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IN LONDON.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. By mail, per year.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manage

ADVERTISING RATES ADVERTISER PRINTING COMPANY

BRANCH OFFICES:

London, Friday, Sept. 12.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

In January last the London Free Press had a learned editorial on the duties on fruits coming into Canada. Then, and for about a wear previously, there were no duties on green fruits, in accordance with the declaration contained in a resolution passed in 1878, which held that if the United States removed the duties on fruits and other articles, Canada would do the same. Our contemporary then declared that not only should the duties on green fruits be kept off, but that the principle

These sentiments the Advertiser combelieve that the Free Press had returned to the right economic path was strong. But alas! how soon has backsliding been made evident. The Dominion Government did not take the advice of the Free Press. It did not reduce the taxes on fruit: instead

of that it broke its own pledge to the United States Government, and reimposed the duties on early fruits, besides imposing additional taxes on other articles, and that, too, notwithstanding that it had a large

Has the Free Press protested against the course pursued by the Ministry? Not a bit of it. The course which in January last our contemporary deprecated as highly prejudicial to the interests of the people, it now declares to have been all right. That the true inwardness of the position may be seen we give, side by side, the argument of the Free Press in January last and its doctrine now:

last and its doctrine now:

PMEP PRESS IN JANU-FREE PRESS IN SEPARY.

The idea of raising the duties on such articles as fruit is one that does not now run fruits and seeds, in the current with public hope that it would lead necessity or public to further extensions opinion. The fact is of the free list, applic that the new made it but the only result was possible for us to avail a serious injury to our ourselves of the early fruitgrowers and a fruits that are grown corresponding gain to the south of us at a the American properiod of the year ducers, having the advision of the properiod of the dead vantage of a more adstill in a frozen condi-vanced season. The interference with the habits of the Canadian Governee with the habits of ermment.

Away, to such an extent, as to deprive the general consumer of the privilege of using

organs, when they profess to be in favor of reciprocity, are not to be relied on, and that the United States Government is war-ranted in taking the ground that the Dominion Tory leaders, whose opinions have been shown to be equally erratic, need not be expected to pursue a straight course in reciprocity negotiations.

Does not the remarkable windings of the

Free Press on the fruit duty question go a long way to establish that view?

THE TUNNEL AT SARNIA.

The ADVERTISER devotes a good deal of Its space to-day to a description by its own entative of the tunnel under the St. Clair River at Sarnia, which will no doubt be perused with interest by its readers. Not for many years has there happened in Canada an event fraught with so much importance as the successful completion of this great subaqueous connection between the East and the West. The tunnel will be the East and the West. The tunnel will be of especial advantage to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which took the initial part in the construction of the work, and has backed up its projectors with those two essentials to success in any difficult work—money and brains. The people of London and Western Ontario rejoice with the management in the triumph achieved.

by midwinter—probably about the end of February—the tunnel will be formally opened, on the part of Canada by the Gov-

The tunnel is a symbol of the unity of the railway and commercial interests of Canada and the United States. It will be

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

THE SHADOW OF A DREAM. By W. D. HOW ELLS. (New York: Harper & Brothers.) If there is such a term as "far fetchedness," and doubtless there is in the Ameri-

Mr. Howells' latest story, just published.

The chief personages are Douglas Faulkner, a young lawyer, whose life had an "editorial phase," his wife Hermia, a model of wifely devotion, and his most intimate friend, the Rev. Mr. Nevil, an Episcopal clergyman. Faulkner, who has a smoky, pale complexion, with straight, black hair strong down in points over his forchead, is troubled with mental tendencies, corre-spondingly uncanny. Mr. Nevil on the con-trary has a bloom on his cheek, quite girlishly peachy, with very pure, still, carnest, blue eyes. Faulkner falls des-perately ill, with an effect of becoming earnest, blue eyes. Faulkner falls desperately ill, with an effect of becoming darker, smokier and more morbid than ever. His wife and Nevil are his constant and devoted caretakers. He is afflicted with a horrible dream, which, very vivid and recurring at frequent intervals, leads him to look upon his wife with abhorrence and treat Nevil with distrust. Neither of them suspect the nature of his dream, and after his death Hormia romantically refuses to be enlightened on the subject by the family physician, on the ground that if her husband had wished her to know, he himself would have told her. A year or two afterwards Nevil, having been dreadfully jilted by the girl of his choice, goes back to his old friends, Hermia and her mother-in-law, to have his wounds healed, and in process of time falls in love with Hermia. She is now stricken with a fatal curiosity regarding Faulkner's dream. On learning that it is a vision of herself and Nevil attending his funeral as a newly-wedded pair, her heart turns sick, Nevil shares her feeling, and these two conscientious and overscrupulous souls, loving each other deeply, and fearing that their love might have had its first faint unconscious beginning during the life-time of Faulkner, tear themselves from each other, and from the baleful shadow of a dream. The reader is relieved to know that both Hermia and Nevil die shortly after this decision.

