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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Managing Editor.

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

London, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1897.

The Reverse in India.

There will be general regret that in the operations to put down strife on the northern borders of India the valiant British forces have sustained a reverse and that heroic blood has been spilled in the encounter.

The enemy must have been present in great numbers, for the second brigade of Sir Bindon Blood's division was a strong body of men, and they fought bravely. Yet they were defeated, and with considerable loss in native and European soldiers.

This experience does not uphold the theory expressed by recent cablegrams that the hill tribes were cowed by the advance of the British, and that only desultory fighting was to be expected. It is apparent that the tribes, who are dare-devils in warfare, are all mountainous peoples, are not to be easily subjugated, and that Gen. Lockhart, now on his way to take supreme command in Northern India, will have to pit against them a large and aggressive force before he re-establishes order.

In Afghanistan the British bought "peace and concord" by liberally subsidizing the Ameer. To a limited extent, the subsidizing policy has in the past been pursued with regard to the tribes in the mountainous regions around the Khyber and Kohat passes. It is just a question if further extension of the subsidizing policy to some of the tribesmen now kicking against the enlargement of the sphere of British influence would not have been cheaper in the long run than the warfare now entered on, and from which there can be no turning back till the offending tribes are subjugated.

The Government of British Columbia have become so impressed with the good work accomplished for agriculture by the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario, that it contemplates establishing a similar system in the Pacific Province. In order that the new departure may be properly gone about, the Premier of British Columbia has requested the Ontario Minister of Agriculture to nominate a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College to perform the task. Accordingly, Mr. T. F. Paterson, a native of Bruce county, who has been thoroughly trained in scientific farming, will proceed to British Columbia. He will, no doubt, prove a most efficient organizer of the new work on behalf of Western farmers.

At the recent demonstration in his honor, John Charlton, M. P. for North Norfolk, was presented by Rev. Mr. Slaght, on behalf of his constituents, with a magnificent gold watch and chain.

Prophecies Present and Past.

Mr. Whitney, the Ontario Opposition leader, like an exuberant school boy, has been telling a Toronto reporter, in a burst of confidence, that in the ensuing Provincial elections his side will sweep the Province. The Liberals, according to him, will simply be nowhere. This child-like and bland method of counting one's political chickens before they are hatched is not a new expedient with the Opposition leaders, and it is not likely to influence many "doubtfuls" to cast in their lot with Mr. Whitney, because of the impression that by so doing they will be able on election eve to shout on the winning side.

In every campaign in the past, Mr. Whitney and his associates have, up to the counting of the votes, expressed themselves just as sure of victory as the Catholics were being neglected. Therefore, the Liberals should be driven out by the solid vote of the Catholic community. Prior to voting, Mr. Whitney and his friends were sure of victory, as he says he is today. But it was found that the cry did not work, as it was untrue. Therefore in the next campaign, an opposite policy was pursued by the Conservatives—the Protestant electors were assured that the Catholic people were too well treated by the Liberal

Administration, and that the separate schools were being made too efficient by the changes effected in the Legislature. Elect us, said Mr. Whitney and his friends, and we will undo all this. Up to the day of the election they asserted, as Mr. Whitney does now, that the overwhelming majority of the constituents were in favor of their policy. But the electors once more falsified the prophecies.

At last bye-election, in this city, the Conservative leader came along with the usual assurance that his candidature would carry all before him, and perhaps some people put faith in the declaration, but at the close of the poll the majority for the Liberal candidate was found to be 902.

We see no cause for believing that Mr. Whitney has any more ground for hoping for victory in the ensuing elections than his abler predecessors had in past contests. Nevertheless, few people will grudge the Opposition leader the satisfaction of whistling to keep his courage up. That is ever the prerogative of those who are in the cold shades.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, ex-premier of Canada, who has become president of the Belleville Intelligencer Newspaper Company, points out to the Conservatives in that district that the more they strengthen the Journal which expresses their views the better able is the paper to battle for good government and sound principles. Sir Mackenzie's observation is applicable to members of both political parties.

