

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
Daily, by mail, per year \$1.00 (12 issues).
Daily, by mail, per three months \$0.30
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 4¢ per annum; Evening Edition, 10¢ per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.
OUR WEEKLY EDITION
By mail, per annum \$1.00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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

BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto—E. Dickie, 500 Dundas Avenue.
Montreal—J. H. Chapman & Co., 126 to 128 Dundas St.
& Co., Montreal, Que.

*God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.*
—BROWNING.

London, Friday, October 7.

ALL honor to the president of the Chicago Human Society, who boldly affirms that the bull fight contemplated in that city during the World's Fair is attempted, he will speedily put a stop to them.

HON. RICHARD HARCOURT made a taking point at the Provincial University convention. He said that Ireland gave the University its first president, Scotland its second. Now the time for borrowing is at an end, and Canada has filled the high post by appointing one of her own sons. This reference to President London was received with much cheering.

What can the farmers of Canada expect? A portion of them vote with the monopolists in favor of sustaining the trade restriction policy, and they do so despite the fact that the effect of an import duty on an article is to decrease rather than to increase its price. We by no means believe this, but if the defense of trade restriction is valid, surely the farmers have good reason to complain of the duty on wheat, the importance of which is now clearly proved.

Says the Chatham Banner: "A Dover farmer brought in a load of standard wheat on Friday which he sold for 63 cents per bushel. He came to town in September 1878, to hear Sir John Macdonald at the drill shed, during the celebrated N. P. campaign, and brought a load of wheat to market that day, which he sold for \$1.28 per bushel—precisely double the amount he received for as good an article after thirteen years of the N. P., which Sir John and his friends promised would make the farmers and everybody else rich and prosperous."

HON. EDWARD BLAKE, who is chancellor of the Provincial University, had a warm reception at the convention on Thursday. The only reference which he made to his new political position was in this wise: "Having been re-elected as chancellor at a time when other duties will take me away, perhaps for a year or two, I know of no man whom I would have preferred for the presidency than Mr. London."

HON. JOHN FERGUSON is appointed Senator for the Niagara district, the position formerly held by Hon. J. B. Piumb, and noted for the city of London, as announced by the London Advertiser. The London vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Leonard has not yet been filled.—(Toronto Empire).

This comes of our trusting to the Empire for official information. The ADVERTISER published the news as it was given by the organ. As Mr. Piumb died many years since, no one need be surprised if the London vacancy is not filled before the year 1900.

Mr. GARDNER made Tennyson a peer. The poet laureate went on a yachting tour with the Premier in 1883, and while in Denmark had a pleasant meeting with King Christian, the Czar and Queen of Greece. The Czar was so charmed by him that he visited him on board his yacht and insisted on his reading some of his poems to him. Many years before Tennyson had refused a baronetcy, but on their return home Gladstone prevailed upon him to enter the House of Lords. He did so, but only appeared in the House long enough to take the oath and on another occasion to vote, in the minority, for a reform in the franchise. It is related by him that the robes he appeared in were lent by a brother peer, and that they were much too small for him! Tennyson was the only commoner ever sent to the House of Lords for literary eminence alone. This fact is one proof of the non-representative character of the chamber, in which the merest noodle of a lordling takes his seat by virtue of his hereditary right, while, almost without exception, the chamber door is barred in the face of every man who has been a politician or a warrior.

THE DEAD LOYALTY CRY.

The loyalty cry, raised by one political party for the purpose of injuring another, has completely died out in the United States. Any one who now suggests that the Democrats, if they elect their candidate for President, will be less loyal to their country than the Republicans would be laughed out of meeting. The same fate is following the wailing of the high tax party in Canada. Everybody knows that the cry raised by the party supporting the combiners in last election had no foundation in fact, and that loyalty was only used as a cloak to misdoing. It cannot be of service again.

THE PLEBISCITE.

Our esteemed contemporary The Templar thinks it something portentous that the Hamilton Spectator and the London Advertiser, though opposed in some matters, agree that a plebiscite on the prohibition question would be a good and right thing. The Templar is as right as it is bright on many subjects, but in its opposition to a plebiscite it is ridiculously, but we trust only temporarily, astray.

It is simple humbug for The Templar to impute motives by saying the ADVERTISER wants to find an easy way of letting the Mowat Government down. The ADVERTISER is as independent of the Mowat Government as The Templar. We demand a plebiscite from both the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The ADVERTISER can hardly be accused of wanting a plebiscite in order to accommodate the Dominion Government, nor can the Spectator with any show of probability be accused of wanting a plebiscite in order to accommodate the Ontario Government.

