

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily, by mail, per year, \$3.00
Daily, by mail, for four months, \$1.00
Daily, by mail, for one month, .25
All subscriptions payable in advance.
In London,
Morning or Evening Editions (delivered), 10
cents per week.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.
By mail, per year, \$1.00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application at office. Address
all communications to
ADVERTISER PRINTING COMPANY
LONDON - CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES
Toronto: 40, Rowland Ave., 11 King street
west.
Montreal and Maritime Provinces—A. McKim
& Co., Montreal, Que.

London, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

A FAMOUS EXPLORER DEAD.

Richard Francis Burton, the famous explorer and author, whose death is announced by cable to-day, was an Irishman, having been born at Tuam in 1831. He joined the British army, and served in the Crimea under Sir C. J. Napier. In 1851 he received a year's furlough, and started to visit Mecca and Medina, when a Christian had reached since Burkhardt in 1814-15. At Alexandria he assumed the character of a wandering dervish, and so completely had he mastered the Arabic languages and habits during his sojourn in the East that he was never detected, and succeeded in penetrating to the holy cities. Subsequently, he traveled in East Africa, and was next employed as chief of staff in a division of the Crimean army. In 1856 he set out upon another African journey, starting from Zanzibar, accompanied by his famous Captain Speke. They penetrated to the lake region, and in 1858 discovered Lake Tanganyika. In 1861, he visited and described the Mormon settlement of Utah, and in the same year was sent as British consul to Fernando Po, west coast of Africa. Three years later, he went to Brazil as a British consul, and in 1868 he was sent to Damascus on a similar mission. In 1872, he was appointed consul at Trieste, where he has just died. Captain Burton was a delightful writer, and his books descriptive of his many and varied travels have a wide circulation. His work, "A Pilgrimage to El Medina and Mecca," descriptive of his remarkable visit to the holy cities, excited great attention. Captain Burton was a noted linguist, being able to converse in no fewer than 35 languages.

ONTARIO'S NICKEL ORES.

This week a party of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, accompanied by a number of American iron masters and manufacturers, will make a flying visit through Ontario, stopping for a day to see the nickel and copper mines at Sudbury. Next week it is expected that a second party of the Iron and Steel Institute will make a visit to Canada, after completing their American tour, will also visit the Sudbury mines. This party is likely to receive some kindly attentions while in our country, and banquets, lunches and receptions are spoken of at Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. There are many wealthy men among them, and although they are interested as capitalists in a number of mines and blast furnaces in the United States, it must not be assumed that they are averse to making investments in Canada. It is shown that we have ores of quality and abundance to attract attention.

It is claimed, and we think with good reason, that there are ore deposits in Ontario, of a character second to none on the continent, and there is hardly a doubt that in nickel ore our Province is richer than any country in either hemisphere. Officers of the United States Navy who visited the Sudbury mines a few days ago, are said to have reported the existence of enormous quantities of ore there, and such is the testimony of every competent man who has explored the region. Ranges similar to those in the vicinity of Sudbury and in the township of Denison are reported to have been discovered at Metagam, and some very rich localities have recently been taken up near the mouth of Spanish River, on Georgian Bay. In all likelihood, therefore, nickel and copper ores are to be found over a region several thousand square miles in extent, and many years must elapse before the riches of the country in these ores are fully known.

Two or three strong companies are already working mines in this district, and they have erected furnaces for reducing the ores. Whether their process is the best for the extraction of nickel and copper remains to be seen. Metallurgists are not agreed that it is, and we may look for the trial of other processes in the near future. If it were possible to treat the ore as to separate and utilize the nickel, copper, iron and sulphuric acid in an economic way, it might unhesitatingly be affirmed that as a mining country Ontario would stand without rival. Is it too much to hope that such a process may be discovered? And is it not commendable to use every legitimate means in drawing the attention of capitalists and metallurgists to the great mineral possessions we have in the Sudbury district? The answer can only be in the affirmative, and the visit of the iron and steel men is therefore of more than ordinary significance.

One fact which lends importance to the Sudbury mines is the result of the experiments upon armor plates made a short time ago at the United States navy yard at Annapolis. It had been known for a year or more that alloys of nickel and steel were admirably adapted for many purposes in the art.