The Halifax, N. S., Chronicle, whose representative recently took a trip through Ontario, looks for a sweeping victory for the Liberal government in this enlightened province at the ensuing provincial elections. Indications certainly point that way.

Testimony From Petrolia.

The Petrolia Advertiser (Conservative) says that the prospects for a profitable season in the oil regions of Ontario during the ensuing winter are bright. Rigs are likely to be active, as the price of crude is sufficiently high to stimulate production. This testimony of the condition of affairs from a journal on the spot is in marked contrast with the grumbling of Opposition contemporaries published outside the oil region, which have been informing their readers that the moderate reduction in the oil duty undertaken by the present Administration was a surrender of the Ministers to the Standard oil monopoly.

D. L. Moody, the noted evangelist, will hold a series of meetings in Montreal about the middle of October, when he comes west from Halifax, N. S. He may be asked to speak here. It is now eight years since his last notable visit took place.

A young British nobleman is a groom in a livery stable at Johannesburg and a brother-in-law of an English duke is bossing a gang of negro laborers there. This is better than living in idleness; but why, asks the Rochester Herald, do not these men come to America and get rich? There are still a few business left who are ready to close a deal in affection for a title, asking few questions!

The Better Times.

We are glad to learn that manufacturers in this neighborhood and elsewhere, who, prior to the revision of the tariff, expressed their conviction that any reduction would cause them to close up their business, are in many cases working overtime in order to keep up with the demand for their wares. None are probably better pleased than they are that their prophecies have not come true, and that the outlook for business in Canada is brighter than it has been for many years.

The Austro-Hungarian consul-general has recently made a tour of the settlements of people of that nationality in the Canadian Northwest. He has returned to Ottawa, and reports himself delighted with the beautiful country, the fine land, and the prosperous condition of the settlers. Farmers willing to work and to be economical will always find good homes on the prairie.

ALL THE NEWS WORTH PRINTING.

Eaton Rapids Herald.
A newspaper which constantly abuses its local contemporaries is a weakling without influence. The fact that it constantly assails a rival is proof of jealousy, which is generally caused by the success of the assailed. If anyone seeks the standing of a newspaper he has only to see if it is in the category of assailer or assailed. If in the former, it has few readers and seeks by constant barking at its successful rival to get itself into notice. The newspaper—the paper that people like to read—has very little space to devote to the abuse of rival concerns. It uses its columns for news; all there is that is worth printing.

A GOOD START.

[Boston Traveler.]
"Yes, grandma, when I graduate I intend following a literary career—write for money, you know."
"Why, when you graduate, you haven't done anything else since you've been at college."

HON. DAVID MILLS.

Public Opinion Points to Him as the Successor to Sir Oliver Mowat.

A CLEAN NAME AND LARGE GIFTS.

[Vancouver World.]
Hon. David Mills is a man of clean name and large gifts.

EMINENTLY FITTED.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]
Senator Mills is eminently fitted for the position of Minister of Justice should it fall vacant. He is, as everyone is aware, one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in Canada, and would be a tower of strength in the office of chief of the Canadian Judiciary. And not only his ability, but the respect and esteem in which he is held throughout the country, make him a most suitable man for the position.

PUBLIC OPINION POINTS.

[Ottawa Correspondence Buffalo Express.]

Sir Oliver Mowat has at last decided to go to Government House, Toronto. He is busy packing up and cleaning out the pigeon-holes of his department before he leaves. Whether Hon. David Mills will succeed him or not remains to be seen, but public opinion points to the great constitutional lawyer of the Dominion as the next man who ought to fill the position of Minister of Justice.

GOOD FOR BOTH POSITIONS.

[Ottawa Citizen.]
Should the Hon. David Mills be given the portfolio of Justice and the leadership of the Senate, the Government would have a good man in both positions. Mr. Mills is a studious, industrious and learned man, and he has taken an honorable part in public life.

AN UNFAIR PROPOSAL.

[Ottawa Correspondence, St. John Telegraph.]

