

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1898.

The Protestant Orphans Home

It is hardly necessary to defend the ladies and gentlemen who have managed the London Protestant Orphans' Home for so many years. The institution has done excellent work for well-nigh a quarter century. It is doing good work today, and we have no doubt it will continue admirably to perform its unremunerated labors of love through long years to come. To oversee and maintain such an institution is no sinecure. The names of those who, in London, have given so much of their time and attention to this department of child-sheltering and child-saving, are a sufficient guaranty that everything that is practicable is being done to carry out the philanthropic work in the best manner. The thanks of the public are due to these ladies and gentlemen who so interest themselves. Dealing often with peculiar circumstances and difficult persons, the work is not without attendant annoyances; and the least self-denying workers have a right to expect, in freedom from the slanders of irresponsible sensationalism.

The Bonding Privilege.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce will petition the international conference to retain the bonding privilege accorded Canadian railways. This Chamber speaks directly for the vast manufacturing interests of New England. These interests had a representative at Quebec during the sitting of the conference, urging the retention of the Canadian bonding privilege, which the great American railway corporations would cancel if they had the power. We do not see that the question should be a subject for discussion by the conference at all. The American commissioners cannot demand a quid pro quo for the bonding privilege, because it is not so much a concession or favor to Canada, as an advantage to the United States. The shortest route between the New England and the Western States lies through Canada, and to lose the advantage of carrying goods in bond over Canadian railways would be a blow at American interests, which are too powerful to be defied. Not only would it fall heavily on the east, but the western agriculturists would feel it in a manner picturequely described by Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, thus:

"Whenever we destroy the bonding privilege, the right of transit through Canada from the far Northwest to New England, that very moment you strike a blow at every American farmer in the Northwest. You are binding him hand and foot, and putting him into the caldron of these (American) railroads, to roast and singe in a purgatory of railroad rates."

Prospective Blow at Our Fish Trade.

The United States consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, calls attention to the large market which that island affords for Canadian fish. He thinks that the market should be captured by United States fishermen, and no doubt when the island tariff is fully Dingleyized it will work that way. The American tariff aimed at the Canadian fishing industry was a singular piece of folly and short-sightedness. In seeking to exclude Canadian fish from New England markets, more injury was inflicted on the Massachusetts fish trade than on the Canadian. During the era of free fish, Massachusetts merchants carried on a large and profitable business by purchasing the fish of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, after these fish had been dried; then bringing them to Boston and sending them for sale to the Spanish and British West Indies and South America. But that business was killed when a duty was put on Canadian fish. Says the Boston Herald:

"As a rule the fish dried in the Canadian Provinces are better dried than those which are dried on our Massachusetts coast, on account of climatic conditions, and when the duty in the tariff was imposed upon Canadian fish, it became difficult for our merchants to maintain the trade with the West Indies in the manner in which it had formerly been carried on. Twenty years past shipments of the West Indies of provincial caught fish, which formerly went from Boston, have been made from Halifax, and in the absence of a large and constant business, we have not been able to maintain from Boston, as we otherwise should have done, a line of steamers to the West Indies, hence our fish merchants have been compelled to send their goods for shipment to New York. This has been unfortunate for the trade of Boston, for if we had to the extent that we formerly had the opportunities of sending large quantities of goods to these southern places, the basis would exist for establishing a line of steamers from Boston to the West Indies, and perhaps to South America, and as the development of one line of trade leads on to another, these shipments of fish would have been accompanied by shipments of New England products of various kinds, so that in this way a trade would have been built up which is enjoyed by our New York rivals."

Thus the United States tariff, designed to aid American fishermen, diverted a large export trade from Boston to Halifax. The American Government will probably attempt to throw this trade back again to Massachusetts. It has already taken one step by applying its navigation laws to Porto Rico, and the next move will probably be the assimilation of the Porto Rican tariff to that of the United States. The

Porto Ricans find it profitable to buy Canadian fish, but their profit must be subordinated to that of American fishermen.

Continent of Cut-Throats.

On the first of this month Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador were consolidated into one republic with the title "United States of Central America." They started off with a brand-new constitution. But revolution has already shown its ugly head. Salvador, the largest of the three states, claims ascendancy in national affairs. The Salvador Conservatives, the revolutionary party, have kidnapped the Governor, and will probably meet the troops of Honduras and Nicaragua in battle. The speedy disruption of the union is almost certain, and there will doubtless be a legacy of bitterness which will defeat future attempts at coalition.

