

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

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Another Great Across-the-Continent Canadian Railway.

The greatest railway scheme since Hon. Alexander Mackenzie projected the Canadian Pacific Railway is being realized in Western Canada today. Perhaps it is because the work is in progress at three different points, and is being carried on as three separate railway enterprises, that we in Ontario have heard so little about this gigantic design. In the first place, Messrs. Mann and Mackenzie have under construction the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, which is intended to accomplish two objects, one of which vitally interests the people of Ontario, and the other is of special importance to the people of Manitoba and the Northwest. It will open up the fertile Rainy River District, which contains many acres of the best farming land in the country, besides being rich in minerals, and it will form a link in a second great transcontinental line, which it is intended shall, in the first instance, have its eastern terminus at Fort William. There is also the South-eastern Railway, which will link the system with Winnipeg. West of Winnipeg, 120 miles from that city on the line of the Manitoba and North-western Railway, is the town of Gladstone, the temporary terminus in another link in this line, which is known as the Canadian Northern. The intention is, at an early day, to connect the Canadian Northern with the other lines referred to east of Winnipeg, by a link from Gladstone to Winnipeg. But at present running powers are enjoyed over the Manitoba and North-western to Portage la Prairie, and the C. P. R. to Winnipeg. This railway, which many people know best as the Mackenzie and Mann line, is now built to Swan River, 220 miles north of Gladstone, and 350 miles northwest of Winnipeg. It has a spur to Lake Winnipegosis, the second largest lake in the province, and already it has developed quite a traffic in fish, the quality of which is so good that it is eagerly purchased by merchants in Winnipeg and in many leading trading centers in the Western and Central States. Another branch of 25 miles is being constructed to the Gilbert Plains—a very productive farming section. The intention is to continue this railway to Red Deer—not very far from the conjunction of that stream with the northwestern end of Lake Winnipegosis. There the line will branch off north and west. The northern branch will make straight for the best harbor in Hudson's Bay, and the western branch will be carried by way of Prince Albert and Edmonton to an easy pass in the Rockies and then through British Columbia to the sea, possibly to Bute Inlet.

This is a very ambitious project, but in the hands of able and experienced men, and with Canada growing as she is bound to grow, it can be accomplished. It may not be generally known that Mr. William Mackenzie, the head of the great firm of railway builders, is an enthusiastic believer in the Hudson's Bay route, not as a substitute for the routes already existing, or for the new transcontinental line they are now building, as an auxiliary. Both he and his associated capitalists know that the agricultural and mineral resources of the West—especially the latter—are such as to encourage the doubling and quadrupling of the present exports from the West in the course of a few years. In fact, our development is but beginning. Though some of us have our doubts as to the profitability of opening up a route for the ocean shipment of Canadian products by way of Hudson's Bay, because of the shortness of the season, we should all rejoice to see the feasibility of the scheme so enthusiastically championed by Mr. Mackenzie. It would mean very much to the millions of Canadians who will in the near future be established in homes on the fertile prairies of the districts watered by the Saskatchewan, Athabasca, Beaver, McLeod and other great streams.

The Canadian Northern, so far as constructed, and in its contemplated extension to the Saskatchewan and west to the Rockies will traverse the region through which the Mackenzie Government intended to take the Canadian Pacific Railway. Indeed, in the rich Dauphin and Swan River districts, already tapped by this line, the Canadian Northern runs for many miles close to the route selected by the Mackenzie Government for the great transcontinental line. There can be no doubt now of the capability of the district to support a large population of prosperous farmers, who will have good crops every year, for the country is well wooded and watered. Already prosperous towns are springing up in this fine farming belt between Portage la Prairie and Swan River, the point that was reached last week. Three years ago the site of the town of Dauphin was an open prairie, without a house. Today it is a lively center, with farm houses multiplying on all sides. There are stores of every description, a town hall, several churches, and an oversize of newspapers—two for a town population of 1,000. The district west to the Rockies, through Prince Albert, Edmonton, and the famous Red Deer region, is reported to be excellent farm land, embracing many millions of acres, and capable of affording homes to millions of people. Whether their products go to the world's markets by the

Hudson Bay route, or wholly by way of Winnipeg and Port Arthur, is a problem yet to be solved, and intensely interesting.