The suggested reconstruction whereby Louis Davies would become Minister of Justice is considered impracticable, because it would, by transferring Mr. Cartwright to finance, abolish the Department of Trade and Commerce and give Ontario no voice in the council. The Department of Trade and Commerce could not be reduced by anyone of less importance than Sir Richard Cartwright. Ontario, too, would object to the important department of Justice going to the Maritime Provinces in addition to the Marine and Fisheries, Railways and Canals, and Militia and Defense. The appointment of Mr. Mills would fill the position with credit, and lead the Senate with ability, and overcome all present difficulties and replace Mowat by a statesman of wide experience and profound knowledge of constitutional law.

AMPLY QUALIFIED.

St. Thomas Journal.
The dispatches state that Sir Oliver desires that when he succeeds as governor that he shall be succeeded by a minister of justice by his old friend and able coadjutor in the Senate, Hon. David Mills. Sir Oliver could not have a more worthy successor. The appointment of Hon. David Mills would be especially gratifying to the people of Ontario and give general satisfaction throughout the Dominion. Mr. Mills' standing in Parliament, the confidence reposed in him by the people, his great ability, high attainments and long experience amply qualify him to fill the important portfolio which Sir Oliver is vacating.

Contemporary Opinion

HARD LANGUAGE FOR WOMEN.

Two young Armenian ladies were arrested in Stamboul yesterday for circulating a manifesto about the Dashnakzutiun.

ATTEND TO HIM AFTER LUNCH.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
The man who rocks the boat should always be the last one rescued, and it is not absolutely necessary to rescue him at all.

SPIKING GUNS GOES ON.

Hamilton Herald.
Another Conservative gun is spiked. Under legal pressure William Smith has retracted his charge that the Hon. John Dryden sold the Ontario regiments. It looks as if the Tories will have to enter the Provincial campaign without any heavy artillery.

THE WATERPROOF PRINCE.

London Daily News.
The Prince of Wales astonishes visitors at Marienbad by his indifference to rainy weather, and he is much admired for coming out in a downpour at 7:45 a.m. and taking a walk of an hour and a half. He drinks Kreuzbrunnen while walking, and sips it through a glass spoon. He often speaks to English persons he knows. In the afternoon he undertakes excursions.

A TITLED WOMAN BAGPIPER.

[Westminster Gazette.]
Inventory Pipe Band, the distinguished combination of bagpipes which created a sensation by promenading Glencoe in charge of Lord Archibald Campbell, walked abroad in inventory the other day, headed by a young lady, who blew the pibroch with all the dexterity and success of a prize bagpiper at Olan Highland games. This was Lady Elsie Campbell, Lord Archibald's handsome daughter. She is an expert player, and has done a good deal to make the dreaded instrument popular in fashionable circles.

THE HOLIDAY QUESTION.

[Stratford Beacon.]
There is a good deal of attention being given at the present time to the question of holidays, and a suggestion has been made in The London Advertiser that civic holiday should be merged into Labor Day. City Swiss and German newspapers that the policy thus announced will encounter obstacles which the attempt to enforce it is made. It is not customary in German countries of the continent—whether German Austria or Germany, or German Switzerland—for a man to give a woman the preference in any way on a street car. Not only have the women on the cars learned not to expect them, but they are unwilling to accept them. The man who offers a seat in a car is pretty sure to be greeted with a polite but resolute declaration of "No, thank you; I don't want it." With a look of wonder that says plainly: "You must be a stranger hereabouts."

which are celebrated all over the Dominion, are sufficient for all purposes, and are placed at such intervals as punctuate the year suitably for all people.

VALUE OF THE CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

Toronto Mail and Empire.
Sir Charles Rivers Wilson says that even an extreme interpolation of the Dingley bill will hurt the Grand Trunk but little. The Canadian Pacific's Japan trade will be interfered with to some extent, but as the traffic in the west is rapidly growing, it will be little felt. Four thousand men are pushing the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass branch. When this is completed the Canadian Pacific railway will carry vast quantities of coal from this side of the mountains into the smelting regions. This traffic alone will probably be many times that of the Japan trade. The Crow's Nest Pass, by the road, but in addition the supplies of the mining regions, which now come from the south, will be drawn from Manitoba and the Territories, and the Canadian Pacific will get all that carrying trade. A good local market will thus be created for Manitoba and Territorial food stuffs, and the country should be largely benefited.