Any other result would have been surprising. There is not a republic in South America fit for self-government, with the possible exception of Argentina, which is largely colonized by Europeans. Brazil was tolerably well governed under Emperor Dom Pedro, but he was overthrown in the name of liberty by a horde of brigands, who continue to demonstrate their notions of liberty by bloodshed and revolution. It is the same in nearly every South American country: torn by bloody faction fights at the instigation of political adventurers. The people are a mongrel crew; the copious Spanish strain is not the best assurance for the evolution of the national character in something higher and better. With decent government there would be a large influx of Europeans, who would in time elevate the standard of civilization. It is understood that Germany once had an eye on Brazil as a field for colonization, but the Kaiser prefers that his subjects should stay under the German flag, and the Monroe Doctrine prevented its being planted in South America. The republics there are Uncle Sam's proteges. He can hardly be proud of them.

The Sultan's cash box was sadly drained in entertaining the Kaiser. In former days this could be remedied by sipping from the Armenians, but the Turks have killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

The Spanish-American peace commission has arrived at a pretty warm stage. Perhaps it is just as well in the interests of peace that the commissioners have to talk at each other through an interpreter.

The Kolnische Zeitung of Berlin wants American sausages kept out of Germany. The Germans regard the sausage as a distinctly national institution. It is natural they should resent foreign interference.

Robert G. Porter, who was sent by President McKinley to Cuba to look into the economics of the island, reports in favor of a 60 per cent reduction of the Cuban tariff. The twin evils of Spanish rule and high protection have impoverished fertile Cuba.

The thrift of the Scotch is revealed by the British parliamentary returns of the savings bank deposits. The English had on Nov. 20, 1897, the sum of £20,045,197 to their credit, and the Scotch, £14,865,271. Yet the population of England is nearly seven times that of Scotland.

Mr. Garrow, the new member of the Ontario Cabinet, is an able and practical man, a skillful lawyer and an adept parliamentarian. He has always been temperate in political discussion, and no one is more successful in holding the attention of the whole House.

In July, August and September of this year we imported \$4,972,163 worth of the great staples of British manufacture, as compared with \$4,350,272 worth in the corresponding period last year. There can be little doubt that the preferential tariff is one cause of the increase.

Professor Wiggins says the recent meteoric showers are caused by the people of Mars pelting us with stones to attract our attention. But the professor has pelted us so often with such yarns that he attracts attention no longer. He has ceased to add to the gaiety of nations.

It would seem that the once bitter enmity between France and Italy is being healed. They have agreed to arbitrate their dispute in Africa, and have concluded a commercial treaty. Is the project of a union of the Latins—France, Italy and Spain—taking shape? They are all beset with serious troubles, and a common sympathy tends to link them. "Affliction's sons are brothers in distress."

The growth of population in the 15 largest cities of the United States is shown by the following comparative table:

	1898.	1890.
Greater New York.....	3,350,000	2,600,000
Chicago.....	1,800,000	1,069,850
Philadelphia.....	1,250,000	1,046,964
St. Louis.....	650,000	451,770
Baltimore.....	625,270	424,439
Boston.....	550,000	448,477
Cincinnati.....	400,000	296,908
Buffalo.....	289,000	255,664
Cleveland.....	385,000	281,333
San Francisco.....	350,000	298,997
Detroit.....	320,000	206,876
New Orleans.....	300,000	242,039
Pittsburg.....	290,000	238,617
Milwaukee.....	275,000	204,468
Newark.....	250,000	181,850

Mr. H. Foster, M.P., now in New York, has great hopes of enduring peace between Britain and the United

States. "He said that, of course, we had had our family jars in the past, but that neither country had believed in the probability of an armed contest between us. This, he thought, was best evidenced by the fact that we never were both angry at the same time. If the American people showed signs of irritation, the English people were sober; and if England seemed guided for the moment by want of reason, the Americans were calm and collected."

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Hardy's Growing Time.

[Hamilton Herald.]

It is the growing time for the Grit majority in the legislature.

Nobody Else Is.

[Stratford Beacon.]

The London aldermen are evidently well satisfied with things as they are.

Patti's Swedish Lover.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

Strange rumors are floating across the Atlantic that Patti's favorite song is "The Swede, By and Bye."

The Ward System.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

If there is one question which the press of Canada are a unit upon, it is the proposal to abolish the ward system. It has positively no argument or excuse for its existence.

Our Pacific Trade.

[Vancouver News-Advertiser.]

One of the best cargoes to reach Victoria from the North arrived on the C. P. N. steamship Danube the other evening, consisting of 14,229 cases of salmon, \$25,000 of furs and \$50,000 in gold dust, not to speak of \$400,000 in drafts.