Mr. Howells is a realist, a delicate and accurate painter of actual life. He is the George Washington of novelists; even in the minutest details he cannot tell a lie; but his latest story presses close to the verge of improbability. Does the man exist whos would release his hold upon the woman he loved from the fear that he might have coveted her when she was a wife? Where are the lovers whose spiritual sensibilities are cultivated up to such a pitch that they can be permanently forced apart by nothing more substantial than the shadow of a dream? should be extended to other classes of fruit.

THE COURTING OF DINAH SHADD AND OTHER STORIES. By RUDYARD KIPLING, With a Biographical and Critical Sketch. By Andrew Lang. (New York: Harper & Brothers.)

No writer of recent note is more alked of than Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and talked of in more various fashions. So much praise has been lavished upon him that one might almost say his career had been "boomed," yet there have not been found wanting those who accuse him of inequality, flippancy and execrable taste. Genius may touch pitch and not be defiled, but it has been suggested with regard to Mr. Kipling why should it decide in conse-quence that it will never touch anything quence that it will never touch anything else? But were ever such striking results achieved from common, coarse materials? These half-dozen stories, like all the others that have flowed from Mr. Kipling's pen, are full of real fighting soldiers, primitive men, "gun-firing and bayonet-plunging creatures," whose siang is flavored with onion and tobacco. They are as warm hearted and as addicted to the practice of the warmer vices as are the favorite characters of Mr. Bret Harte's short stories. Indeed this extraordinary young literary celebrity from Bombay may be called the Bret Harte of the East. His "genial blackguards" are matched by Mr. Harte's great-hearted rascals. If the company to which Mr. Kipling introduces his reader is not to the latter's taste he can find his account in the match-loss vigor and brilliance with which the subject is treated. Brightness, audacity and spirit are shown on every page, but brevity in the power of condensation is the most marked quality of these tales of Indian native life. Not a superfluous word, not a feather's weight of padding is permitted. "Plain Tales from the Hills," the largest collection of Rudyard Kipling's stories, has been called "the best book ever written on India," by an authority of great experience in life and literature. He is really a close student of the military, social and native sides of Indian life. If some of his stories impress one as cearse and commonplace others are exquisite and artistic. Inequality else? But were ever such striking sides of Indian life. If some of his stories impress one as coarse and commonjace others are exquisite and artistic. Inequality is a common mark of youth, and Mr. Kipling was born in 1865. We venture to prophesy that he is not one of the literary gods which, being set up, are overthrown in a very short time, for the qualities in his work are those which make for permanency.

Physiogomy and Expression. By Paolo Mantroazza, Senator: Director of the National Museum of Anthropology, Florence; President of the Italian Society of Anthropology. Two double numbers of "The Two double numbers of "The Humbold Pabling Company, 28 Lafayette Place, New York.)