THE OUTLOOK FOR FRANCE.

[Prof. Goldwin Smith in the Sun.]
France is all the time suffering from her extravagant militarism, as she deserves, and not in a financial way. The increase of her population is arrested, and she feels that she is being outgrown by her neighbors. One source of this is the system of small properties which begets an unwillingness in the peasant proprietor to till the soil. Another source is found to be the conscription. Accordingly, the term of conscription has been reduced. The French peasant has always grumbled under the blood tax, and it might have been supposed that when he got political power under the republic the conscription would have been voted down; but militarism and the habit of submission to central authority, it seems, were too deeply ingrained, and the French peasantry have continued to be represented in the Chamber. Sacrificed the children are in a moral as well as in an industrial point of view. It is impossible that the lives of youths in garrison towns at the age when passion is hottest should be moral. Perhaps we have here not the least potent cause of the physical decline of France. Camp and garrison immorality is a curse which adheres to militarism in general.

THE ANGLO-SAXON LEADERSHIP.

Review of Reviews.
The clear and unanimous decision which Canada has made between the two great sections of the English-speaking race is significant of much. Geographically and commercially they are so closely connected with the United States that even now many Americans can hardly realize the fact that the Canadians really prefer to be represented in London rather than in Washington. The attempt to coerce them by hostile tariffs has developed a sentiment of self-respect which has been fatal to the idea of continental union. Canada stood for a long time as a passive and obedient rival, and after a period of hesitation she has now definitely thrown her lot with the British empire, which she looks upon as a British colony, which of all others had the greatest temptation to look to Washington rather than to London as capital, and which has also had by far the most opportunities of seeing how republican institutions operate in practice. The question of the empire as against the republic, other colonies will come to the same conclusion, and the question of the leadership of the race. It is ours, no doubt, by right of clear and unimpeachable decision.

THE NEW BABY.

[Edinburgh Chronicle.]
There came to port, last Sunday night, The queerest little craft.
Without an inch of rigging on;
I looked and looked, and laughed.

It seemed so curious that she
Should cross the unknown water,
And moor herself right in my room,
My daughter, O my daughter!

She has no manifest but this,
No flag hoisted on the mast;
She's too new for the British Lloyd's—
My daughter, O my daughter!

Ring out, wild bells, and tamed ones,
Too!
Ring out the lover's moon!
Ring in the little worsted socks!
Ring in the bib and spoon!

Ring out the muse! ring in the nurse!
Ring in the milk and water!
Away with paper, pen and ink—
My daughter, O my daughter!

MAUDIE UP TO DATE.

[St. Louis Star.]
Maud Miller on a summer night
Was riding her wheel without a light,
With graceful hump and a bicycle face,
She scorched along at a merry pace,
When across her path there loomed a man.

And into him Maudie straightaway ran,
But, alas! to her sorrow and shame,
A police court judge of stern decree;
And she sighed next day as he fined her.

'Stead \$9.98—as it might have been.

MOTHER GOOSE IN NAVAL REPAIRS.

[New York Press.]
Dicker and Dicker a dock,
The cruiser went on the rock.
Ours are too small.
John Bull has 'em all—
Dicker and dicker a dock.

TO IMPROVE STREET CAR MANNERS.

The Zurich City Council has ordered that this notice be posted in every street car on the municipal lines: "Women have the first right to the seats in the interior of this car." It is predicted by Swiss and German newspapers that the policy thus announced will encounter obstacles which the attempt to enforce it is made. It is not customary in German countries of the continent—whether German Austria or Germany, or German Switzerland—for a man to give a woman the preference in any way on a street car. Not only have the women on the cars learned not to expect them, but they are unwilling to accept them. The man who offers a seat in a car is pretty sure to be greeted with a polite but resolute declaration of "No, thank you; I don't want it." With a look of wonder that says plainly: "You must be a stranger hereabouts."