Why Anarchy Thrives.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Great Britain has accepted an invitation to take part in a conference with European powers to consider measures for the suppression of anarchy, but Lord Salisbury confesses that he has no great hope of a successful outcome. There is no such hope in sight. Anarchy is a product of the conditions existing in Europe, and until those conditions change it will continue to flourish. The statesmen who will be called to consider it will, perhaps, note that it is most rampant in those countries where the most despotic conditions prevail. There is comparatively little of it in England, where it is never dangerous, but a great deal in Germany, Italy and Russia.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

The severity of the Russian climate is the reason, perhaps, why nearly every Russian name ends with a koff.

A Perfect Son-in-Law.

Colloquy between mother-in-law: "And how do you like your son-in-law, Mrs. Simpkins?" "What, Sarah Ann's 'usbud? 'E's a hangel. 'E's bin married to my daughter eighteen months, and 'as never lifted a 'and against me yet."

Longings.

O foolish wisdom sought in books!
O aimless fret of household tasks!
O chains that bind the hand and mind—
A fuller life my spirit asks!

For there the grand hills, summer-crowned,
Slope greenly downward to the seas;
One hour of rest upon their breast,
Were worth a year of days like these.

Their cool, soft green to ease the pain
Of eyes that ache o'er printed words;
This weary noise—the city's voice,
Lulled in the sound of bees and birds.

—Ana Coolbrith, in Boston Transcript.

Fresh.

First Customer—Waiter, a fried sole.
Second Customer—Bring me a fried sole, too, waiter—and mind it is fresh.
Waiter—Two fried soles—one fresh.
—Punch.

The Reason.

I know a fair young maiden,
Into eighteen stores she went;
She spent all day a shopping,
And she never spent a cent.

You'll think this was outrageous,
But I do not think you will,
If you stop and just consider
That her papa paid the bill.

CUTICURA
WORKS WONDERS.A Remarkable Cure of Sore Eyes
And Sight Restored.

I am a graduate of Oberlin College, taught long enough to have graduated to have them give me the Honorary degree, and I have a great many acquaintances in and around Boston. About three years ago my son brought home a box of Cuticura Soap, and I picked up the circular that was around it, and learned about the CUTICURA SOAP, and told him to get me a cake. When I got it, the circular advised its use for the bath, teeth, scalp, etc. I had been a great sufferer all my life from sore eyelids, the whole lid outside and in was red as a beet. I had to sit in a dark room, evenings, for eight and a half years, and wear black spectacles to keep the sun from my eyes in the daytime. When I got the CUTICURA SOAP, I got a fine, soft cloth, dipped it in hot water and rubbed it on the soap and washed my eyes with it. I can't tell you how much good it has done me, although it is smarted very much at first. My eyes are as clear and bright as when I was a young lady. I had to go back to work in getting spectacles and wear No. 15, the same as I did twenty years ago. I can read medium sized print in daylight with-
out any spectacles. As a matter of course I am kind of a walking advertisement of CUTICURA. People will call to me when I am going along the street and tell me how much good my CUTICURA SOAP has done their eyes.

Mrs. M. R. CONGDON,
Jan. 13, '97. 28 No. Cedar Avenue, Oberlin, O.
"We take pleasure in publishing this testimonial as showing the interest taken in CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the various uses made of them not anticipated or suggested by us. We cannot, of course, anticipate how CUTICURA SOAP will work in cases similar to the above, but to those who desire to try it we would suggest beginning with a very weak solution or 'suds' of warm water and Cuticura Soap until its action is determined. For inflamed, granulated, or cataractous eyelids, light applications of CUTICURA ointment will in most cases be found to work wonders."

Sold throughout the world. Forster, Dettlo and Co.,
Cope, New York, Boston.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE COMPANY.

Store closes Wednesday, as usual, at 6 p.m.

Ready for...
Thanksgiving

THANKSGIVING is the initial winter holiday. The old-time idea of hospitality and good cheer was to make an ABUNDANT SPREAD of everything the ingenuity of the good housewife could suggest on Thanksgiving Day. The more correct conception of the art of feasting is to present "quality," not quantity. With this in mind we invite your attention to our "all-over-the-house" Thanksgiving Sale. Every department stocked with choicest values and appropriate to the season. These few items point the way:

THANKSGIVING DAY
TABLE LINENS.SPECIAL LINES
AT SPECIAL PRICES.

72-inch Grass Bleached Damask, pure linen, worth 90c, special at 65c.
72-inch Double Damask, satin finish, Irish make, worth \$1.50 and \$2 a yard, very special at \$1.15 and \$1.25 yard.

Fine Satin-Finished Tablecloths, full bleached, with border all around.
Extra special, 2x2½ yards, for \$1.75.
Extra special, 2x4 yards, for \$2.75.
Extra special, 2x3 yards, for \$3.