The author's object has been to separate evaluations of the Mumbold Pabling Company, 28 Lafayette Place, New York.)

positive observations from bad guesses and ingenious conjectures. Some of his conclusipns not perhaps generally known may be

instant guesses are race, intellectual worth, instant guesses are race, intellectual worth, degree of beauty, de

scientific criterion is that furnished by ex-pression. The two most certain signs of a good face are the permanent expression of benevolence and the absolute absence of all hypocrisy. There is also in the good face an expression of permanent joy, of a desire to do well and to be loved, which contrast can language, it might fitly be applied to

hypocrisy. There is also in the good face an expression of permanent joy, of a desire to do well and to be loved, which contrast with the look of sadness and discontent invitably accompanying the debasing vices. Frankness is another good sign. In every language of civilized people a frank face is synonymous with a good face, and a false face with a wicked face. The most certain revelation of a wicked character is an oblique or furtive look. The muscles of the eye are always those which best resist hypocryix, and though one may weep when joylul or laugh with a lacerated heart, it is nearly impossible to openly front the look of others when the need is felt of hiding an emotion. Beware of the gaze that turns aside or has an uncertain character.

In a person of marked intelligence the head, forchead, eyes and chin are unusually large, or tending to be large, the ears and jaws small. The eyes express the degree of intelligence, the mouth the force or feebleness of will. The muscles of the intelligent face are mobile and vivacious; those of the stupid face are relaxed and slow to act. The maximum of will is expressed by a large chin thrown forward, and mouth closed; the weak-willed have a small, retreating chin, and half-open mouth. The eye and mouth are the two great expressive centers of the face. An absolutely negative expression is rare except in sleep. Of all the muscles those of the trunk are most amenable to the will, those of the face less obedient, those of the eyes the most independent of all. It is in the eyes that expression concentrates all its forces, A woman in the presence of witnesses may note the unexpected appearance of her lover without change of color, but she almost invariably lowers her eyelids. Even the eyes of a hypocrite tell us frankly that he is a hypocrite. Next to the eyes the gestures are the least deceitful means of expression. Another peculiarity of gesticulation is that two people alike in face express their emotion in analogous ways. According to Mantegaza utter strangers who have

resemblance have been found almost identical in gesture.

Ugly faces are sometimes the most honest, but when eyes, nose and lips are in harmony the expression of probity acquires greater certitude. The face which unites in the expression of the unites in the expression of the control of the greater certitude. The face which unites in the same degree energy and goodness is always to be trusted, but excessive energy is harshness, and too great kindliness degenerates into simplicity, so that either mildness or severity when isolated are not associated with probity. The man who laughs heartily without the least sign of irony is very certainly honest and trustworthy. From the fact that we manifest intellectual pains in the same way as we greet an ugly picture, viz., by closing the eyes and turning the head, Mantegazza formulates the law that the expression of intellectual pains is analogous to that of visual pain.

Another interesting law is that the ex-

Another interesting laws that the ex-pression of the specific pain of hearing (as caused by the screech of a nail across a window pane) is identical with that of the most cruel wounding of the affections. And as the nostrils close at an offensive odor, and the lower lip is raised, the author

concludes that the expression of olfactory pains has many anologies with that of con-tempt and wounded dignity.

Lastly, a bitter taste in the mouth pro-duces an expression of face precisely re-sembling the dumb anguish of offended self-esteem.

Royal Goff, of Willsboro, N. Y., suf-fered two years from a hard cough, with severe pains in the side and chest, and raised large quantities of blood. Several physicians tried in vain to relieve him. Three bottles of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY cured him

Catarrh

S a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with patent,"

blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health." Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."

—Charles H. Maloney, II3 River st.,

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Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies us.

Nausea.

Nausea, agreeause ing this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in Impure

