

## THE LONDON ADVERTISER

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Leading Daily of the West

(Established 1863.)

JOHN CAMERON, Founder and Manager.

## THE WESTERN ADVERTISER

(WEEKLY EDITION.)

Sixteen Pages. Contains Full Market Reports and all Latest News.

Special attention given to Western Ontario news.

"The London Advertiser is considered by those competent to judge to be the best paper in Ontario outside of Toronto."—The Fourth Estate, New York.

Address—

LONDON ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,

LONDON, ONT.

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

—Browning.

London, Saturday, November 30.

Chief Justice Meredith.

Chief Justice Meredith was always a difficult man to interview in regard to public affairs, and now that he is on the bench he is even more difficult of approach when his opinion is demanded by a journalist. Mr. E. E. Sheppard, the editor of Saturday Night, has, however, accomplished the task of drawing the chief justice out to give a straight denial to the report, circulated by ill-advised former party friends, that he merely regards the bench as a temporary place of retirement and emolument until such time as a political opening of advantage presents itself. "Is there any truth in these rumors?" queried Saturday Night editor. "None at all," he replied. "Then you do not intend to retire from the bench?" persisted the interviewer. "I do not," and then began to talk about the weather. Mr. Sheppard expresses satisfaction that the chief justice is not going into politics again. Indeed, as a Conservative leader, Mr. Sheppard had already expressed his profound conviction that it was necessary for the good of the country that the men now in power should be defeated, and had pointed out that the chief justice would be supremely foolish to tie up his fortunes with the discredited ones. That, it seems, our former fellow-townsmen has not the slightest intention of doing.

## Tramps and Tickets.

An unusually large number of tramps have visited London during the past year, and various surmises have been uttered as to the cause. Trade has been dull, and work scarce, and this has caused many a good man, after exhausting his little means at home, to seek work in other places. Tramps are not all voluntarily on the road; sheer compulsion causes not a few to wander. But there is a class of men who go from place to place seeking work or aid, who are disappointed when they find work, and speedily decamp from a place where the alternative of "no work, no food," is placed before them.

Since the workman's hotel in connection with the Salvation Army barracks in this city has been in operation, the army officers have endeavored to co-operate with citizens in the proper care of transient tramps, with the object (1) of removing them as far as possible from temptation, and (2) of surrounding transients with wholesome influences that may in some way tend to reclaim such of them as have entered on evil ways. This co-operation has in a number of instances been productive of good. But the Salvation Army officers have profited by a year's experience, and it is likely that a wholesome change will be introduced in the treatment of tramps in the near future. The plan for helping those compelled to beg—or choosing begging as a vocation, as some do—pursued during the past year, is certainly capable of amendment.

It has been the habit of the army officers to sell to charitable organizations and individuals printed orders on the workman's hotel. These were filled up with a statement of the measure of relief deemed requisite, and were thus honored on presentation. The expedient was certainly an improvement on the old haphazard method, by which much money given to abate hunger was spent in getting drunk. But the impression has gone abroad in trampingdom that London is a desirable city to visit because of the generosity of its people, and a large number of citizens believe that the present system—improvement on that which preceded it, though it is—ought to be made sufficiently efficient to discourage an influx of tramps into London. The proposition now is—and it is the suggestion of the chief army officer here—that in future no able-bodied tramp should be given a relief ticket, except upon condition that he should do some work for it, thereby fulfilling the injunction, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat."

It would be open, under such an arrangement as is suggested, for a citizen desirous of relieving the tramp to either call upon the applicant to do some work or to write upon the ticket given out that relief was only to be granted at the workman's hotel on condition that work should be done there. This stipulation would not restrict legitimate charitable work, and it would provide means for relieving

the needy, while discouraging the idea which has gone abroad that London is the tramp's paradise. The Salvation Army has done much good work in dealing with the outcast, and with a class that all other religious bodies have, from one cause or another, failed to reach, and it would be a pity if practical sympathy should be withheld from it because of mistaken policy. The proposed reform should commend itself to the philanthropic citizens of London; when carried out it will certainly meet the objection that there is a tendency to unduly encourage the tramp fraternity in the belief that London is a good city to exploit.