Mr. James Riley, of Glasgow,

leading member of the Iron and Steel Institute, has demonstrated their value in an admirable paper published in the journal of the institute last year. He showed how the tenacity and hardness of steel were increased by the addition of small quantities of nickel; how for structural purposes, such as bridges, the alloy was especially suited, as strength and lightness would go together; and how for the plating of battleships it would furnish an incorruptible material, and almost an impenetrable one as against guns of even powerful caliber.

The tests at the Annapolis navy yard fully bear out the claims made for nickel steel by Mr. Riley. Three kinds of plates were used in the trials; two were of Schneider steel, made at the La Cresset works in France, one of which contained 34 per cent. of nickel; the third was a Cammell compound plate, such as is used in the construction of British war ships. At the first trial a 6-inch rifled gun 17½ feet long and having an initial velocity of 2,075 feet per second was used, the charge being 44½ pounds of powder and the projectile 100 pound forged steel, with chrome steel points 17 inches long. The Cammell plate was badly destroyed; the fourth shot penetrated it.

It cracked in all directions and scaled off 300 pounds of steel from its face, the fragments of which flew everywhere like hailstones. The French plate plate was uncracked, almost the whole of its 3-inch steel plating being carried away from the iron backing, the projectile going through the iron backing and the oak supports, and then through 12 feet of mounded earth behind. The Cammell all-steel plate was cracked, but the projectile was broken into three pieces; and although the projectile penetrated the nickel and steel plate it stood intact, the projectile remaining in the hole. Had the alloy consisted of a higher percentage of nickel the test would no doubt have proven more satisfactory, for according to Riley's experiments 90 per cent. of steel and 10 per cent. of nickel make an alloy so hard that it cannot be machined.

These results seem to fully demonstrate the great value of nickel as a material for armor plates, and we may depend that the great naval powers of Europe are not likely to neglect the strengthening of their warships when it is seen what the Secretary of the Navy at Washington is doing, and has been empowered to do by Congress. The members of the Iron and Steel Institute who visit the Sudbury mines will have valuable information to carry home, and we do not doubt that any effort made to interest them in these and other mineral resources of the Province will be abundantly repaid.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

—October is a splendid month when it is in the right mood.

—The high tariffs rob the church contribution box. This is how the matter was put by Rev. Myron W. Haynes, a leading Chicago Baptist preacher on Sunday last: "We might not have been able to furnish our new church so handsomely had the McKinley bill been a little sooner. May the time soon come when this iniquitous tariff system shall be abolished."

—The Ontario Baptists are having some discussion over their educational matters. Apparently some are not quite so sure that it is worth their while to set up an arts university of their own, seeing that the arts course of the Provincial University was already available to their hand. One critic of the course adopted considers "a waste of the Lord's money," and that it would be better had the money been set apart for religious work.

—A Philadelphia school principal has caused a commotion by issuing an order against the wearing of bracelets by the girls, most of whom are small, who attend his school. This order has aroused some opposition from inconsiderate parents, and it may be contended that the principal has no right to dictate what his pupils shall or shall not wear. But this principal adheres to his decision on the ground that the display of unnecessary finery in school is subversive of good discipline and bad for the pupils themselves. It distracts the attention of the girls, arouses bad feeling and envy, and serves no commendable purpose. This lady principal is voted an intermeddler by some, but she deserves the support of thoughtful and intelligent parents who wish their daughters to make the most of their opportunities to be useful in life.

—Alexander Gibson, the New Brunswick manufacturer, says: "I want unrestricted reciprocity because it will give me a large market, and I am not afraid to compete with the manufacturers to the south of us. I believe I have money enough and brains enough, and our people the intelligent enough to enable us to compete successfully with those who are manufacturing cotton to the south of us."

Mr. Gibson is not one of those weak-kneed Canadians who is afraid to stand up and make his living like a man in this country that should be free, but is not. He does not want the buyers of his cotton to be assailed to add to his riches, and enable him to purchase estates in England, and live there, as the sugar lords have done by means of the special legislation of the Dominion Government. He is a man and a patriot, though his declaration will no doubt be denounced as rank disloyalty by the opponents of a free interchange of commodities between Canada and her nearest neighbor.

