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God's in his heaven,
 All's right with the world.
 —[BROWNING.]

London, Thursday, Sept. 27.

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

GLADSTONE AND LIQUOR CONTROL.

Liquor law reform has been slow in Great Britain, because, on one hand, of the immense vested interests that have grown up under sanction of law for hundreds of years, and because the social habits of the people have, to a considerable degree, made change difficult. These are probably the reasons why the British people are away behind the new countries in this respect, and accounts for even Mr. Gladstone having doubts about the efficacy of so mild a measure of reform as local option—a right now enjoyed to the full in this Province and in most of the other divisions of the Dominion, but found to be but a partial relief at the best.

The Scotch have for years had their Forbes Mackenzie Act, passed as long ago as 1802, by means of which the public houses are closed to all but bona fide travelers from 11 o'clock on Saturday night till 8 o'clock on Monday morning. In England, too, has Sunday closing. But in England the "pubs" are open for a considerable period every Sunday, and in London and the other large cities the gorgeously fitted up taverns are thrown open, for the temptation of young and old, for the greater part of the day. Then the justness of the peace practically have the right to say who shall or shall not have licenses, and the spectacle is often presented of a number of country gentlemen granting tavern licenses in towns and cities to which the majority of the taxpayers are absolutely opposed. To obviate this, there is a loud demand for a local option enactment that shall permit the taxpayers vitally affected to say whether or not they desire dram shops to be set down in the midst of them, and if so, how many.

To us in Canada this does not appear to be a very radical demand, but in Great Britain, where in the past the traffic has been so buttressed with legislative kindness, the proposition has caused much excitement and opposition. Even Mr. Gladstone appears to be afraid to trust the people to home rule in this respect, and is inclined to fall in with one branch of the Gothenburg system as a substitute—a law, by the way, which is also supported by Mr. Chamberlain. The Gothenburg law makes the State the saloon-keeper, puts civil servants in charge as liquor dealers, and doles out the liquors as the people ask for them! While Mr. Gladstone leans to this idea, which has hitherto been chiefly championed by the Episcopal Bishop of Chester, apparently under the impression that it is the antipodes of local option, he seems to forget, or he does not know, that with this system Norway also has local option, and in such constituencies as prefer it no liquors are sold. The contrast, we are told by close observers, is decidedly against the State-offered saloons.

What effect Mr. Gladstone's attitude may have on the Parliamentary efforts now put forth in favor of securing a local option law remains to be seen. It may be that, tentatively, Great Britain will elect to try the Gothenburg system. But it will be a more difficult task to get the sanction of the Imperial Parliament to a transfer of the retail sale of intoxicants from private individuals to State officials than to secure the passage of a local option law. The adoption of the Gothenburg system will be opposed by progressive temperance men as well as by the publicans and wholesale dealers, whereas the local option system has at least the enthusiastic support of temperance leaders both in and out of the Imperial Parliament. We in Canada will look on the British struggle with much interest. But the result—even if the Gothenburg law is given a trial—will not affect the views of Canadians. They will never consent to any proposal that will have the effect of making the law-makers the saloon-keepers as well. The State even now is too much a partner in the business, for is it not a fact that the great bugbear always raised against prohibition is the question of revenue derived from the sale of intoxicants by the Government? Those who raise that outcry, however, ignore the fact that the man who spends his money on whisky is by that act debarring from spending it on other dutiable goods. The revenue cry does not frighten anyone who has faith in the right and in the future of a sober and industrious race engaged in the development of a naturally rich land.

"THE DEAD LINE OF FIFTY."

There is a note frequently sounded in the Canada Presbyterian which may be a true note or the opposite, but which is worthy of being tested by the tuning-fork of examination.

The Canada Presbyterian has apparently got it into its head that elderly preachers do not, to use a colloquialism, get a fair show, and that the age of 50 is too often regarded as "the dead line."

We want to be fair, and will admit that there may be something in what our contemporary says—something possibly growing out of an age of railways and telegraphs and of general education; but we are convinced that it exaggerates the tendency of which it complains, and that there are other points of view.

Men of power, like Spurgeon, Henry Ward Beecher, Canon Farrar, John Wesley, Guthrie, are not wearied of any more after 50 than before it, and the same thing is measurably true of humbler men of comparative power. Is it not true that many men of the pulpit, like men in other walks of life, fail through their lack of energy and concentration, or through frittering away their time on things only moderately important, and thus do not keep up with the procession?

