

London Advertiser.
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Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175
London, Friday, September 30.

The Battle Is On.

The Government will have the thanks of the country, particularly of the commercial community, for making the campaign a short one. The time is convenient for all classes. Polling day will antedate the first snowfall and the roads will probably be in good shape. Harvesting operations will be finished and farmers will have leisure to take an active interest in the canvass. The disturbance to business, which every election campaign brings, will be reduced to a minimum; there will be no interference with the Christmas holiday trade.

The Opposition cannot say that the Government has tried to snap a verdict. It has been no secret that the elections would be held this fall. The leader of the Opposition has anticipated it by a stumping tour through Ontario. Both parties have their literature ready for distribution and their campaign plans arranged. A month of vigorous work is amply sufficient for organization, and the public discussion of issues with which every intelligent elector is tolerably familiar. All that the platform speakers will do is focus and throw into the limelight the information and the arguments which have been spread on the pages of every newspaper in the country for weeks and months.

The elector who can divest himself of party prejudice, and reflect dispassionately upon the recent political history of Canada—upon the records of the present and preceding administrations at Ottawa—cannot convince himself that the country's interest would be served by another change at this juncture.

Before 1896 the Dominion was torn by religious dissension, which would have been intensified to a degree perilous to Confederation had the policy of the Conservative party triumphed at the polls.

Before 1896 we had the edifying spectacle of a cabinet rent by personal jealousies and hatred; composed of men who took their seats around the same council table, but were not on speaking terms; a ministry held together only by the lust of office and spoils. Some of those who betrayed their leader, who threw aside every sentiment of decency, honor and good faith, so that the Premier publicly lamented that he had been living in a "nest of traitors," are still high in the councils of their party, and would be members of a new Conservative cabinet.

Before 1896 the name of Canada had been for years a scandal among the nations. The federal administration was rotten to the core. Members of the cabinet, some of whom clung to office in cynical defiance of public reproach, had been proven guilty of gross corruption. Contractors made millions in illegal profits, out of which they contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the replete fund of the party that gave them access to the public treasury. The public domain was given away to favorites; constituencies were debauched; an orgy of corruption prevailed.

Before 1896 trade and industry were stagnant; thousands of mechanics walked the streets; the population was almost stationary; the tide of immigration flowed past our doors to the United States; tens of thousands of Canadians annually were driven by circumstances to the great republic; the outlook was not hopeful, and many people despaired of the country's future.

Before 1896 the condition of the public finances was going from bad to worse. The receipts were standing still, the expenditures mounting; deficits were piling up, and the national debt growing to proportions which threatened national bankruptcy.

Such was the Dominion of Canada only eight years ago. It would be folly to say that a return to these conditions would follow a return to Conservative rule. The wave of progress has swept Canada so far from the moorings of 1896 that she can never revert to them. The Canada of 1904 is not the Canada of 1896, and the worst administration could not make it so. What has been done by Providence and good government cannot be altogether undone. The candid elector, however, would find it hard to give a valid reason why the men who have guided Canada's destinies so successfully through this period of marvelous expansion should be replaced so soon by the same set of men—with few exceptions—who made a mess of the business before 1896. What has the Laurier Government done to merit defeat? What has the Conservative party done within the

past eight years, or what does it propose to do, to merit victory?

The first great act of the Laurier Government was the solution of the Manitoba school question, a solution which tranquillized the country, and which was accepted by the leaders of the Conservative party, who have not raised the question from that day to this.

The second great act of the Laurier Government was the revision of the tariff, including a trade preference for the mother country. That tariff has stood almost untouched for eight years. Industry has prospered under it, as never before. It has been accompanied by an absolutely new development—an inflow of American capital into Canadian manufacturing enterprises. The preferential feature has been copied by New Zealand and South Africa, and has created the Chamberlain agitation in Great Britain, which may revolutionize her fiscal policy.

The Laurier Government has been the only Canadian Government which has had an immigration policy worthy of the name. If it could point to nothing but its administration of this department it would be worthy of re-election. Every manufacturer and distributor knows that the prosperity which exists in every vein and artery of the country has its impulse from the west, a west re-created by the energy of the Government. The tide of immigration is not flowing to the Canadian prairies through accident or luck, or blind fortune, but as a consequence of the vigorous campaign of the Minister of the Interior, carried on principally in the United States and Great Britain. In the year 1896 there were only 1,857 homestead entries; last year there were 31,383. These figures represent the ratio of efficiency between the Liberal and Conservative administrations in developing the west and securing what Canada most needs—population.