A special line of Table Napkins, guaranteed pure linen, 23x23 inches, at \$1.75 a dozen, while they last.
Fine Double Damask Five O'Clock Tea Cloths, hem-stitched, and worth \$2, for \$1.50.

Gentlemen's
Gloves.

At 50c—Men's and Boys' Lined Kid Gloves, in black, brown, chocolate, or blood, etc., worth 75c, very special at 50c.

At 75c—Gents' Lined or Unlined Mocha, one dome fastener, extra finish, worth \$1, special at 75c.

At \$1.25—Gents' Lined Kid Gloves, in brown, chocolate, hazel, or blood, etc., two dome fasteners, special at \$1.25.

At \$1.50—Gents' Lined or Unlined Mocha and Reimier Gloves, all sizes, two dome fasteners, worth \$2, very special at \$1.50.

COLLARS--5c.

Gentlemen's and Boys' Linen Collars, regular 12-12½, 15c, 17c, 20c and 25c, will be sold again today and Wednesday at 5c—your last chance.

THANKSGIVING
...NECKWEAR

10 dozen String Ties, in the very latest plaids, stripes, etc., all silk and good length, very special 25

35 dozen Four-in-Hand and Bow Ties, for Thanksgiving Day, in all the newest designs, special at 25

42 dozen Neckwear, in Puffs, Four-in-Hands, Ascots, Flowing Ends, etc., just to hand, right up-to-date goods, all at one price 50

HOSIERY.

Children's Cashmere Hose, all sizes, 10c per pair up.

Children's Double-Knitted Hose, regular 25c, for 18c.

500 pairs Ladies' Cashmere Hose, ribbed and plain, double soles, regular 35c, special at 25c.

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Cashmere Hose, were 50c, special at 3 pairs for \$1.25.

Boys' Extra Heavy Double-Ribbed Never-Wear-Out Hose, regular 75c, very special at 50c.

A very special line of Boys' Hose at 25c, in heavy ribbed wool.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Fleece-Lined Underwear, vests and drawers, very special at 25c and 45c—American goods.

Ladies' Vests, worth 25c, very special at 15c.

Children's Sleepers and Ladies' and Children's Combinations, ranging in price from 75c to \$2.

OVERCOATS

At \$5—Men's Overcoats in English beaver, fly front, velvet collar, very stylish, good value at \$7, special at \$5.00

At \$7.50—Men's Overcoats, English beaver, velvet collar, double-breasted, fancy check Italian linings, worth \$10, special at \$7.50

At \$10—Men's Overcoats, in English beaver, extra quality Italian linings, single and double breasted, fancy quilted body lining, velvet collar, etc., up to date, very special \$10.00

MEN'S
...SUITS

SPECIAL SALE OF

111 MEN'S ODDS SUITS—We don't wait until the end of the season to clear out odd lines and broken sizes, but do so at once, and now place on sale 111 Men's Suits, assorted sizes, 36 to 46, at one-quarter off our already close prices. Come quick!

Jackets

JACKETS—Maid's and Small Ladies' Size Jackets, Tweed Effects, were \$5, now \$3.

24-inch Fawn Frieze, inlaid velvet storm collar, welt seam, large pearl buttons, regular \$8.75, special at \$6.50.

47 only of last season's Coats, were \$5, \$6 and \$8. Your choice for \$3 each.

Runians, Gray, Carrie Co'y,

IMPORTERS,

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas St., London.

Telephone 1,046.

How few people have seen a picture from life of the

Queen of England
Smiling.

You may see one in our window. It's worth going a long way to look at.

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200 Dundas Street.

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Blank Books—any kind made to order. Periodicals, Art Works, Music, Bibles, etc., bound any style desired. Also repairing.

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364½ Richmond Street, London Ont

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Have You Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Falling? Write Cook Remedy Co., 1,607 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital \$100,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 300-page book free.

The Cowan Company, of Toronto, will demonstrate the superior qualities of their COCOAS at T. F. Kingsmill's Drygoods Store every day for the next four weeks, from Nov. 14. Demonstrations all day long. A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of London to call and sample them.

Don't
Burn
Your
Rags

We use enormous quantities in our paper mills. Sell your rags to the nearest rag man. We buy them and make them into paper, which we sell throughout Canada.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited.

Mammoth Mills at Hull. Branches and agencies at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, St. John, Halifax, London, Winnipeg, Victoria, Vancouver, St. John, Nfld.

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See the Ball-bearing Clothes Wringer. Turn with half the labor.

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Sweepers...

Comprising all the leading makes, including Sweepette, Champion, Standard, Grand Rapids, Superior, etc., from

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AT \$1.35 each AT

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SHOULDER BRACES

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