## By the Way.

Mr. J. J. Mason, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, would have been selected as a parliamentary candidate in Hamilton long before now, and would doubtless have been elected, so popular is he, if he had not considered parliamentary duties as incompatible with his duties as a paid officer of a large non-political organization. No such scruples actuate Mr. McGillivray, grand secretary of the Independent Order of Foresters. Though he is paid \$6,000 a year and Mr. Mason only receives \$1,500 as grand secretary of the Freemasons, Mr. McGillivray goes into politics as a Conservative candidate in North Ontario, and the local wire-pullers of his party are asking for votes on the score of his official position. Many Foresters throughout the country will have difficulty in believing that Mr. McGillivray's candidature will not hurt rather than help the organization which has paid him handsomely to give his exclusive attention to the promotion of its interests.

The momentous intelligence is flashed across the cable that the Czarina is attending to the wants of her baby.

London representatives of working men very properly demand the prohibition of the importation of the waifs and strays of old world slums. This country has enough and to spare of the unfortunate without paying good money to relieve rich old country men of their rightful burdens.

Canadian high tax journals have been gleefully referring to the condition of agriculture in Great Britain, where both landlord and tenant have to make a living out of the soil. There has been agricultural depression because rents have been kept far too high, but despite this fact 50 offerers are bidding for a small farm of 80 acres near Stirling, Scotland.

Lord Wolseley, the new commander-in-chief of the British army, pronounces the Turk to be, without exception, the best soldier in the world. In ordinary warfare, the Turkish soldier is a hard fighter, but when he is engaged in the defense of his religion, he goes into the conflict with a vigor, a determination and a bitterness almost unparalleled. The Mohammedan is easily coaxed into a "holy war," when the representative of the Prophet so decrees, and he values his life lightly, as he believes death in such a cause will bring untold delights in another world. A knowledge of his ferocity against the Sultan may extend to the 60,000,000 of the Prophet's followers in Asia and Africa, no doubt suggests the conciliatory course pursued by the British Government. With so many Mohammedans in India, a religious war is the last thing which British statesmen will court.

In North Ontario bye-election the campaign gets hotter, and the high tax managers become worse natured, as polling day approaches. The other night, a former strong Conservative, having, at a McGillivray meeting, protested against the extravagance and corruption of the men in power, Mr. Sam Hughes, M.P., berated him as a "freak," and then proceeded to personally abuse Mr. Brandon, one of the other candidates. The man who loses his temper is generally the loser.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Dominion Privy Council met for four hours on Sunday. As the members of Government receive no extra pay for Sunday work it is truly patriotic of them to give this much of their services to the country free of charge.

If the European powers allow the dreadful massacres in the East to continue much longer they will share the Sultan's guilt.

Mr. McGillivray's announcement that he does not know his own mind removes all doubt that he is the Dominion Government candidate in North Ontario.

The pursuit of the swindler Balfour, his capture in a far-off country, and his conviction a year later, combine to show that British justice has a long and a strong arm.

The Chicago Times-Herald says "the overhead trolleys must go." There is a general impression that they do go here—pretty rapidly.

The latest cause of disquietude in the high tax camp is the report that Mr. Laurier will again visit Ontario.

Do not blame the Dominion Government too harshly for not ordering all the bye-elections yet. Remember that so unpopular has their rule become they have great difficulty finding candidates for some of the constituencies.

## THE PIANIST.

He practiced piano technique. And the reason was not far to squire: He had much less hair, His head being bare, Than would serve to proclaim him a frique.

—Detroit Tribune.