The Laurier Government completed in four years the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals, a work which its predecessors did not purpose completing for ten years.

The Laurier Government granted 2-cent domestic and imperial postage, and converted a deficit of \$781,142 in the postoffice department in 1896 into a surplus of over \$300,000 in 1904.

The Laurier Government reduced the national debt; secured the abolition of the American quarantine on Canadian cattle, as a result of which our cattle exports to the United States multiplied a hundredfold; adopted the mechanical cold storage system, which has proved a boon to the dairy and fruit interests; extended the Intercolonial Railway; prohibited the sweating system on Government contracts; and required the payment of fair wages on all public works; created the department of labor and the Labor Gazette; provided machinery for the adjustment of labor disputes, which has many times been successfully invoked; checked the tobacco combine; established steamship services with South Africa and Mexico; abolished all tolls on the Canadian canals; opened up and developed the Yukon, and enforced law and order with a thoroughness that has made it the model mining camp of the world; founded a Canadian mint and coinage office; created a railway commission, which will give the public more effective control over the transportation companies—these are some, but only a few, of the many progressive enactments of a progressive administration.

To crown its achievements, the Laurier Government will bind the east and the west together by a new transcontinental railway. This will traverse the prairie country north of the existing lines, and open up territory which will be the future of millions. It will reclaim the wilderness in the back country of Ontario and Quebec, where it will be the key to unknown riches of forest, mine and soil. It will provide a new highway between Europe and Asia, and direct a stream of travel to Canadian shores. It will give the west a new outlet for its swelling volume of exports, and will be a powerful impetus to settlement. This gigantic project will be realized at a cost to the country of less than \$15,000,000, or one year's surplus in the public treasury. It will strengthen the community of interests between Western and Eastern Canada, build up Canadian seaports by diverting to them traffic which now crosses the line, give the Dominion breadth and thickness, stimulate national feeling, lessen our commercial dependence upon the United States, and constitute one of the greatest forces in the upbuilding of the country.

The Laurier Government has done great things. For these it merits a renewal of confidence, which will enable it to do other great things to which it has set its hand.

The Old, Old Pies.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]
O for the boyish appetite
That thrilled me in the long ago,
When I beheld with rare delight
The luscious pies that in a row
Tempted me, coaxed me till I felt,
O that I might, for old time's sake,
Just tiptoe to the shelf and smell
The pies that mother used to manufacture!
The waiter brings, at my command,
The finest pastry on the card,
I can't exactly understand
Why eating pie has grown so hard.
Time was when I could eat and eat—
Now one slice makes my stomach ache.
The old, old pies were more than sweet—
The pies that mother used to construct!
Last night I dreamt that I was young—
That in my boyhood home I stood,
Rolling upon my yearning tongue
A bit of pie—and it was good!
O that across the wasted years
A magic journey I might take,
To punish, unassailed by fears,
The pies that mother used to design!
Ah, well! This life is but a spoil
From which is pulled the slender thread
That keeps the breath and life and foot
Until the watchers whisper "Dead!"
All things that cheer, all things that
Linger a moment, then forsake,
My stomach can no more care
The pies that mother used to manufacture!

Pass!

[Toronto Mail and Empire.]
In the graphic phraseology of The London Advertiser the attempt of Major Beattie, to defeat Mr. Hyman in London, would be "like trying to take a king with a two-spot." With due deference to the expert knowledge of our contemporary, we would like to point out that we are assured that even a king may be taken by a two-spot when the latter is, like Major Beattie, a trump.

Sermans in Songs.

[Chicago Tribune.]
"And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire, out of the midst of the bush; and he looked, and the bush was not consumed."—Exodus iii, 2.

The flame runs through the forest, and it is not consumed.
A glow with gold and silver fire,
The flames away in the sun,
And with a crimson glory the woodlands
Are illumined.

With a swift on from leaf to leaf
The lighting torches run.
Now by deep shadows softened; now
Suddenly alight,
The stretches of the distant hills are
Lined by autumn fire,
With leaves blent in mosaics as windows
gleam at night.
With trees that touch the sky, as does
some far cathedral spire.

O, wonder of the autumn! O, wonder
of the year!
The burning bush that brings anew the
message to the heart—
The living gleam that clothes the trees
with colors true and clear—
The painting of the forests in the grace
of heaven's art.