We advocate a plebiscite because it will promote a healthful agitation on the great question, and because it affords the opportunity, away altogether from personalities and partisanship, to get at the real views of the people.

THE POET LAUREATE.

The Prime Minister has the right to nominate a successor to Lord Tennyson. Who will be "officially crowned with laurel," as the title "poet laureate" implies, remains to be seen, but as the honor is now bestowed there will no doubt be more than one poet looking for it. The origin of the custom of crowning poets successful in a musical contest originated among the Greeks, and was adopted by the Romans during the empire. For a time it fell into disuse, but it was revived in the twelfth century by the Emperor of Germany, who invented the title poet laureate. Henry V. crowned the monk Gunther, and Frederick I. the monk Gunther, who had celebrated his deeds in an epic poem. In Germany the custom, after having fallen into disuse, was restored by the Emperor Frederick III. and in 1625 Ferdinand II. crowned Martin Opitz at Vienna, he being the first to receive the laurel for poems in the vernacular tongue. The last poet crowned in that country was Karl Reinhard, editor of Burger's Poems. The imperial privilege was also given to universities, and the degree of poeta laureatus was conferred by continental and also by English universities, but the custom has long since fallen into abeyance. The French had royal poets, but no laureates. The title at one time existed in Spain, but virtually nothing is known of those who bore it.

The early history of the laureateship in England is traditional. But there is a common story that Edward III. in 1367, emulating the crowning of Petrarch at Rome, granted the office to Chaucer, with a yearly pension of 100 marks and a tierce of Malvoisie wine. The legend probably arose out of an annuity of 20 marks granted by that monarch to his "Valet Geoffrey Chaucer," with the controllership of the port of London, the duties of which he was required to perform in person. Henry Spogan is mentioned by Ben Jonson as the laureate of Henry IV. John Kay was court poet under Edward IV., and Andrew Barnard held the same office under Henry VII. and Henry VIII. John Skelton received from Oxford, and subsequently from Cambridge, the title of poet laureate, and Spenser is spoken of as the laureate of Queen Elizabeth, on the ground of his having received a pension of 20 a year when he presented her with the first books of the "Faerie Queene." Up to this time the laureateship had not been established, nor can any certain trace of "wine or wages" be found. But the introduction into England from Italy of masques during the reign of Elizabeth rendered necessary the employment of poets, and in 1619 James I. secured the services of Ben Jonson by granting him by patent an annuity of 100 marks. Though not mentioned in the document as such, in 1630 the laureateship was made a patent office in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain, the salary was increased from 100 marks, to £100 and a tierce of canary wine was added, which was commuted in the time of Senthay for £27 a year. From that time there has been a regular succession of laureates, including Jonson ("rare Ben"), Davanaut, Dryden, Shadwell, Tate, Rowe, Easden, Cibber, Whitehead, Warton, Pyle, Southey, Wordsworth and Tennyson, the last of whom received his appointment on the death of Wordsworth in 1850.

From this list, the majority of whom are unknown to fame as poets of even moderate ability, it is to be inferred that political considerations and not real ability often governed the appointment. The feeling, indeed, became so strong that an effort was made to abolish the office. It was the rule, up to the final mental derangement of George III. in 1810, for the laureate to write an annual ode to the reigning sovereign, and it is needless to say that it was expected to be laudatory, whether deserved or not. This, too, had the effect of making good poets refuse the honor, and the performance of the annual ode was suspended and subsequently abolished. When Pyle died Sir Walter Scott was offered the laureateship, but he would not take it, and Southey was elected on the express stipulation that he should only write when and what he chose. Wordsworth wrote nothing in return for the distinction, and Tennyson wrote comparatively little. But Tennyson made poetry pay. It is known that for the exclusive right of publishing his works in Great Britain he secured an income of \$10,000 a year, while his share of the profits of the sales amounted to a very large sum. On the first series of the "Idylls of the King," 10,000 copies were

sold in a few weeks, and the demand became so great that of the second series 40,000 copies were ordered in advance. Some of his works brought him in immense returns, while even his fugitive and least important writings have always been eagerly sought for at what, to most poets, would seem a fabulous price.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

The London Free Press of the 3rd inst., said: "It cannot be denied that wheat is abnormally low—63 to 66 cents per bushel in this (London) market on Saturday last—nor can it be gainsaid that the world is glutted with it."