## Wealth and How to Use It.

Mr. Robert Reid, collector of customs, in his address as chairman of the London Free Library Board, at the recent opening ceremonies made some pertinent remarks as to the usefulness of these institutions and the aid which monied citizens may render to them. He quoted, in evidence, the action of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the well-known Scottish-American. We quote from Mr. Reid's address the following noteworthy passage:

"We do not pretend, so far, to have done more than lay a fairly solid foundation upon which to build a library that in a few years will be a credit to the city, which may well claim to be the educational center of West-ern Ontario. I have no doubt that free public libraries will in the future be a large factor in the educational advancement of the people. A great impulse has been given to the spread of public libraries by the act passed by the Ontario Legislature a few years ago, which was largely inspired by our patriotic friend, Ald. Hallam, who, I am glad to say, is with us tonight. He is an enthusiastic and a most liberal patron of both the Toronto and other libraries. The wealthy men of our cities are now giving largely to public libraries. We may not believe in the tenacity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. But I believe his gifts of over three million dollars during the last few years for the establishing of public libraries will do a good deal towards bringing capital and labor closer together, instead of the antagonism which now exists. I think Mr. Carnegie preaches who have means should hold it simply as a trust, and their duty is to spend it while they are alive and not wait till death, when it may fall into the hands of a scoundrel. There is good broad socialism as well as individualism in the following statement: 'We need here fear that the masses of toilers will fail to recognize in such, those men as their best leaders and their most invaluable allies for the problem of poverty and wealth, of employer and employee, will be practically solved whenever the time of the few is given to the many, and their wealth is administered during their lives for the best good of that portion of the community which has not been burdened with the responsibility of the possession of wealth. We shall have no antagonism between classes when that day comes, for the high and low, rich and poor, shall then indeed be brothers.'"

## A MANUFACTURER'S RETORT.

The London Free Press says: "Mr. Wm. Patterson has prospered so well in Brantford that he has no desire to go Buffalo, which is but 40 miles off. He thanks the Lord that he had the good sense to remain in this favored land, rather than seek a larger and more ambitious field in the market of sixty millions. Anyone with eyes in his head and an understanding brain, however, can see ample reasons for standing his ground in Canada and taking chances where opportunities are as favorable as anywhere in the world. But it may be reasonably complained that a gentleman so happily circumstanced and so well furnished with money and power as Mr. Patterson should join as he does in the effort to foment a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction among others. Why does Mr. Patterson mount Galt platforms to destroy which attend the republican union, striving to inculcate feelings of discontent by telling the rest of us how miserable is our lot in Canada, while blessing God that he is not as poor as we are? How does he know that the crowd in general are not as happy and contented in Canada as he is himself?"

This argument has been used before, and Mr. Patterson has replied to it with such crushing force that we think it worth while to reprint what he said at the great meeting here last February:

"The National Policy, Dr. Montague says, has made me wealthy; has trebled my business at Brantford, built me another factor at Belleville, and so on. Take it that way, the point I want you to take home is this: Believing that I have been made rich by an act of Parliament which his Government passed, and which is on the statute book. Has it made you rich? I hope it has. I hope it has made every man here present rich; but if it has not, and you should chance to know some one who, instead of being as well off now as he was when it was introduced, is not so well off, what I want you to consider when you go home is, whether the law passed by the Tory Government and placed on the statute book that made Patterson rich of you made you poorer than you were before; whether this is a just law or not, and one that should be continued."

## TWO VIEWS.

The Hon. David Mills has said of a certain thanksgiving sermon which he criticized that it would have been equally useful or useless if there had been no soul in man and no Maker in the universe. That reminds of a man who said a sermon he had just heard was well enlivened in its way but a pagan might have preached it.—Canada Presbyterian.

## CHILDREN LIKE USING ODOR.

MA, thus forming habits that will insure their good sound teeth the rest of their lives.

Dr. Chase's Ointment Cures

Fergus, April 16, 1894  
To Robert Phillips, Druggist,  
Fergus, Ont.