Some people have expressed the belief that the new through line, 1,000 miles of which will be completed and ready for traffic early next season, will be an injury to the pioneer transcontinental line—the Canadian Pacific Railway—the managers of which have shown such commendable enterprise and energy. Our own opinion is that with the rapid development of the country in which the Canadian Northern will very considerably assist, there will be plenty of traffic for both lines. It need surprise no one to see the C. P. R. double-tracking its main lines in the near future, and the Canadian Northern following suit. Ours is a great country, scarcely beginning to be peopled yet, and of its resources but the faintest conception is entertained by the great mass of even our best people. We are, however, being discovered, as our immigration and trade statistics show.

A Sporting Race.

That a mere yachting match should create so much excitement throughout the United States and the whole British Empire is not a frivolous phase of national character by any means, but, on the contrary, a healthy and wholesome symptom. It is a spectacular expression of the love of manly sports which peculiarly belongs to the Anglo-Saxon race, and is one of the great sources of its prowess. In no countries in the world does sport play so large a part in the routine of life as in Great Britain, the United States, and the British colonies. The mother country, perhaps excels the other branches of the race in the devotion of the people to outdoor pastimes which have become national institutions just as much as the Bank of England or the House of Commons. Reliable statistics show that in England alone the vast sum of \$23,066,250 is invested in club houses, race courses, cricket fields, horse yachts and other sporting properties and appliances, while annually some \$25,000,000 is spent by the votaries of outdoor recreation. The money thus laid out brings in a rich return to the British people in the elevation of their physical standard and the cultivation of that hardy, adventurous, self-reliant spirit which has built up the British Empire. This is what Wellington meant when he said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playground of Eton College.

In this country and the United States there is not the same fondness for outdoor exercises as in Great Britain. Our sporting proclivities run too much to professionalism. It is easier to hire others to make sport for us than make it ourselves. This is perhaps less true of Canada than of the United States, and looking at the variety of our national games, we can fairly claim to be a sporting people. It will be a sorry day for us when we cease to be so. It is the athletic tendency in the Anglo-Saxon race that has knit "the wrestling thews which throw the world." It is a pity our sportsmanship is tainted by the gambling spirit, but there is no reason to think the evil is growing, and our most popular and healthful pastimes are free from it.

A Helpless Attitude.

Sarnia and Peterboro are agitating for the abolition of wards and a reduction of the number of councillors.

London Free Press.

The Free Press is a little belated as regards Sarnia. The ratepayers of that town voted on the question some weeks ago, and decided by an overwhelming majority to abolish the wards and reduce the municipal representation. The Free Press goes on to describe, very truthfully, some of the evils of the ward system such as the scheming of the aldermen to place appropriations where they will bring votes, and the squandering of money and labor on odd jobs instead of large, substantial improvements. In defense of the present system, the Free Press maintains that on all other points than street improvements a large representation in the city council is a better security to the public than a small one. Our contemporary adds:

"But there is all the more difficulty in getting men to give their time to municipal matters, when there is nothing or very little to distribute to the wards. Again, the security of widespread vigilance on greater matters by the class of men who are influenced by this consideration, would be compensated for, perhaps, by the better character of the fewer members required were the wards abolished. But it is found extremely difficult to induce men of large weight to take an interest so far as to face the electors at the polls, and pull wires."