—Some idea of the enormous business done by the British postoffice during the last fiscal year may be gathered from the statistics just published. The letters, etc., were in round numbers as follows: 1,650, 100,000 letters, 217,100,000 postcards, 441,900,000 book packets and circulars,

150,300,000 newspapers, and 42,853,000 parcels—making a grand total of 2,511, 153,800, or an average of 66.2 to each person, and showing an increase on the whole business of 6.3 per cent. The number of registered letters was 1,357,935, or an increase of 3.2 per cent. About 85.2 per cent. of the whole mass was delivered in England and Wales (29.8 per cent. in London alone), 9 per cent. in Scotland, and 8.5 per cent. in Ireland. Nearly 6,500, 000 letters were dealt with at the returned letter offices, and about 28,700 letters had been posted without any addresses, of which number 1,495 contained cash, bank notes, and checks of the total value of over 26,000. In submitting his annual report, the Postmaster-General asserts that the usual number of green frogs, leeches, and other creeping things made their appearance on the postoffice counter. The only novelty observed amongst dead animals forwarded by parcel post was a sucking pig carefully wrapped in brown paper, with both ends open, which passed through the Bath office, and was delivered to the addressee.

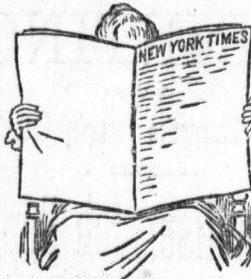
OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

New York Times.
The joyous view of the tariff question is the one which will be generally accepted and lived up to: "If the tariff makes clothing cost more, a person will get along with one suit when he would otherwise have two." So says Gould. The same philosophical spirit may, perhaps, make boot and overcoat and knee breeches fashionable.

BACTERIA.

What the Microscopical Monstrosities Look Like.

In this age of wonderful discoveries, when every day adds a score of more new "isms," "isms" and "erisms" to our language, when every breath of air contains millions of microbes, and every bite of meat a whole menagerie of microscopical monstrosities, it will be interesting to know exactly what "bacteria" are, how they multiply and what they look like. The great majority of these microscopic plants are what the botanists call "bacteria," the smallest form of vegetable life. So small are they that it would take, in some cases, as many as 15,000 of them arranged in a row to extend one inch. They have different forms, some being round, some oval, some rod-shaped, while others are much the shape of a cork-screw. In all cases they are so small that one needs a powerful microscope to examine them, and they are so numerous that they are almost impossible to count. When millions of them are grouped together in a mass or colony, we can see them about as we are able to see an approaching army, of which we are totally unable to distinguish a single soldier. I have said that these bacteria move about; and this is true of most of them, although there are some that do not appear to move at all, but remain fixed wherever they find a good feeding place. Those that have motion behave in a very peculiar manner: some wobble about in one place without moving forward in the least; others dart hither and thither, back and forth, at an apparently furious rate, rocking and twisting about, and turning a hundred somersaults as they move along. Bacteria multiply very rapidly, and they do this in a very curious way: A single one breaks itself in two; then each half grows very rapidly until it becomes as large as the original. Then these in turn divide up again, and so on, until from a single one we have many thousands in a very short time. To give you the figures such as they are, a single one can multiply at so enormous a rate that in 48 hours it can produce something like 280,000,000,000 of its species. Great consequences follow this enormous increase of bacteria. For while one, so small of itself, can do but little harm, the army resulting from such rapid multiplication makes it possible for some of them to do a great deal of damage.—(St. Louis Republic.)



—The woman who doesn't use Pearlina; behind in her work, too, both in quantity and quality. With Pearlina, work is easier and better. Clothes can be washed without being worn out; cleaning can be done without scouring and scrubbing. All that it does is done without danger; the only danger is in getting something else.

Beware of imitations which are being peddled from door to door. First quality goods do not require such methods, and is manufactured by JAMES PYLE, New York.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART

Will Reopen Monday, Sept. 29.

Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9 to 12 p.m. Fees for 30 lessons, \$3. Subjects taught: Mechanical, Geometrical, Freehand and Model Drawing, Perspective Geometry, Ornamental and Industrial Designing, Modeling, Lettering. Extra classes—China painting classes, Monday and Friday, from 2 to 4 p.m.; oil and water color painting, Saturday, from 10 to 12 p.m. Mechanics' Institute, Dundas Street. Send for circulars.

W. Chapman BUTCHER, Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Poultry, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city. 269 DUNDAS STREET

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser by publishing by stating that they saw the Advertisement in the LONDON ADVERTISER.

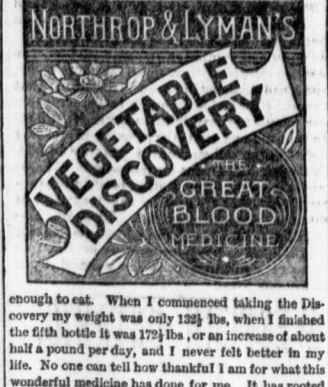
A MAN'S LIFE SAVED

I WOULD not be doing justice to the afflicted if I withheld a statement of my experience with Jaundice, and how I was completely cured by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. One can tell what I suffered for nine weeks, one of which I was confined to my bed, with the best medical skill I could obtain in the city trying to remove my affliction, but without even giving me temporary relief. My body was so sore that it was painful for me to walk. I could not bear my clothes tight around me, my bowels only opened when taking purgative medicines, my appetite was gone, nothing would remain on my stomach, and my eyes and body were as yellow as a guinea. When I ventured on the street I was stared at or turned from with a repulsive feeling by the passersby. The doctors said there was no cure for me. I made up my mind to die, as life had lost all its charms. One day a friend called to see me and advised me to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I thought if the doctors could not cure me, what is the use of trying the Discovery, but after deliberating for a time I concluded to give it a trial, so I procured a bottle and commenced taking it three times a day. I was so nervous at the expiration of the third day that I found my appetite returning. Despite grave pains to hope, and I persevered in following the directions and taking Hot Baths two or three times a week until I had used the fifth bottle. I then had no further need for

the medicine that had saved my life—that had restored me to health—as I was radically cured. The natural color had replaced the dingy yellow, I could eat three meals a day, in fact the trouble was to get enough to eat. When I commenced taking the Discovery my weight was only 125 lbs, when I finished the fifth bottle it was 175 lbs, or an increase of about half a pound per day, and I never felt better in my life. No one can tell how thankful I am for this wonderful medicine that has done for me. It has rooted

out of my system every vestige of the worst type of Jaundice, and I don't believe there is a case of Jaundice, Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia that it will not cure.

(Signed) W. LEE, Toronto.



WHAT IS IT?

This celebrated medicine is a compound extracted from the richest medicinal herbs, roots and herbs. It is the production of many years' study, research and investigation. It possesses properties purely vegetable, chemically and scientifically combined. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless and free from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening; it acts directly upon the blood, and every part throughout the entire body. It quiets the nervous system; it gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great purifier for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiet nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep, as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the Great Blood Purifier. It is a nothing remedy for our children. It relieves every ailment of the blood. Give it a fair trial for your complaint, and then you will say to your friends, neighbors and acquaintances: "Try it; it has cured me."

Peculiar

To itself in many important respects is different from other medicines. Peculiar in combination of ingredients, it secures the full curative remedies of the vegetable world. Peculiar in its medicinal effects, it accomplishes cures that smaller bodies require not produce as good results. Peculiar in its "good nature," it does not offend the stomach, and smaller bodies require not produce as good results. Peculiar in its "good nature," it does not offend the stomach, and smaller bodies require not produce as good results.

Hood's S. S. Sold by all druggists. By C. I. HOOD & CO., Ap. 100 Doses.

WILLIE

Keen Contest E. Crack Check

The Sporting Base Contest—Sports

BASEBALL. WORLD'S CHAMP. At Louisville—Louis

FOOTBALL. Patrols defeated

SAVATHURIA & Co. on Saturday

'Varsities are left in a

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