characterization of Francesco Crispi, which will come as a revelation to many to whom the wonderful Italian was little more than a name.

Professor N. S. Shaler discusses the "Future of the World Supply." Mr. Frank K. Foster, "Strikes and the Philosophy of the Strikers;" and Professor Jeremiah Jenks writes of "Industrial 'Combinations' in Europe," with the mastery that comes from his profound and accurate knowledge of the subject. Dana Carleton Munroe, in a charming study of "Christian and Infidel in the Holy Land," puts a fascinating theme in an entirely new light.

A Little Sunshine.

"De reason some of us doesn't git along," said Uncle Eben, "is dat we sits down dreamin' of automobiles when we oder be pushin' a wheelbarrow."—Washington Star.

"My dear, are you feeling any better?" asked her fond mother. "I dunno," replied Dolly. "Is the jelly all gone?" "Yes, dear." "Well, I think I am well enough to get up now."—Tit-Bits.

Diplomatic—"The earrings are very pretty," she said, with just a tinge of disappointment, "but the stones are very small." "But, my dear," replied the foxxy man, "if they were any larger they would be all out of proportion to the size of your ears."—Philadelphia Press.

The Colonel's Sophistry—"I'll take a little of the same out of the large black bottle," said Col. Stillwell, confidentially. "I'm taking this for a cold," he added, still more confidentially. "But you haven't any cold." "I know that. But an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."—Washington Star.

Brown—It's curious about people's beliefs. They will give entire credence to the most absurd things and put no faith whatever in the most obvious truths. Black—Yes, I've noticed it. There's Greene, now. He hasn't the least confidence in hash; but he'll eat all the croquets and mince pie you can set before him.—Boston Transcript.

Poisons accumulate in the system when the kidneys are sluggish—blotches and bad complexion result—take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Throughout Africa the cow's horn is a favorite instrument, being used in connection with others on all festive occasions.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS, regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all affections of the organs of digestion. v

A DEADLY COLLISION!

Three Trainmen Killed, One Torn to Pieces.

Mother and Three Children Fatally Burned—Electric Lineman Killed at Prescott.

FATAL DUEL.
Marion, Mo., Nov. 8.—A duel with revolvers was fought on the principal street here yesterday between Mann Holman and Junior Meredith. Both men were shot, and fatally wounded. The trouble arose over a game of cards.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.
Oxford, Mich., Nov. 8.—Monroe Smith, the motorman injured in the collision of a passenger and freight car on the Detroit, Rochester, Romeo and Lake Orion Road Tuesday night, died yesterday evening from his injuries.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.
Woodbury, Mich., Nov. 8.—Owen Wisner, a Pere Marquette brakeman, attempted to jump from the top of a box-car to a car loaded with coal. He missed it, and struck on the ground on his head and shoulders. The car of coal passed over him.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.
Niles, Mich., Nov. 8.—"Auntie" Williams, an aged colored woman, was burned to death in her home in this city. She had laid down to sleep, and was awakened to find her clothes in flames. Her face and chest were so badly burned that the flesh dropped from the bones.

BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.
South Bend, Ind., Nov. 7.—Peter Matczak, of Cleveland, while wrestling with a fellow student at Notre Dame University, injured him fatally, as he supposed, and went at once and blew his own brains out.

THREE TRAINMEN KILLED.
Springfield, Mo., Nov. 8.—In a collision between a switch engine and a double-header freight on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad yesterday, three trainmen were killed. The dead: Wm. Nichols, engineer; Harry Rosin, fireman, and John Tyrner, switchman. The engineer and fireman of the switch engine were scalded to death. Switchman Tyrner was standing on the tender and was torn to pieces.

FOUR FATALLY BURNED.
South Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 8.—Mrs. C. P. Plimack, of Norwalk, last night attempted to replenish the oil in a lighted lamp, and an explosion followed, which scattered the oil in all directions. Mrs. Plimack and her three children were covered with the burning liquid, and two of them, Rose, aged 8 years, and Louis, aged 5, were burned to death before assistance arrived. The mother and another daughter, Catherine, were also terribly burned, and cannot live until morning.

FOUND DEAD.
Nyack, N. Y., Nov. 8.—While Percy Young, son of Postmaster Young, of Tallmans, Rockland county, was gunning today in a marsh, he stumbled over the dead body of a man, finely clothed and having a gold watch and chain. All the flesh was gone from the head and face, and there was nothing by which it could be identified.

LINEMAN KILLED AT PRESCOTT.
Prescott, Ont., Nov. 8.—A sad accident occurred about 4:30 yesterday afternoon, by which Barney Fountain, who was a good line repairer, was working for the electric light company, and was in the act of pulling up the wires to make a connection, when the current was turned on and the shock

Stomachs That Won't Work.

That Retain the Food and Refuse to Digest It, Make the Head Heavy and the Nerves Weak. Need Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

There is a cure for dyspepsia. Sufferers who have tried noxious nostrums will probably be skeptical but Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are tried. Whether the trouble is dyspepsia of long standing, or merely a simple case of indigestion, relief is prompt and profound.

Stomachs That Won't Work. The less the trouble the fewer tablets need be taken. Indigestion, or a weak stomach, as indicated by belching, fatigue with slight exertion or with no exertion at all, disturbed sleep, nervousness, constipation, depression, "blues," these things can commonly be set down as symptoms of dyspepsia. And dyspepsia is merely indigestion in an aggravated form.