This is a curious jumble of ideas. One would think that the best security the public could have would be the high character of its municipal servants. The Free Press implies that this security lies in the quantity, rather than the quality, of the governing body. If this is the accepted theory, it is little wonder that "men of large weight and responsibility in business affairs" show too little desire for municipal honors. The Free Press supinely concludes that "perhaps it is wise to leave off attempting a reform on the lines indicated, and try to believe that the men chosen by the electors do as well as they can, or are permitted to do by their constituents." If admitted evils are to be met in this helpless spirit, then good-bye to reform or progress in any line. We believe the citizens are in the mood for change, and would gladly make an experiment in municipal affairs with the hope, if not the certainty, of improving a condition of things that cannot be worse than it is.

Some of the railway enterprises in New Ontario are being regarded for want of workmen. Still, it is better

for any country that there should be too few men for the work than too little work for the men.

Apparently the Dewey hurrah took all the wind out of the New York region.

The Boers seem to be determined to have the sinews of war if they have to steal them.

Now that the telegraph has put Dawson City in touch with the world, Yukon news will probably come straight from headquarters instead of Seattle.

Official reports state that as a result of low water in the Nile this year, 206,000 acres are "hopelessly beyond irrigation," but in 1877, before the British had control, the low Nile put 900,000 acres out of cultivation. This diminution is due to the British irrigation works, which are by no means finished yet.

The French Minister of Finance gives the exact figures of the public debt of France. It stands at thirty billion francs, or six billion dollars. This is the largest public debt in the world, and it is still soaring upward, while the British debt is being paid off at the rate of \$39,000,000 a year.

The able manager of the Bank of Toronto, Mr. Pringle, has set a good example by undertaking, on the bank's behalf, to furnish a private room in the new Victoria Hospital. No doubt many of these rooms will be furnished by local benevolent societies and kindly disposed citizens. The magnificent new institution has a strong claim on local philanthropy.

If the reports of Canada's mineral wealth are half true, Canada would better direct her energies to developing it, instead of trying to divert the grain trade of the lakes to Montreal. Buffalo Express.

The Express offers this advice to Canada out of sheer kindness of heart, and not because the diversion of the grain trade to Montreal means the diversion of the grain trade from Buffalo.

What Others Say.

Mind Yourself.

[Montreal Witness.]

Many men are beginning to understand that occasional exercise, periods of rest, and total relaxation from mental and nervous strain, are imperative. Mr. Gladstone was an instance of the value of physical exercise combined with intense mental activity, as Cornelius Vanderbilt and Charles A. Pillsbury, the great Minneapolis miller, were instances of the wisdom of a man's neglecting his physical health. Both found out too late the mistake they had made, and, though their wealth commanded the best service of medical science, they lingered mere physical wrecks till death put a premature ending to lives that, if properly ordered, might have lasted to the Psalmist's limit.

The Wits of the Press Excursion.

[Printer and Publisher.]

At Regina on the return trip, the party was met at the station by Nicholas Flood Davis, M.P., statesman and journalist. We all flocked out to shake hands with Mr. Davis. He was in the drawing-room of the Toronto with his coat off and a full-house in his hand, but with lightning speed and a careless disregard for the stakes, he was soon on the platform shaking hands with his old friend, just then Mrs. Pirie came up, and her admiring husband presented her with the appropriate words: "Allow me to introduce mine. The gallant statesman, and Canada's greatest wit, Mr. Flood Davis." Then the affable man in Canada, "And Canada's greatest wit," said to the title and his appreciation of his Irish friend's wit by exclaiming: "What! is she your wife, too?"

Perhaps the best retort was made by George Graham, M.P., of Brockville, when he turned the tables on his brother-in-law from Dundas. It was just after the presentations and when everybody was looking for a new subject, that Mr. Pirie sprang up, seized a jug of ice-water and made a long speech in presenting it to Mr. Graham in the hope that he might be a clever enough to give me a speech ending up with the suggestion: "In the life hereafter I shall remember his thoughtfulness and when the Dundas editor cries out for water, I shall take it down to him in this pitcher."

Light and Shade.