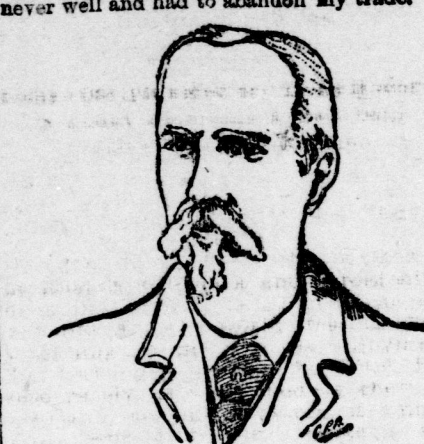
This is to certify that I have suffered from piles for a long time and have used only one-sixth of the box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which has completely cured me. I am, Sir, Yours truly,  
Mrs. JOHN GERRARD  
R. Phillips, Jr. Druggist,  
Fergus, Ont.

"My six-year-old daughter, Bella, was afflicted with eczema for 24 months, the principal seat of eruption being behind her ears. I tried almost every remedy I saw advertised, bought almost every medicine and soap, and took the said eczema specialists in skin diseases, but without result. Finally, a week ago, I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and after applying it twice a day, the eruption has all disappeared, and I can confidently say my child is cured." (Signed) MAXWELL JOHNSTON  
112 Ash St., Toronto.

Sold by all druggists, or on receipt of price, 50c. Address: SHAWSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

## STRUCK DOWN.

I am the son of a British officer and was born at Niagara. I followed the trade of shoe-making until the confinement and continual sitting posture began to tell on me, which was fully 25 years ago. Since then, up to 1886, my life was one of constant pain and misery. At first the pain was like a gnawing sensation over the bladder; becoming worse, it passed up the spine to the kidneys, causing intense suffering, so that I have often fallen to the ground in an agony of pain, perfectly helpless. I have been confined to my bed for weeks and could not urinate without using a catheter. I was never well and had to abandon my trade.



I tried local physicians, a specialist at Detroit, electric belts, shocks, patent medicines, etc., without relief, and felt that death would be my lot. At last happening to see an advertisement of Doan's Kidney Pills, I sent and got a box, and the immediate relief I experienced was astonishing. I kept taking them and soon found I was cured. The agonizing pain stopped and has never returned. The cure has been sure and lasting, and I am glad to let the world know it. I travel up and down the country a great deal and have seen many equally bad cases cured by these pills. A. H. FLETCHER, Kingsville, Ont.

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto.

FROM FAR FORMOSA. The Island, its People and Missions. By George Leslie Mackay, D.D. For twenty-three years a missionary in Formosa. Edited by Rev. J. A. Macdonald. Maps and illustrations, 8vo, cloth, \$2. Published by Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, Chicago, Toronto.

The China-Japan war has turned the eye of the world upon the island of Formosa. Information about the island and its people has been eagerly sought. The literature on the subject is scanty, and for the most part unreliable. The announcement of a volume by the renowned missionary, G. L. Mackay, who knows Formosa better than any other living man, will therefore be especially welcome at this time. Dr. Mackay is the missionary hero of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, but his name and fame are in all the churches. He was educated in Toronto, Princeton and Edinburgh, giving special attention to theology, natural science and medicine. In 1872 he began his labors in North Formosa with headquarters at Tamsui.

At that time the field was, from a missionary viewpoint, virgin soil. There was not a church, chapel, or native Christian anywhere in its cities, plains or mountains. Dr. Mackay has carried on his work with almost no help from the outside. He has been a native foreigner, a native minister. With that in view he began his work in 1872, a stranger, alone, ignorant of the people, their language and customs. To-day there is in his mission, scattered day there, a native ministry. With that in view he began his work in 1872, a stranger, alone, ignorant of the people, their language and customs. To-day there is in his mission, scattered day there, a native ministry. With that in view he began his work in 1872, a stranger, alone, ignorant of the people, their language and customs. To-day there is in his mission, scattered day there, a native ministry.

