

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1852.

The Daily Advertiser.

(TWO EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (5 to 14 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON—Daily, 10c per week, delivered.

Western Advertiser.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

Advertising Rates made known on application at office. Address all communications to
ADVERTISER PRINTING CO
LONDON CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and

Manager, Mr.
London, Friday, Sept. 25, 1896.

A good motto: Now for fall and winter business.

The United States Presidential election takes place five weeks from next Tuesday.

The Winnipeg Tribune has been highly complimented, and deservedly so, on its handsomely illustrated exhibition supplement, which demonstrated the great progress of Western Canada.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. N. F. Davin, M.P., the other day, in the Dominion House of Commons, made a speech in which he stated it to be his deliberate conviction that the Laurier Government showed on its countenance the "pallor of death," and likewise that it had rickets. Almost immediately afterwards the division bell rang, with the result that the new Administration had a majority of 37 votes.

In nominating Mr. John Auld, of Amherstburg, to succeed the late Hon. W. D. Balfour in the Legislature, the Liberals of South Essex have done well. Mr. Auld is not only a good business man, but like his predecessor, he has served an apprenticeship in the County Council, where he made his mark as a careful legislator for the public welfare. In the wider sphere, there cannot be a doubt, Mr. Auld will prove an equally painstaking, progressive representative.

On Tuesday next a new Lord Mayor will be elected for the British metropolis. The choice will fall upon Mr. George Faudel Phillips, alderman of the ward of Farringdon Within, who is next in order for the civic chair. He is the son of the late Sir Benjamin Phillips, who filled the office of chief magistrate with much distinction in 1866. Mr. Phillips at present is chairman of the special committee whose chief object is to preserve the corporation with all its ancient rights and privileges intact.

The serious illness of Sir Isaac Pitman, the originator of the most widely written system of shorthand, revives the fact that some years ago he was reported dead, and had the felicity to live to read hundreds of kindly obituary notices of himself. On account of his extreme age, having celebrated his 83rd birthday several months ago, it is hardly possible that he has strength sufficient to rally from his present illness. Mr. Pitman was made a knight in 1884 in consideration of the work which he had done in his marvelous system of shorthand. He left school at 12 years of age, and became a clerk in the counting house of a cloth manufacturer. After six years of this service he entered the Normal College in Borough Road, and became a schoolmaster. Later he established the British school at Wotton-under-Edge, and removed to Bath in 1839. In 1837 appeared his first treatise on shorthand. It was entitled "Stenographic Soundhand." To the perfection of this system and to the reform of spelling Mr. Pitman has devoted his life since 1843. He established the Phonetic Society, now numbering 6,000. He published several works on shorthand, and is the publisher of the Phonetic Journal, which circulates over all the world. Besides printing his own instruction books, Mr. Pitman has published a library of books in shorthand, including works from the Bible to Baccalas. In the autumn of 1887 an international shorthand congress was held in London, and Mr. Pitman's family was presented with his bust. His system of shorthand is now taught in London's board schools, and in every part of the world where the English language is spoken.

The Oil Trade.

It will interest many of our readers to know that the present bids fair to be the banner year for petroleum exports from the port of Philadelphia, about forty vessels now there being engaged in loading or preparing to load. This unusual activity is attributed to the fact that Russia's facilities for transporting oil to Batoum, her chief exporting point, have been temporarily crippled by the destruction of bridges; but it is asserted that the increase is in part permanent, as there has been a steady augmentation of orders from the old world for a number of years past. Canadian oil men cannot ship their products to the old country, as the raw material is not sufficiently plentiful to enable them to do so. As the price has been lowered, there has been a steady increase in the demand for home consumption, and the yield of the wells not being increased, there has been no oil to spare for foreign shipment.

Prairie Canards.

A dispatch from Winnipeg says that there is no truth in the statement that the petition against the election of Hugh John Macdonald has been dropped. There is also good authority for saying that the story that Premier Greenway would resist a conciliatory settlement of the school question has no foundation. Here is what the Winnipeg Free Press—a Conservative journal—says:

"Information from a reliable source received by the Free Press is to the effect that an agreement has about been reached for the settlement of the school question, practically on the basis of the terms offered to the Dominion Commissioners last winter. Papers are now being prepared in connection with the arrangement."

A gang of mischief-makers seem to live in Winnipeg. They first concoct a story, and give it publicity, and 24 hours of a start. Then they deny it, or vary its make-up, and so they keep misleading the public abroad from day to day, and from week to week.

Formerly, the "Ottawa War" held the palm for the circulation of falsehoods. Either he has moved to the Prairie Capital, or he has a powerfully apt disciple.

"The Salary Grab."

Some of our contemporaries are censuring the Opposition in the House of Commons because the present session was not brought to a close within thirty days.