Newspaper (joyfully)—You just ought to hear some of the cute things my boy says! Freshdad (gleefully)—And you should hear the originalities my little girl gets off! Newspaper (after a pause)—See a word! Mum's the word! Shake!—Brooklyn Life.

Judge—Did you steal the hog or did you not? Prisoner—No, Judge, I did not; but if you kind ob thinks I see six months for lying, I'd sooner lie about it and say I did steal de hog, and get two months for stealin' de hog I didn't steal.—Puck.

If you want to see a strong organization look at the liquor dealers; if you want to see a weak one look at the consumers.—Chicago News.

"Now, Morton," said one of a party who had gone deep into the Maine woods in search of adventure, we know you've been a famous hunter, and we want to hear about some of the narrow escapes you've had from bears and so on."

"Young man," said the old guide, with dignity, "if there's been any narrow escapes the bears and other fierce critters had 'em, not me!"

An exchange gives this story of a pompous member of parliament, who attended an agricultural show in Dublin. He arrived late, and found himself in the outskirts of a huge crowd. Being anxious to obtain a good view for himself and a lady friend who accompanied him, and presuming that he was well known to the spectators, he tapped a burly coal porter on the

For Saturday and Monday.

Saturday's and Monday's selling has always been a leading feature in the Big Store's Economy; consequently the key-note of this announcement is genuine MONEY SAVING, and although goods are economically priced, every article quoted will be found first quality.

In the Dress Goods Department we are showing the choicest productions and newest fabrics, from medium-priced up to the highest grades, while the Staple Section was never in better form than at present, with an immense stock of everything staple and the very closest prices.

NO ONE CAN DOUBT THE VALUE OF THESE OFFERINGS.

Dress Goods

Homespun Plaid, new goods, for skirts, in homespun colorings, also solid checks in heavy weights, skirt lengths \$3.00
"Harris" Homespun Suitings, 54 inch, new shades for winter suits and skirts, all wool, at per yard 85c
Ladies' Venetian Suitings, in all new colors, for jacket and skirt, all wool and shrunken, per yard 95c
Navy and Black Serges, English make, warranted, shrunken, 54-inch coating, all wool, per yard 75c
Black Cheviot Serges, all wool, the correct finish, per yard, \$1.25 and \$1.00

Boots and Shoes

Men's Boston Calf, Laced and Elastic Side Shoes, peg, double sole, wide, full fitting, good wearing mechanics' boot, special, \$1.25 and \$1.35
Men's Box Calf Laced Boot, new-American shapes, welted soles, very best goods to be had; our price, very special, \$3.50 and \$3.00
Women's New, American-Made, Laced and Buttoned Boots, many styles and shapes, at \$2.75, \$3 and \$3.50
Women's Dongola Extension Edge Button Boots, new toe, special, at \$1.50 to \$1.85
Granby Rubbers are the best. We have them. Any shape.

Basement

25 Dozen Ironstone China, six-inch tea plates, per dozen 30c
10 Only 10-piece White Toilet Sets, wheat pattern, per set \$1.55
35 Only Gilt Spitoons, regular price each 25c, each for 15c
2 lbs. Select Raisins for 15c
2 lbs. Clean Case Currants for 15c
1 lb. Lemon or Orange Peel 15c
1 lb. 25c Baking-Powder 15c
and 1 lb. Lemon Biscuits 15c
1 lb. Wipe, 1 lb. Ginger Snaps for 25c
3 Bottles Choice Mixed Pickles 25c
1 lb. of Our Imperial Blend Black, Green, Japan or Mixed Tea, worth 40c, for 25c

Men's Ulsters, Overcoats and Suits, at reduced prices. We are positively going out of Men's Clothing, and offer the Whole Stock of New Fall and Winter Goods at less than manufacturers' prices. Don't miss this Clothing Chance.