At Tamsui he has established Oxford College, with fifteen students in training for the ministry, a girls' school for the education of girls and Bible women, and a hospital and dispensary. Visibility is given to the work in Tamsui, Bang-kah, 'Tou-tia-tia, Sin-tiam, and other cities by college and church buildings, fourteen of which are of stone, that in size and style would do credit to western Christianity and civilization. In carrying on this work, Dr. Mackay has come into the closest relations with the people. Indeed, his wife is a Chinese lady. Being a cultured student as well as a sharp-sighted observer, he has studied and come to know the habits and customs of the Chinese in the north and west, of the age tribes among the mountains. One who scarcely cares to speak of hardships and hair-breadth escapes in such a life. They are every-day occurrences. He was the first to face the hatred of the foreigners there, and many a time it would seem that the Chinese assassin in the dark or the Chinese mob in the open street, would ride the island of the "foreign devil." Or, escaping the Chinese rage, there were the savage threats of the "Black Flags," in the mountains, and their stealthy head-hunters on the border-land, who more than once lay in ambush for "the black-bearded barbarian." The book is suggestive of thrilling experiences, but a wise reserve is manifested. Dr. Mackay is known to be a man of indomitable energy, fearless courage and apostolic faith and zeal. But his book is much more than a record of conversions, chapel-building and missionary adventure. It will be read by thousands who care for none of these things, because of its instructive chapters on the geology, history and zoology of Formosa, and its studies in the ethnology of its inhabitants. These chapters are intensely interesting, and are of permanent value. The book is written in a direct, terse and vigorous style. The many illustrations and maps add greatly to its interest and value. It promises to be one of the most attractive and popular books of the season, and it will hold a foremost place in the popular literature. The book is edited by Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of St. Thomas, whose great literary ability is well known throughout Canada. It is shown in every page.

## December as Pleasant as May.

The Northwest farmers were plowing in their shirt sleeves one day last week, and the next they had it 8 below zero, and were making skating rinks for the children, after they hunted up their winter clothes. It was then that the splendid warmth given by Fibre Chamols was fully enjoyed. It can be put through men's clothes without any extra expense, adds no weight or bulk, and yet will keep out every breath of frosty wind and damp air. No matter how low the mercury drops or how freezing the outer blasts, this impenetrable interlining forms a protection through which none of the natural heat of the body can escape, and this means health and comfort in any climate.

If you have illness in the house, and the doctor leaves a prescription, "phone to 502—Shurt's Drug Store and we will send for and deliver without extra charge.

For coughs and colds use Kur-a-Kof. 25c. at Anderson & Nelson's drug store.

## SATURDAY NIGHT FAIR

From 7 to 10 o'clock.

We quite agree with the early closing notice to be found elsewhere in this paper. Trade any day in the week but Saturday; but if you must trade on Saturday, remember you will find a welcome here. Our prices are not by any means the highest in London. The following is our Saturday Night list:

## CHAPMAN'S

- HOSE—Ladies' Extra Heavy All-wool Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heel, toes and feet, worth 60c, **Tonight 42c**
- HOSE—Ladies' All-wool Cashmere Hose, plain double heel, toes and feet, worth 40c, **Tonight 29c**
- HOSE—Children's All-wool Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heel and toes, 10-fold knees, worth 50c, **Tonight 38c**
- GLOVES—Ladies' Tan Undressed Musquetaire Kid Gloves, worth \$1, **Tonight 68c**
- HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Swiss Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 40c, **Tonight 25c**
- VESTS—Ladies' German Merino Vests, worth 65c, **Tonight 48c**
- NIGHT ROBES—Fancy Flannellette Night Robes, lace trimmed, worth \$1.25, **Tonight 87c**
- JACKETS—Ladies' Cardigan Jackets, worth \$1.25, **Tonight \$1**
- JERSEYS—Ladies' Fancy Golf Jerseys, worth \$2.50, **Tonight \$1.88**
- COLLARS—Ladies' Black Opossum Collars, worth \$4.50, **Tonight \$2.50**
- MUFFS—Ladies' Black Opossum Muffs, worth \$3, **Tonight \$1.50**
- MITTS—Ladies' Colored and Black Kid Mitts, fur tops, worth \$1, **Tonight 82c**
- SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth 75c, **Tonight 50c**
- CAPS—Men's Black Sateen Caps, all sizes, worth 75c, **Tonight 50c**
- SHIRTS—Men's Plain Scotch Knit Shirts and Drawers, worth 65c, **Tonight 50c**
- MITTS—Men's Home-made Mitts, worth 30c, **Tonight 25c**
- TOP SHIRTS—Men's Heavy Knitted Top Shirts, worth \$1, **Tonight 69c**
- SUSPENDERS—Men's Silk Elastic Suspenders, worth 40c, **Tonight 25c**
- HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's Linen Finish Cambric Handkerchiefs, **Tonight 8 for 25c**
- SHIRTS—Men's Laundered Shirts, worth 60c, **Tonight 39c**
- ULSTERS—Men's Good Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6, **Tonight \$4.50**
- ULSTERS—Men's Storm King Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$8, **Tonight \$6**
- ULSTERS—Men's Very Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$9.50, **Tonight \$8**
- OVERCOATS—Men's Heavy Tweed Lined Overcoats, worth \$5, **Tonight \$2.95**
- CLOTH—10 pieces Amazon Cloth, worth 15c, **Tonight 10c**
- TWEEDS—10 pieces 46-inch Amazon Twills, worth 40c, **Tonight 25c**
- CHEVIOT—7 pieces Scotch Cheviot, worth 40c, **Tonight 25c**
- REMNANTS—One table Remnants Dress Goods, worth 35c, 50c and 75c, **Tonight 25c**
- TRIMMINGS—One table Fancy Dress Trimmings, worth 20c and 25c, **Tonight 10c**
- TWEEDS—3 pieces only, Mixed Tweed Dress Goods, **Tonight 15c**
- TWEEDS—4 pieces only, Mixed Tweed Dress Goods, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**
- CHECKS—7 pieces Tweed Checks, all wool, **Tonight 31c**
- TEZEL CLOTH—Best quality Tezel Cloth, shawl pattern, worth 25c, **Tonight 15c**
- QUILTS—White Quilts, very large size, without fringe, worth \$1.75, **Tonight \$1.25**
- SHIRTING—Oxford Shirting, new patterns, worth 15c, **Tonight 12½c**
- LAWN—42-inch Victoria Lawn, fine quality, worth 13c, **Tonight 10c**
- FLANNEL—Heavy Grey Flannel, worth 15c, **Tonight 12½c**
- MUSLIN—Fine Swiss Muslin, white in checks and plaids, worth 13c, **Tonight 10c**
- SHEETING—Flannel Sheetting, 2 yards wide, worth 50c, **Tonight 45c**
- TOWELING—Unbleached Bath Toweling, 27 inches wide, worth 20c, **Tonight 15c**
- FLANNELS—Scotch Plaid Flannels, all wool, worth 32c, **Tonight 25c**
- SHEETING—Imported Twill Sheetting, 2 yards wide, worth 35c, **Tonight 29c**
- TOWELS—Damask Towels, large size, red border, worth 20c, **Tonight 12½c**
- SUITS—Men's Heavy All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10, **Tonight \$8**
- PANTS—Men's Good All-wool Pants, worth \$1.75, **Tonight \$1.25**
- ULSTERS—Young Men's Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$3.50, **Tonight \$4.50**
- ULSTERS—Boys' Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$5, **Tonight \$4**
- OVERCOATS—Boys' All-wool Tweed Cape Overcoats, worth \$3.50, **Tonight \$2.50**
- PEA JACKETS—Boys' Nap Pea Jackets, worth \$2.25, **Tonight \$1.65**
- PEA JACKETS—Men's Heavy Frieze Pea Jackets, worth \$5, **Tonight \$4**

## TERMS CASH.

## CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street,