Our readers are aware that in the statute providing for the indemnity of members of Parliament, they are allowed ten dollars a day for the period of 30 days; but if the session extends beyond 30 days, the amount of indemnity is fixed at \$1,000. The argument is that \$1,000 is far too large a sum for a session extending but a little beyond thirty days in duration.

If members returned to the House of Commons incurred no other expenditure beyond that which is necessitated through attendance in Parliament, the contention would be well-founded; but this is not the case. No matter how careful a member may be, he is compelled to spend in his election a very considerable sum of money. In addition to the loss of time, which to a busy man means money, and every year, incidental to his position as M. P., there are many expenditures. No man of any prominence on either side, indeed, can meet the expenditures which grow out of his official position for a less sum than that which he receives. It is not a salary. It is an indemnity to cover the expense to which a member is put in serving the public.

We dissent altogether from the views put forward by some of our contemporaries, representing a member of Parliament as going there in much the same way that the barbarian goes to the battlefield—for the sake of the plunder which he may there obtain, and which, being received, he is ready at once to return home.

Human nature is pretty much the same on both sides of the House. There are but few men of wealth on either side of the Commons' chamber, and unless it is the intention to exclude all except the rich from the House of Commons, the attempt to found its practices upon the heroic virtues is altogether misdirected. The indemnity which members at present receive was based upon the assumption that the average session would continue 30 days. Many sessions have continued for a much longer period. The session of 1891 lasted for more than four months; but if we remembered rightly, no member received more than the usual indemnity. It is held by many that when a session lasts over 100 days a small per diem allowance should be made, so as to protect members against actual loss after their indemnity has been earned.

We must look at the pecuniary circumstances of those of our population who become representative men. If a man is to succeed in public life, he must go into Parliament comparatively early, and in the vast majority of cases, if he does so, he must enter it before opportunity has occurred for him to accumulate wealth.

It is not honest to denounce members, and to charge them with being "salary grabbers." We believe that the majority on both sides of the House desire to discharge their duties according to their convictions and honestly. In many instances we are dissatisfied with the course taken by our political opponents. We are convinced that it is not in the public interest. We have no doubt whatever that many measures which they support are neither fair nor just. But we know that party fealty at times forces men to go a long way in opposition to their personal convictions. It is a very different thing, however, to assume that all the representatives of both parties attend Parliament for the sake of what they can get out of the public treasury. The indemnity ought to be such that members should not be subject to embarrassment, and it should not be a sufficiently large sum to prove an inducement to anyone to seek a seat in Parliament for it alone.

The public are more able to pay what is fair and just than the men who represent them are to serve at their own expense; and we are confident that when the indemnity is reasonable the service will be more efficient and more cheerfully given than if the member were compelled, to avoid misrepresentation and unfounded assertions, to serve at a loss.

It must be borne in mind that many members are subjected to election

trials. They may, through no fault of their own, have to meet the payment of large sums of money to defend their right to a seat. They may be obliged to incur the cost of a new election, or to retire from public life altogether, and in the vast majority of constituencies these expenses mainly fall upon themselves.

The cry about a "salary grab" will never secure either honest or efficient service in Parliament. There may be a pretense at patriotism, but it has the ear-marks of hypocrisy.

An Irritating Mistake.

"Knoxonian," in the Canada Presbyterian, referring to his recent tour in Great Britain, says:

"One of the things a Canadian learns with a little pain on the other side of the water is that most of the people he meets do not seem to know, or, perhaps, do not care to know, the difference between a Canadian and a citizen of the United States."

This is a common experience. Four years ago a gentleman belonging to this city, while on a trip through Great Britain, was constantly asked, "How is your Presidential election likely to go?" Almost everybody—shrewd business men included—knew Canada, only as "America," which, being interpreted was the United States.

Within the corporate limits of Durango, Mexico, is a mountain of solid iron ore. The mountain is one mile long, 338 yards wide, and 640 feet high, and represents a total of 1,246,344,244 cubic feet of ore. This would be enough, it is estimated, to supply all the foundries of Great Britain with ore for 330 years, and the value of the metal so obtained would be nearly ten billions of dollars.

Who will persuade the short, stout woman that the bolero and Eton jackets, with the clasping celastures or girdles which accompany them, and are so much worn, are not for her? It is pathetic the way women make themselves unattractive by studying other women's fashions instead of their own. Every woman who has reached the age of 25 has achieved by accident or intention some time in her life a becoming toilet. It may have been piecemeal, a hat that specially suited her, a gown that her friends spoke of, a jacket or mantle that she knew she looked well in, and so on, until the combination and forever dress on that model. It must be modified and adapted to the prevailing style, but a little care will do this day of these days of infinite variety of fabric and garniture it is easy to avoid monotony.