Table Linens

Half-bleached Table Damask, 60 inches, floral designs, per yard 25c
Unbleached Irish Table Damask, 60 inches, floral patterns, 60 inches wide; worth 45c a yard. Saturday and Monday 35c
Full Bleach Table Damask, 70 inches, Scotch make, pure linen, worth 95c a yard; polka dot and fancy border, for 75c

Staple Section

25-inch Gray Wool Flannel, light and dark shades, plain or twill, per yard 15c
27-inch All-Wool Gray Flannel, soft-spun stock, per yard 20c
Cream Quaker Flannels, 28-inch, unshrinkable, per yard 35c and 25c
Fine English Scarlet Flannel (anti-rheumatic), 30c, 25c, 50c and 40c
Military Flannels, in gray, navy and brown, strong and unshrinkable, per yard 30c

Flannelettes

Handsome Striped Patterns, extra heavy, soft finish, 34 inches wide, per yard 80c
37-inch Flannelette, light and medium shades, extra heavy, and warranted fast colors, per yard 10c

Skirts and Blouses

Ladies' Sateen Skirts in fancy stripes, also plain black, red and purple, well made, with double full, worth \$1.75, for \$1.25
Ladies' Sateen Blouses, in all colors, polka dot, stripe and fancy patterns, special \$1.75
Ladies' Flannelette Blouses in all colors and patterns, Saturday and Monday, each, \$1 and 60c
Ladies' Fine Black Luster Blouses, tucked fronts and sleeves, newest styles, Saturday and Monday, \$2.50 and \$2.00

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

shoulder, and peremptorily demanded, "Make way, there."
"Garn, who are ye pushin'?" was the unexpected reply to the question. The indignation of M. P. "I am a representative of the people."
"Yah!" growled the porter, as he stood unmoved, "but we're the bloom-in' people themselves."

GREATEST YEAR FOR CANADA

In the Exports of Cheese and Butter to Great Britain.

Canadian Merchants Too Backward—Mr. Fisher's Work Telling.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—In the course of his speech in Toronto recently Mr. Foster, in his character of official position expert undertook to produce figures to show the relative progress Canada had made in various directions during the eighteen years of Conservative Government prior to June, 1898, and during the three years which have elapsed since. Among other items in a table of percentages, which was carefully and wonderfully constructed, appeared cheese, the export of which had decreased during the latter period, while it had increased under the fostering care of a Conservative government 2,800 per cent. The accuracy of the latter half of this statement may be judged by a reference to the fact that, whereas in 1878 cheese exports amounted to about \$4,000,000, in 1896 they were less than \$14,000,000, an increase of less than 350 per cent in eighteen years. The figures for the change of government—the figures for the year just closed are about \$21,000,000 as against the \$14,000,000 for 1896, an increase of over 50 per cent. The year just closed is

THE BIGGEST AND MOST PROMISING

in the history of the cheese trade, but the increase in the exportation of butter to Great Britain is far greater even than that. In 1878 the total quantity of butter exported was but 13,000,000 pounds, or a genuine, not imaginary, decrease of about 70 per cent; while for the current year about 20,000,000 pounds will be shipped to the British market. Of course, August is the best shipping month, when more than 50 per cent is sent out; for the month of August, 1897, the shipment was 10,385 cwt.; in August of last year the shipments had grown to 15,736 cwt.; and in August, 1899, the unprecedented total of 60,957 cwt. was reached, an average of about 100 tons a day. There can be no question about these figures, for they are prepared by the British Board of Trade, and no suspicion of partiality towards anyone can be ascribed to it.

The butter and cheese trade of Great Britain is worth looking after, for last year the imports of 340,000,000 pounds of the former, of which Canada supplied less than 10,000,000 pounds; while she required 251,000,000 pounds of cheese, of which Canada sent more than half. Thanks to the untiring and intelligent conduct of efforts of the agricultural department, and the personal efforts of

Mr. Fisher, the minister, the Canadian dairyman has now the knowledge which enables him to produce the article which the British market requires and the facilities for placing it upon the market in prime condition. There is no question that 80 per cent of the improved condition of the trade today is directly traceable to this cause.