Bad Taste

MAN'S LIFE SAVED

I WOULD not be doing justice to the afflicted if I withheld a statement of my experience with Jaundice, and how I was completely cured by using not the property of Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. No one can toll what I suffered for nine weeks, one-third of which I was confined to my bed, with the best medical skill I could obtain in the city trying to remove my affliction, but without even giving me temporary relief. My body was so sore this is was painful for me to walk. I could not bear my clothes tight around me, my bowels only operated when taking purgative medicines, my appetite was gone, nothing would remain on my stowach, and my eyes and body were as yellow as a guines. When I wentured on the street I was stared ator turned from with a repulsive feeling by the passer-by. The doctors said there was no cure for me. I made up my mind to die, as LUTE HAD LOFF ALL THS CHARMS. One day a friend called to see me and advised me to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, but after deliberating for a time I concluded to give it a trial, so I procured a bottle and commenced taking it three times a weak of the cast: When I commenced taking the Discovery, but after deliberating for a time I concluded to give it a trial, so I procured a bottle and commenced taking it three times a weak of the cast: When I commenced taking the Discovery, but after deliberating for a time I concluded to give it a trial, so I procured a bottle and commenced taking it three times a week until I had used the fifth bottle. I then had no further need for Mr surpling Habit Balts two or three times a week until I had used the fifth bottle. I then had no further need for more from the fifth bottle it was 172-j bs., or an increase of about half a pound per day, and I never felb better in my life. No one can tell how thankfulf I am for what this wonderful medicine has done for me. It has rooted

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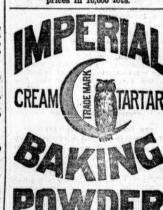
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Tripp, who will be pleased to

meet all the old customers of
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Hood's Sarsa 100 Doses One

HANDY WITH TH Brampton Lacrossists V

mediate Champio thletic Contests at the I all, Turf and C

ing Events

BRAMPTON WIN
TORONTO, Sept. 12.—The
petitions for the interm
championship took place ye
as follows: Stratford 2 gos
Brampton, 4; Checkers, eg
goals, Excelsiors, of Bra
players of the two winn
celsiors and Checkers—w
medals. The \$100 exhibi
be presented to Brampton of
ATHLETICS.

ATHLETICS.

In the fencing contest
Wednesday night between
Major Morgan, of the Roys
lege, and Prof. McGregor
the victory was accorde victory was accorde or Morgan by 15 poin three events. THE ASYLUM SP Despite somewhat unpro

the third annual sports Asylum for the Insane wer in point of attendance and ure of the various conte of-war Sergeant Lea was "D' School and the Asylt posed of George Angus, Walker, John Pumphre Mat Munse, William Dyke, Burr Thomas, J. Donnelly and Hugh civilians won in 4½ and straights. Among those pladies and gentlemen from the latter being noticed: M. Reid, John Marshall, T. Gillean, W. Lind, John McIntosh, Capt. Young, worth, Col. Smith, D. A Messrs. Geo. Angus, G Messrs. Geo. Angus, G Bucke and others of t credit for the manner in w conducted. The patients thoroughly and all presen effect of such sports at the ation grounds could not ficial. The winners in the cial. The Winners in Race for boys, 15 years an Angus, 2 P. Bucke, 3 C. Sipp Race for boys, 12 years an Wanless, 2 James Angus, 3 T Hace for boys, 9 years and J. Flynn, 3 Stanley Flynn, Race for girls, 13 years Bucke, 2 Alice Flynn, 3 A Wescott.

tace for girls, 10 years are escott. 2 Ella Wescott.

nnelly.

'aulting with pole—1

nnelly, 3 Isaiah Lutse.

Race for marrried emp

chard Heighaway. 2 Ge

rnn.

Young, Asylum, Hitch and kick—1 P. O'L 2 M. Munse, 8 feet 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) inche 8 feet 8 inches. Wheelbarrow race—1 Ch Gco. Dyer. Obstacle race—1 Chas. Y. Wm. Bucke, Race for female patients 2 Margaret Stevenson, 3 Langdon.

Langdon.

Boot race, open to all—1

Small, 3 H, McGowen.

Candle race—1 Pardie B'
John Pumphrey.

Three-legged race, 75 yar
Gowen, 2 Heighaway and and England.

Eating bun—1 S. Sippi, 2

Lally. Lally,
Race for male employer
100 yards—I Thomas West
Climbing greasy pole, fit
the winner; prize, a pig;
England,
Special race given for
West, 2 Ptc. Hodgins.

LAWN TENNIS. There are several form practiced in England an seldom indulged in by and players. Two of thandicap and interchatches, deserve more side of the Atlantic than course there are accession. course there are occasion but they are entirely con no trouble in handicapp in England they find no great many more to han here. We should be gia prising club hold one,

AH

FLAT BRIMS T **⋈BELT**

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We lead the trade.