By promoting perfect digestion, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets produce strong nerves, restful, refreshing sleep, pure blood and good, sound, healthy flesh. They make the skin clear, the eyes bright, the mind cheerful.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a medicine and more than a medicine. They digest the food and make it easy of assimilation, and they relieve the inflamed, diseased condition of the membranes of the stomach and bowels. They help the digestive organs over the hard places, and put them into healthy, active condition. They effect a quick and permanent cure. You don't have to continue taking them forever, still it is well to have a box handy, for they digest the proper food and act upon the other kind in such a way as to make it pass off quickly and harmlessly. You may eat and drink what you like, when you like, and as much as you like, if you take a tablet afterwards.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at 50 cents for full size package.

Send to F. A. Stuart Company, Marshall, Mich., for little book on stomach diseases, mailed free.

If many of us could see ourselves as we really are we would be ashamed to go on speaking terms with ourselves.



This Store Does Not Misrepresent.
Goods Are Exactly as Advertised.

STORE OPEN SATURDAY

Monday being a holiday, this store will be closed. We are making special offerings for Saturday's and Saturday night's selling. In order to crowd two days' business into one, many new, seasonable lines are being sacrificed in every department. Shopping at this store Saturday will be profitable to you.

LADIES' SUITING SPECIALS.

50c
60-inch Homespun and Cheviot Suitings, heavy, for street skirts and suits, in brown, green, Oxford and mid-gray; some pieces were \$1.00; the lot to clear, at, per yard 50c

75c
60-inch All-Wool Heavy Homespun, also Frieze, medium weight, in all shades of gray, brown, green, Oxford and navy; regular price of most of this lot, \$1.00 and \$1.25, to clear, per yard 75c

Hosiery Specials.

19c
Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, spliced, seamless feet, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, regular 25c pair, special at 19c

33½c
Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, seamless, spliced feet, regular 50c, to clear at three pairs for \$1.00

38c
Ladies' Cardinal Cashmere Hose, good quality, new goods, very special at, pair 38c

Fall Underwear.

18c
Ladies' Fleeced Vests, long sleeves, open front, worth 25c to clear at 18c

25c
Ladies' Fleeced Vests and Drawers, full sizes, special to clear at 25c

50c
Ladies' Wool Vests and Drawers, nicely trimmed, extra value, to clear at 50c

New Coats for Ladies and Misses.

We have received this week some new Ladies' Coats, up-to-date styles, half, three-quarter and full length.

See Them Before Buying.

208, 210,
210½, 212
Dundas St.

The Dunians Carson McKee Co.

208, 210,
210½, 212
Dundas St.

FIRE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN

The Alaska Building and Contents Burned.

A \$20,000 Fire in Nova Scotia—Blaze at Bedford—Other Conflagrations.

Bedford, Nov. 7.—Fire this morning destroyed the house and shop of Mr. R. McIntosh, merchant tailor, of this town. The fire started in the upper story of the house and had gained so much headway before it was noticed that there was very little hope of saving the building. However, willing workers were on the scene, who saved what little they could before the fire engine arrived, which soon poured water into and over the burning building. The fire started in the upper story of the house and had gained so much headway before it was noticed that there was very little hope of saving the building. However, willing workers were on the scene, who saved what little they could before the fire engine arrived, which soon poured water into and over the burning building.

FIRE AT PAN-AMERICAN FAIR.
Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Catching fire from a stove, the Alaska building at the Pan-American Exposition went up in flames Wednesday evening with a total uninsured loss of \$70,000. The falls on Dick Crane, the famous Alaskan traveler, who, while conducting a trading post on the Yukon, collected the historical relics and products of the country which cannot be replaced. The sled dogs and the Juneau bear were saved by Oscar Jarvis, an Alaskan guide, who came out of the building with his hair and clothes on fire. The building was built on the style of the historic Mission Chapel at Juneau.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 7.—The Cumberland Furniture Company's factory at Oxford was consumed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss will be \$20,000, with no insurance. About 25 men are thrown out of employment. One man jumped out of a second-story window. He was injured, but completely recovered.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—Fire last night completely destroyed the stables and barns of the Excelsior Hauling and Transfer Company. Together with the men, sheds and about \$12,000 worth of feed in the loft, 3,000 head of horses and mules lost their lives in the flames. Col. Ed. Butler, president of the company, said that \$150,000 would be a low estimate of the total loss. He said that the stock

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75c
60-inch All-Wool Heavy Homespun, also Frieze, medium weight, in all shades of gray, brown, green, Oxford and navy; regular price of most of this lot, \$1.00 and \$1.25, to clear, per yard 75c

65c
Black Cheviot Suiting, 56-inch, medium weight, for suits and skirts; special 65c

85c
66-inch Black Frieze Suiting, cloth finish, good weight for suits and unlined skirts, regular \$1.00, special 85c

\$1.00
Black, 56-inch, all-wool, Meltonette Suiting, good weight and finish, for tailored suits, special, per yard \$1.00

Best Makes Ladies' Kid Gloves. AT SPECIAL PRICES

Fownes' \$1 Kid Gloves in mode shades, for 79c

Fownes' \$1.25 Kid Gloves, in shades of mode, good fall colors, for 98c

Fownes' \$1.50 Kid Gloves, in fall shades of mode and brown, special for \$1.19

All sizes Kid Gloves, in tan, mode, brown, gray, regular 75c; new shades; to clear 59c

Special Sale Carpets and Curtains Today.

TOILET PAPER

As we shall soon be on the market with a full line of

TOILET PAPERS

There is now no necessity for importing. It will pay you to reserve your orders for

THE E. B. EDDY CO., Limited, Hull, Canada.

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