A FOOLISH PRACTICE.

The publication of the report of Mr. Larle Canada's commercial agent in Australia, has led a gentleman who is extensively interested in the carrying trade between this continent and Australia, to make public a statement respecting the action of Canadian exporters, which, if correct, is scarcely to their credit. He says: "Canada will never get her full credit for commodities which she exports to the United States cottons. In the course of my business I have come across several instances of bad judgment and lack of patriotism on the part of Canadian exporters. One of them, a large dealer in cottons, insisted upon sending a large cargo of his goods to Australia via New York, because he feared the Australians would not purchase his goods, and he had been told to purchase any but United States cottons. He made a successful venture, and, of course, he has had to continue to tell his customers that he is selling Yankee goods. Another gentleman who owns a large wood-working establishment in Ontario does the same thing." Poor Canadians, these!

WOMEN IN EGYPT

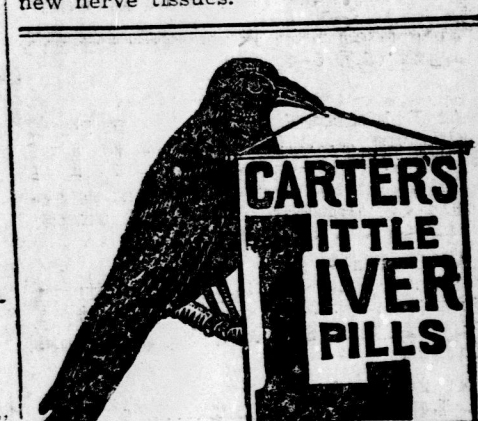
Materially Benefited by the Movement for Better Education of Girls.

The author of "Present Day Egypt," Mr. Frederick B. Penfield, has something to say of woman's position in Egypt, in an article in the October Century, entitled "In Fascinating Cairo." Woman's position in the Egyptian capital is materially benefited by the movement looking toward the education of native girls. Twenty years ago native ladies regarded education as the learning of sufficient French or Italian to read novels or follow the plot of the opera. The last few years this development among the upper-class women to have their daughters educated with as much care as boys are, and an important adjunct to the household, consequently, is the European governess, most often English. A sister of the Khedive, the Princess Khadifa, is an active agent in improving the educational status of poor girls.

Most women visitors in Cairo are curious to see the interior of a harem. But this, as Europeans understand it, no longer exists in Europe. Every native house, however, has its harem division, set apart for women, as the salamluk is for men—nothing more. In this department reside the wife or wives of the master, with the addition, perhaps, of his mother. In this case, her rule is probably absolute. It is she who chooses the dresses for the household, and even prescribes the fabrics, fashions and ornaments of the women, who are simply the wives of his excellency the pasha. It is mother-in-law rule, literally. The windows of the harem usually overlook a courtyard or rear street, and are

screened with mesh-rabean lattices, penetrable only by the gaze of a person within. To minister to the wants of the women's divisions, a small army of servants—shiny black "slaves" from Nubia and Berber, and possibly, a fair Circassian or two, imported from Constantinople—is essential. "Slavery of this sort is scarcely bondage. It is the law of Egypt that manumission can be had for the asking, with little circumspection or delay. These servants are kindly treated, value their home, and shrink from any movement toward legal freedom. Except to the master and sons of the house, the harem is closed to all men, but women friends come and go freely. The tall, high-cheek-boned black men guarding the entrance to the harem, in these provinces, suggest of the houri scene of the stage, are trained from childhood to keep unauthorized persons from intruding, and have a highly developed aversion to sightseers.

The Beauty That Attracts Men
Is not so much in the features as in a clear, healthy complexion, and a plump body filled with the vigor and vitality of perfect health. Pale, weak, languid women are fully restored to robust health by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, a condensed food which creates rich, pure blood and new nerve tissues.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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and get prices. Large variety of Push Buttons and Bells to select from.