WORK OF LIGHTNING.

Why Buildings in the Country Are More Often Struck Than Are Those of the City.

[Baltimore American.]

In explanation of the many cases of buildings in the country suffering damage from lightning, seldom frequently than buildings in the cities, Dr. C. H. Cronk, of the weather bureau says: "The great mass of material of which a city is built acts as a mediator between earth and sky, and the electricity is usually conducted quietly away. It is the solitary barn or dwelling in the country that is struck. The reason of this is because its isolation forms an objective point to attract the lightning. For the same reason lightning rarely does damage in a forest. The trees in the dense woods, using very good conductors of electricity, relieve the electric tension of the earth and clouds during a storm, thus giving protection to the surrounding country. Lightning strikes the isolated trees in the prairie, but seldom the tree in the forest, surrounded by hundreds of its kind."

"It is generally understood that barns in the country are struck more frequently than dwellings. Some time ago inquiry was made at this office as to why thunderstorms were more destructive to barns after harvest time than before. It was suggested, in support of the theory, that these buildings were struck more frequently after harvest; that before harvest the stacks of grass and grain in the barns were struck more frequently, and the electric tension of the atmosphere, and afforded protection in some degree to the buildings they surrounded. After harvest the dry stubble it was claimed, insulated a large proportion of the unwooded surface and the electric tension was therefore, relieved through the buildings."

"A second theory advanced was that the overheated condition of a barn filled with harvested crops made it a better conductor of electricity than a house or an empty barn, and that lightning sought it the more quickly. A third argument advanced was that a barn filled with ripe crops was more inflammable than a house or an empty barn, and was more likely to be destroyed by fire resulting from a stroke of lightning."

"The bureau responded to all this that it was doubtful whether its statistics were sufficiently reliable to answer the question, as it was certain that the farmer and the whole community would notice the destruction of a barn filled with the products of a year's labor more than they would notice the loss of an empty barn. All three of the theories advanced in support of the idea of greater destruction after than before harvest were thought by the bureau to be likely, and not in contradiction with known laws."

"The second theory was thought to be the one most effective. The heat which is always to be found with packed hay and other crops naturally makes a barn or a stable warmer than the surrounding space. With a warmth there is also more or less moisture, and these are probably uprising currents, not very strong ordinarily, but liable to be accentuated during thunderstorms. It must be remembered, too, that barns, as a rule, are located on hills or hillside and there may exist an air circulation due to topography."

VICTORIA DESCENDED FROM AN IRISH KING.

The London Genealogical Magazine traces the descent of Queen Victoria to the rule of Queen Victoria.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABES.

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

CUTICURA REMEDIES afford instant relief, and point a speedy cure of torturing, itching, humiliated, itching, burning, bleeding, crusty, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

SKIN SCALP CUTICURA SOAP.

There is a good deal of guess work just now in the soap trade, but in the manufacture of that lovely perfumed

LANOLIA TOILET SOAP.

Everything is done with mathematical precision and no chance work permitted, and so you have that perfection of toilet necessities, Lanolia Soap. See the whole process in Saunders' Drug Store window.

126-128 Dundas St. London, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT FAIR.

THE LIST of bargains below is a brilliant closing for a brilliant week of matchless Merchandizing. On Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock, you will be able to have your Drygoods and Clothing and Mantle wants supplied at prices so low that they couldn't possibly be lowered. Come in and roam about the store at your leisure, even if you don't intend to buy a copper's worth.

Millinery Department.

New Ribbons, grand value, 4 inches wide, in moire and plain silk, shot effects, all shades, for 25c yard, worth 35c.

One line of Children's Felt Hats, all shades, for 40c, worth 50c and 60c.

Ladies' Felt Walking Hats, 75c, worth 85c.