Take the habit of many ministers of "turning the barrel"—i.e., preaching old sermons, with old illustrations, instead of preaching new sermons, with new illustrations. Who can really vitalize his old sermon? And if it cannot be made vital to the preacher, how can it be made vital to the hearer?

Then, every change of pastorate is not necessarily a thing of evil, as our contemporary seems to infer. Sometimes a man is not a success in one place who would be a distinct success in another. Sometimes both preacher and congregation get into a rut from which it is better that both should be rescued.

CUSTOMS UNION.

The London Times holds that any customs union scheme which is suggested will be incomplete unless Great Britain, the colonies, and the United States is included. A union for trade purposes of the English-speaking race would certainly be a powerful aid in the promotion of peace and prosperity. Besides, the United States and Great Britain now trade more largely together than do almost any other two nations in the world.

OMENS OF A WARM CONTEST.

Probably when Senator Hill took the chair at the Democratic State Convention in New York, he had no idea that he would become the only possible candidate for Governor in the ensuing November elections. But so it has turned out. Senator Hill has been unanimously selected to oppose Mr. Morton, the ex-vice-president of the Republic, who has been put up by the Republicans. The principal difference between the two men lies probably in the fact that while Hill is full of push and energy, and is only a man of moderate means, Mr. Morton is an easy-going old gentleman, who has a "bar!" that many believe can be tapped to aid in securing success. Hill's past differences with Cleveland will no doubt be made much of by his opponents. He, however, minimized these very much by his praise, while in the chair, of the general policy of the President and his Cabinet and by his strong plea for unity of all sections of the party in the coming campaign. If Hill carries New York State by a reasonable majority in the pending election, he may realize his strong desire to be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1896.

—It is announced in the Court Journal that her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to issue the following "orders for all persons who appear at her Majesty's Castle of Dublin to put on mourning for his late Royal Highness, the Comte de Paris, cousin of her Majesty: The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold and silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black court dress, with black swords and buckles. The court to change as follows: The ladies to wear black dresses, with colored ribbons, flowers, feathers and ornaments; or gray or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers or ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning." There is a good deal of red tape in this world. What kind of sorrow can such bedecking as is here suggested betoken?

DR. DEWART TAKES IT CALMLY.

Rev. Dr. Dewart in the Christian Guardian re the change of editor: "Still, it must be borne in mind that no one has a vested right in any office of this kind. No matter how fair or efficient he might be, it is scarcely possible that any man could edit a church paper for 25 years without displeasing a good many people, and, of course, such persons have a right to embody their feelings in practical action. There were one or two times in the past when a probability of a change in the editor seemed greater than at this conference. The present editor's fate is fully described by the poet Moore as one:

"That's good the storms when waves were roared,
 Yet in a sunny hour fell off,
 Like ships that have gone down at sea,
 When heaven was all tranquillity."

"As to the present editor, he can adopt as his own the words of Milton:

"I argue not
 Against heaven's hand or will, nor hate a jot
 Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
 Right onward."

DAIRYING DOINGS.

Now that the severe drought experienced during the summer months has been broken, an ADVERTISER representative called upon Mr. J. W. Watson, secretary of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, to learn the effect it had upon the industry, and the prospects for dairying during the coming winter. Mr. Watson stated that the product in Ontario had been materially decreased by the dry weather—in many places fully 50 per cent. Pastures were withered up and it was almost impossible to get food. A great change had taken

place since the rain broke the monotony. Fields presented a spring-like appearance, the flow of milk had increased and so had the make of cheese. As to winter dairying, Mr. Watson thought if the dry weather had not been so severe no factories would have gone into this branch of the industry during the winter. The quantity of feed was greatly diminished, and farmers had to use a lot of their surplus, prepared for winter dairying, for summer feed. Two or three new factories in Western Ontario have stated their intentions of going into dairying this winter. The number would have been larger but for these drawbacks.

The Public Health.

What Dr. Gardiner, of This City, Hears at Montreal.

Important Statements Regarding City Sewage.

Dangers Arising From Contaminated Soil and Foul Water.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.]

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—The American Health Association is meeting here. It is Mexico and all the principal cities in the States and Canada.