General Horace Porter, whose articles on "Campaigning with Grant" will be published in The Century the coming week, owed his position on Grant's staff to the latter's steadfastness of purpose. General Porter, then a captain in the artillery branch of the service, was introduced to Grant at Chattanooga in 1863. The commanding officer saw in the young artilleryman one who could be of service to him, so he asked General Halleck to assign Porter to his staff. General Halleck refused to make the transfer, and even appeals to Secretary Stanton by both Grant and Porter were of no avail. Porter was then made a member of the staff. It was not until General Grant was placed in supreme command of the army that he succeeded in carrying out his plan. Porter was made one of his aides.

SLAPPED A CHILD'S FACE.

And the Act Results in the Death of Three Colored Men.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 23.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from New Orleans says that this morning a white child's face at Gretna, across the river from that city, two negroes were shot and one lynched. The negro who struck the child was in a crowd of his color when the officers appeared to arrest him. The officers fired, and killed two innocent men, and arrested the negro, who was jailed. A mob soon formed, and took him out, and hung him up.

REDUCED TO ASHES.

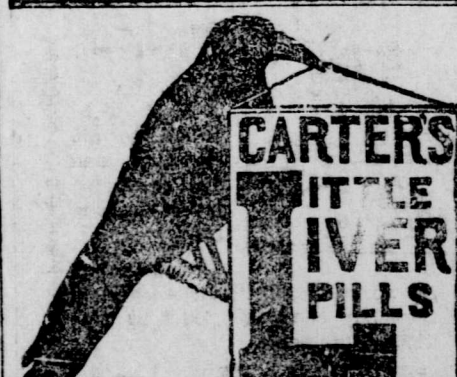
Disastrous Fire at Tilsonburg—Several Severe Losses.

Tilsonburg, Ont., Sept. 25.—Fire broke out at 1 a.m. in Weatherwax's paint shop (the old Presbyterian Church), and in a minute or two there was a loud explosion. The upper part of the building has of late been used by the Salvation Army, and was owned by Mr. Tilson, whose loss will be about \$2,000. The basement was occupied by H. Weatherwax as a paint shop, and D. Palmer, pump maker. Mr. Weatherwax had a large stock of wall paper, besides his oils and paints, and puts his loss at \$2,500, with \$1,000 insurance. Mr. Palmer had a large number of pumps on hand, and a few of which were saved. He puts his loss about \$600 to \$800, with a small insurance.

DIED OF PARESIS.

Seymour, Ind., Sept. 24.—Albert Wright Dickinson, for several years general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, died at his home here last evening of paresis, aged 66 years.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.



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.

MUNYON JUSTIFIED.

The People of London Are Satisfied and Convinced.

ALL WILL TESTIFY

That Munyon Has Kept Faith With the People and Made Good

HIS PROMISES.

His Remedies Are Becoming the Safeguard of the Home, and His Doctors Are Used as Freely as Necessity Demands—The People Have Trusted and Have Not Been Deceived.

For nearly three months now the Munyon Remedies have been before the people of Ontario. The Munyon doctors have been in Toronto and Montreal demonstrating that Munyon's Remedies were exactly what was claimed for them. They were represented as medical discoveries of more than ordinary value. They were represented as almost certain cures for certain diseases. They were put out as safe home remedies, which could be depended on in emergencies, or in the treatment of any disease. The people were told that Prof. Munyon would teach them to doctor themselves. Mothers were told that with Munyon's Guide to Health in their hands and Munyon's Remedies within reach, they could be mother and family physician all in one.

Every day the interest grows. Every day the number of calls on the Munyon specialists increase. As the cures multiply, faith in Munyon grows. Those who doubted at first have been convinced, and before the work of the Munyon doctors is concluded in Toronto not a single skeptic will be left.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia, and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedsily heals the lungs. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedsily cures pains in the back, loins or groin and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to women. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Nerve Cure is a wonderful nerve tonic. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer is a great help to run-down men. Price, 25c.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company, 11 Albert street, Toronto, Ont., is an institution for your benefit. Make use of it whenever you have an ache or pain. No charge whatever for diagnosing your case. Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eminent doctors at your service free.

Persons letters answered with free medical advice for any disease.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

Pure "Oak-Tanned"

BELTING

Try the Best.
Successful Mill Owners will tell you this.

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

MANUFACTURERS,
Montreal, Toronto.



Tenderloins,

Sweetbones

and all other Fresh Products

AT

The Canadian Packing Co.'s Store,
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

Saturday Night Fair

From 7 to 10 O'Clock.

CHAPMAN'S

ON GROUND FLOOR.

HOSE—Ladies' Fine All-Wool Cashmere Hose, plain, double soles, heels and toes, worth 35c.

Saturday Night 25c

HOSE—Ladies' Fine All-Wool Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced, worth 35c.

Saturday Night 25c

HOSE—Boys' All-Wool Ribbed Hose, double heels and toes, worth 35c.