New Flowers, in velvet and silk, all shades and prices.

New Felt Sailors, latest shapes—Jubilee and Manhattan—from 75c to \$1.50.

One table of Birds and Wings, at 5c and 10c.

Dress Goods.

Fifteen pieces fancy Dress Goods, all wool, new goods; worth 60c per yard, for 45c per yard.

Ten pieces Fancy Repp Dress Goods, a great range of colors; regular price, 75c, for 50c per yard.

Ten pieces Black Figured Dress Goods; worth 35c, for 25c per yard.

Ten pieces Shot Tweed, new goods; worth 25c per yard, for 15c per yard.

Seven pieces Stripe Silk, in gold and black, green and black, blue and black, green and red, and pink and blue; worth 45c per yard, for 35c per yard.

Mantle Department.

Fifty only, Ladies' Wrappers in Cambrics and Elderdoun Flannel, regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50. Saturday night, 90c.

Black Cashmere Skirts, eight-gore, well-lined, velvet faced, worth \$3. Saturday night for \$2.

Tweed Bicycle Skirts, our own special line, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Saturday night for \$2.50.

Staple Department.

White Wool Blankets, very large; worth \$3, for \$2.50.

White Quilts, size 2 1/4 by 2 1/4 yards, fine finish; worth \$2.50, for \$1.75.

Tapestry Table Covers, worth \$1.35, for 75c.

Wrappettes, reversible, in black and white checks and stripes; worth 15c, for 12 1/2c.

Unbleached Table Damask, all linen, 55 inches wide; worth 30c, for 24c.

Twill Sheetting, unbleached; worth 16c, for 12 1/2c; 2 yards wide.

White Spread, full size, American make; worth \$1, for 75c.

Feather Ticking, double fold; worth 30c, for 24c.

Bleached Table Damask, 63 inches wide; worth 60c, for 45c.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Men's Melrose all-wool cloth Waterproof Coats; regular \$14 kind, for \$7.50.

Men's silk-lined Venetian all-wool Top Coats; regular \$10 kind, for \$7.75.

Boys' all-wool Three-piece Suits; were \$4. Saturday night, \$2.25.

Boys' fine all-wool Three-piece Suits, long pants; were \$5.50. Saturday night, \$2.95.

Young Men's good-to-wear Tweed Suits; regular \$6 kind, for \$3.95.

Haberdashery Dept.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, regular 15c and 17c. Saturday night, 2 for 25c.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, regular 25c. Saturday night, 18c.

Ladies' Plain Black Cashmere Hose, double heels and toes; regular 35c. Saturday night, 25c.

Misses' Black Cotton Hose, plain and ribbed; regular 10c to 15c. Saturday night, 8c per pair.

Ladies' Colored Josephine Kid Gloves, regular \$1.25. Saturday night, 75c.

Ladies' Black Suede Gloves, regular 35c. Saturday night, 20c.

Misses' and Ladies' Black and White Cotton Gloves. Saturday night, 1c.

Colored Border Handkerchiefs, regular \$1.75 to \$2.50. Saturday night, 50c dozen.

Misses' Vests and Drawers, fall weights, sizes 2 to 6. All sizes Saturday night for 25c.

Misses' All-Wool Vests, Imported, sizes 1 to 7. Saturday night, 25c.

Children's Pinaforns, a snap at 25c. Saturday night, 25c.

Gentlemen's Furnishings

Men's Silk Knot Ties, new shapes, regular price 25c; Saturday night, 20c.

Men's Silk Wash Ties, regular price 15c. Saturday night, 3 for 25c.

Men's Silk Bow Ties, latest shapes, worth 25c. Saturday night, 2 for 25c.

Men's Navy Blue Knit Top Shirts, worth 60c. Saturday night, 45c.

Men's Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs, hem-stitched, worth 15c. Saturday night, 4 for 25c.

Men's Black and Brown Fedoras, worth 90c. Saturday night, 85c.

Men's Fine Fur Felt Fedoras, worth \$1.50. Saturday night, \$1.20.