Commenting upon this statement, a former resident of London, who says he voted for the "N. P.," once, and has regretted it ever since, writes from Chicago to the ADVERTISER:

"I inclose you a clipping from the Free Press of October 3, which has been sent me by a friend, commenting on the low price of wheat in the London market of that date. I also notice in another column of the same paper the prices of wheat in Chicago as 73 to 75 cents a bushel; also in the Buffalo market of the same date, 85 cents per bushel. The western farmers are getting from 10 to 15 cents per bushel more for their wheat, although their freights to the eastern ports are from 3 to 4 cents higher than they are from the London market. It is not necessary to ask the cause of those low prices in the London market. I think that after a time the Canadian farmers will get their eyes open to the benefits of the N. P."

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

Typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet and all such maladies are not only in the same beds where cholera germs multiply. It will pay to clean up and keep clean even if cholera danger has been removed.

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The German Emperor's money matters have steadily grown more harassing. He is said to be so deeply involved with money lenders, that the court officials have difficulty in getting their salaries.

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President Diaz, who has been re-elected for another four years, is now 62, with the energy of a man of 40. In the great patriotic demonstration held in the City of Mexico last month he walked like the rest of the people.

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A recent report that the White Star line had contracted for a 700-foot steamer, a ship 80 feet longer than the new Cunarders, arose from the request of the Liverpool authorities to Sir Edward Harland for his opinion as to what size of ship they should provide for in the new docks. The answer was that accommodations for a steamer 700 feet long would be sufficient for the future.

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A Prince Albert, N. W. T. dispatch says that Prof. J. B. Tyrell, the geologist, has examined the coal deposits at that place. Mr. Tyrell pronounced the coal to be a moderately good quality of lignite, equal to that at Edmonton and superior to southern products. This is the first scientific opinion on the value of Prince Albert coal, and it has naturally worked up a great deal of interest among the citizens.

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Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, repudiates the idea that union of the churches of Canada means union with the Church of England or any other church. It means rather, he says, the creation of a united church, composed of what had been the Church of England, the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Church, and called not the "Church of England in Canada," or the "Presbyterian Church in Canada," but the "Church of Canada," or the "Canadian Church," or some such name, and he adds: "If union ever comes it can only travel on the road of mutual concession. It may take generations to bring it about, but I have hope and heart to believe that if we pray and work and wait, it will come—provided that the word 'absorption' is buried once and forever."

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The October Atlantic opens with an able paper by James C. Carter, entitled "Mr. Tilden." He gives an interesting resume of Samuel J. Tilden's place in public life. Mrs. Deland, in "The Story of a Child," gives some delightful passages in the life of her heroine, Alexander Brown, author of the "Genesis of the United States," has a paper on "The English Occupation of North America. There is also a Christian story of Elizabeth Cavazza, called "Rocco and Sidor," and this, with Mr. Crawford's "Don Orsino," completes the fiction of the number. Mr. Hale's amusing papers on "A New England Boyhood" are continued. Prof. Shaler writes on "The Betterment of our Highways," and Mary A. Jordan has an article on "The College for Women." A stirring poem by Edith M. Thomas entitled "Arris," another by Clinton Scollard, and some critical papers on "The Naulahka and The Weekes," on "Cavazza's" with the usual reviews and Contributors' Club, finish a number of uniform interest throughout. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

ALD. GARTSHORE INDORSED.

At the last meeting of the London, Ont., Board of Education, Ald. Gartshore wrote, suggesting that as an addition was to be built to the Collegiate Institute that the board take into consideration the advisability of providing accommodation for instruction in cooking. This is a necessary feature of a girl's education, and the expense would not be great. The suggestion is an eminently practical one, and means should be devised of carrying it into effect. The great fault of our school system to-day, as regards the raising of both sexes, is that it does not fit the pupil for the active obligations of life.

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—IN—

All Departments.

Owing to the complete and attractive nature of our new Fall and Winter stock we have decided to make a general inducement to the host of bargain-seekers to-day (Friday). Special prices will prevail.

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—IN—

Blankets
Rich Dress Materials,
Mantle Cloths,

Bleached Sheetings, Turkey Red and White Table Damask, Door and Curtain Draperies, Ticking, All-wool and Union Flannels, Counterpanes and Quilts, a great range of Flannelette, Melton Cloths and Navy Serges, Art Muslins at 6½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c.

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—IN—

Ladies' Jackets,
Ladies' Capes,
Ladies' Wraps

Jackets representing the newest styles mean a little longer in length and loose-fitting back, with wateau pleat, cosy, comfortable and becoming collars of fur and astrachan. These desirable and necessary garments are included in to-day's Bargain Sale. Mantles for tall, slender ladies, sleeves long and short, large and medium shoulders, etc.

Pattern Hats and Bonnets

Fancy Velvets, Buckles and Clasps.

Specialties in Millinery and Mantle Trimmings

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