H. F. Mittal, of Johns Hopkins University, read a paper on the water supply of some of the Italian cities, and incidentally drew attention to the fearful results which followed soil contamination by sewage. He also referred to the over-crowding in Naples, and told about the manner in which macerated is made in the most filthy quarters of the fifth city in the world. How it is hung out to dry in streets reeking with sewage and every other abomination. In Rome, he stated, enough water was used in the fountains of the city to supply another as large. There is not enough water for the city and less for the fountains was what he wanted. The State authorities of Italy, he said, had spent many millions in widening the streets, raising the ground, and putting proper sewerage and water-works in some of the worst cities, and the result is a lessening of the death rate and immunity from cholera, which at times scourged the country.

"The Cart Before the Horse," was the title of a paper read by Benjamin Lee, of Pennsylvania. In it he referred to the folly of having a good water supply without an adequate system of sewerage, and drew attention to the danger of soil contamination with sewage, also of the unfitness and folly of one person pouring out his refuse on his neighbor's lot, farm or stream, and how it is sure to react on ourselves.

Wyatt Johnston, of the Quebec Board of Health, read a paper on "The Sedimentation of Water." The conclusion he reached was that it reduced the number of bacteria, although it did not destroy all.

A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn, described the water-borne disease of Long Island, from which he wanted the city to draw their water supply.

Frank T. Shunt, of the Dominion Experimental Farm of Ottawa, read an important paper on the water supply of our farm homesteads, and drew attention to the danger to man and beast of farm wells being polluted, either by being too near pits or cesspools, or by being too near them to be annually cleaned out.

Dr. Shuttleworth, of Toronto, described how the leak in the main at the island was found out by bacteriological investigations, and told how Toronto attempts to dish up sewage-contaminated water to her citizens, and of some of the effects. But he did not tell us that it would be much more along the line of common sense to keep the bay pure than to spend millions in seeking for pure water.

Dr. Chas. Smart, surgeon-major in the United States army, read the committee's report on the pollution of water supplies and how to purify them, and stated that though filtration did not entirely free from danger, yet it lessened it very much, and was one of the best means of purification, modifying materially the finding of the committee of last year.

"Diphtheria: Its Dangers, and How to Minimize Them," was well discussed in able papers read by Drs. Hocketts and Bryce, of Toronto.

Vaccination as a Preventative of Disease was the title of an able and exhaustive paper presented by J. E. Labegee, of Montreal, and read in French. D. Griffith, of Kansas City, sketched a scheme for carrying the dead in a separate compartment of the baggage car.

In the evening a public reception was held in the Windsor Hall, and addresses of welcome were given in Mexican, French and English by Lieut.-Col. Chapleau, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Mayor Villeneuve and S. P. Craik, of Montreal, and Dr. Lachepelle read the president's address.

J. H. GARDINER, M.D.

MAY BE MASSACRED.

Foreigners in Pekin in Great Danger.

Protection Asked—A Big Battle Soon Expected.

New York, Sept. 27.—A special from Shanghai to the Herald says: Li Hung Chang will shortly be superseded as Viceroy of Chi Li by Wu Ta Cheng, late Governor of Hu Pei.

The massacre of foreigners at Pekin is regarded as imminent. Legations have asked that blue jackets shall be landed to protect them.

One hundred and eighty thousand men, mostly rabble, and some ill-armed cavalry, have assembled to defend Moukden. A battle is expected before a fortnight has elapsed. The Japanese warships are scouting in the Gulf of Pechili. Naval experts say the Chinese vessels will never appear on the scene again.

Shot a Squaw Aged 100.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., Sept. 27.—Peter Anderson and his brother, while out bear hunting yesterday near Mud Pen Lake, shot a squaw mistake for a bear. Both shot and both bullets took effect. The squaw was 100 years of age.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases. Simply apply "SWAIN'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAIN'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

The scrofulous taint which may have been in your blood for years, may be thoroughly expelled by giving blood the Sarsaparilla trial.

Sir Daniel Wilson—I have had a great deal of trouble in my life, but most of it never came to pass.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

PAIN CURE IN AN INSTANT.

Let Radway's Ready Relief be used on the first indication of Pain or Uneasiness; it threatened with Disease or Sickness, the Cure will be made before the family doctor won't ordinarily reach the house.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL.

Summer Complaints,

Dysentery, Diarrhea,

CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a dinner saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and lumbermen should always be provided with it.

Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

SICK HEADACHE,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

BILIOUSNESS,

INDIGESTION,

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

CONSTIPATION

ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disease of the digestive organs: Constipation, head aches, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, distention of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, belching or flustering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dizziness or vision, dots or webs before the eyes, fever of dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the stomach.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders. Price, five per box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 419 St. James street, Montreal, for Book of Advice.

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