Saturday Night 25c

HOSE—Ladies' Fine Mao Cotton Hose, double soles, heels and toes, Hermsdorf black, worth 20c.

Saturday Night 15c

GLOVES—Ladies' Black Undressed Kid Gloves, colored stitched and welts, worth \$1 25.

Saturday Night \$1

GLOVES—Ladies' Tan and Black Kid Gloves, worth 65c.

Saturday Night 50c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' Plain Hemmed Lawn Handkerchiefs, worth 8c.

Saturday Night 5 for 25c

GLOVES—Fancy Colored Ringwood Gloves for ladies, worth 50c.

Saturday Night 35c

SKIRTS—Ladies' Fine Wool Knitted Skirts, worth 75c.

Saturday Night 65c

VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, worth 18c.

Saturday Night 2 for 25c

VESTS—Ladies' Ribbed Scotch Lambs-wool Vests, worth 75c.

Saturday Night 65c

SHIRTS—Boys' Knitted Shirts, worth 40c.

Saturday Night 25c

CAPS—Boys' Blue Serge Caps, with peak, worth 15c.

Saturday Night 10c

SUSPENDERS—Boys' Elastic Suspenders, worth 10c.

Saturday Night 5c

SHIRTS and DRAWERS—Men's Extra Heavy Shirts and Drawers, worth 65c.

Saturday Night 50c

SOCKS—Men's All-Wool Socks, ribbed top, worth 18c.

Saturday Night 2 for 25c

SUSPENDERS—Men's Elastic Suspenders, leather ends, worth 15c.

Saturday Night 10c

VALISES—Great Sale of Leather Valises and Grips.

Saturday Night

HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, worth 15c.

Saturday Night 10c

SHIRTS—Men's Laundered Shirts, worth 65c.

Saturday Night 45c

SOCKS—Men's Heavy Seamless Socks, worth 12½c.

Saturday Night 3 for 25c

SERGE—Ten pieces Serge Dress Goods Colored and Black, great snaps, worth 38c.

Saturday Night 25c

ON FIRST FLOOR.

SUITS—Men's Fine Black Worsted Suits, Stripe Pants, worth \$12.

Saturday Night \$9

SUITS—Men's Good-to-Wear Tweed Suits, all shades, worth \$8.

Saturday Night \$3 95

SUITS—Men's D. B. Tailor-Made Fine Suits, all shades, worth \$12 50.

Saturday Night \$9 50

SUITS—Men's D. B. and S. B. All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$7 50.

Saturday Night \$5 50

ULSTERS—Men's Black and Brown Frieze Ulsters, worth \$7.

Saturday Night \$4 75

OVERCOATS—Men's D. B. and S. B. Black, Blue and Gray Tailor-Made Overcoats, worth \$15.

Saturday Night \$11 50

OVERCOATS—Men's Silk-Lined Blue and Fawn Tailor-Made Overcoats, worth \$12.

Saturday Night \$8 50

OVERCOATS—Men's Fawn Overcoats for Fall Wear, worth \$10.

Saturday Night \$5

PANTS—Men's All-Wool Pants, Good to Wear, worth \$2 50.

Saturday Night \$1 95

TWEED—Seven pieces Mixed Tweed Dress Goods, worth 35c.

Saturday Night 25c

CLOTH—Eight pieces Cloth Dress Goods, 48 inches wide, worth 35c.

Saturday Night 25c

PLAID—Eight pieces Plaid Dress Goods, a snap for you.

Saturday Night 20c

CHECKS—Seven pieces All-Wool Tartan Checks, worth 50c.

Saturday Night 25c

SERGE—Eight pieces, Black and Navy All-Wool Serge, worth 50c.

Saturday Night 40c

DRESS GOODS—Seven pieces Knotted Dress Goods, worth 40c.

Saturday Night 25c

CURTAINS—Twenty pairs Lace Curtains, worth \$1 75.

Saturday Night \$1 35

CURTAINS—Twenty pairs Chenille Curtains, 3½ yards long, heavy dado and fringe, worth \$4.

Saturday Night \$3

CLOTH—19 pieces Plain Cloth Dress Goods, worth 12½c.

Saturday Night 9c

SHEETING—Twill Sheet, 2 yards wide bleached, worth 25c.

Saturday Night 20c

DAMASK—Cream Table Damask, 64 inches wide, worth 60c.

Saturday Night 50c

BLANKETS—White Wool Blankets, worth \$3.

Saturday Night \$2 50

CRETONNE—Good Patterns, Light and Dark Cretonne, worth 15c.

Saturday Night 12 1-2c

QUILTS—Colored Art Quilts, full size, worth \$2 50.

Saturday Night \$1 50

LINEN—Bleached Linen, fine and wide, worth 65c.

Saturday Night 50c

COMFORTERS—Bed Comforters, full size, serviceable, worth \$1 50.

Saturday Night \$