The paths are ceiled with silver and carpeted
with gold.
The aisles are splashed with purple
tints below and overhead,
And where a clinging vine now hides
a monarch's old,
There shines a coat of armor of a vivid,<
flaring red.

The flame runs through the forest—the
altar flame of fall;
The gleam of the autumn days dreams
over lake and hill,
And in and through the silence there
comes the subtle call
That rest has found a valley; that peace
has crowned the hill.
—W. D. Nesbitt.

A Sense of Fitness.

[Washington Star.]
"To what account shall we charge the loss of the battleship?" asked the Russian treasury official.
"The sinking fund," answered his superior wearily.

France's Strong President.

[Montreal Witness.]
M. Loubet's presumed intention not to seek a second term of office, the Republic of France will be regretted should it be carried into effect. He has been an ideal head of state, a devoted government, and all who have felt the office since the fall of the Second Empire, he has been the best, because the most constitutional. He is a man of the people and in a broad manner represents the new spirit developed under the republic through the influence of the plain-thinking, hard-headed industrial peasantry, whose rise to political power dates from the time when their savings were freely given to satisfy Bismarck's demand for many millions, after the nation had been wrecked and ravaged by Louis Napoleon. The republic, founded on the support of the common people, who had had enough and more than enough of imperialism and military glory, and of the horrors and miseries these had brought upon them, has flourished because of that support. Therefore, as representing the common people, M. Loubet is the most representative man in France. His quiet strength in occupation of a most difficult position is not devoid of grandeur, for it shows the supreme power in directing the destinies of three nations are the forces which raised him to the Presidency and made his term of office so peaceful, prosperous and happy.

Lost.

[San Klier.]
He drove far out of bounds to where
The rippled corn was tall,
Yet, truth to tell, he never went
For as it happened she was there
To help him hunt the ball.

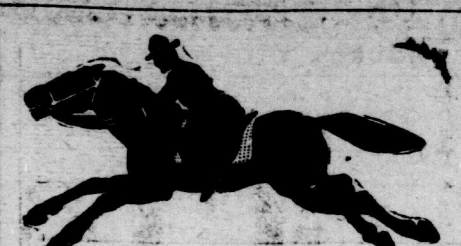
Marriage for Ten Years.

[Chicago Tribune.]
It is not the first time that George Meredith has tried to make a painful situation worse. Both in Richard Feverill and in Rhoda Fleming he brought his characters to the point where it seemed that they could not suffer more, and then, with infernal skill, he gave the thumbscrew a last, apparently impossible, turn, and left both characters and readers insensible with horror.
Now he proposes to deprive marriage of its greatest alleviation. When a thing is known to be permanent it is accepted. A man and woman marry, and if they have been properly instructed, look forward to nothing but marriage ahead of them all the way to the grave. Marriage, therefore, enters into all their calculations. It is like the weather, it may bring storms and worse than storms, dull days. But it is there, and what people know they can't avoid they don't think of trying to escape from.

But let people once fall into the habit of marrying for ten years. A marriage for ten years would last about three years. There would be a termination in sight, and the prospect of termination means the possibility of termination. People do the things that they think about. The centuries have been right about it. The way to make a man and a woman happy together is to convince them that they can never get apart. If they know that they are shut up for good they will take to amusing themselves as best they may within the inclosure.
Schemes like Meredith's for making marriage worse than it is ought to be quanted.

The Days Gone By.

[James Whitcomb Riley.]
O the days gone by! O the days gone by!
The apple in the orchard and the whistle
way through the rye;
The chirrup of the robin and the path
as we went by;
As he piped across the meadows sweet
as any nightingale;
When the moon was on the clover and
the blue was in the sky,
And my happy heart brimmed over—in
the days gone by!
In the days gone by, when my naked feet
were tripped
By the honeysuckle tangles, where the
waterlilies dipped,
And my happy heart brimmed over—in
the days gone by!
Where the placid-eyed and lazy-footed
lamb came to drink,
And the lithe snipe stood fearless of the
hunter's bay;
And the splashing of the swimmer in the
days gone by!
O the days gone by! O the days gone
by!
The music of the laughing lip, the luster
of the eye;
The childish faith in fairy and Aladdin's
magic ring—
The simple, unrepining, glad belief in
everything.
For life was like a story, holding neither
nor end;
In the golden, olden glory of the days
gone by.



Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. You, or some one of your family, are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it handy; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? Price, 35 cents.

NEW LIFE-SAVING GLOBE

You Simply Get Into It and Await Sinking of the Ship.

New York, Sept. 30.—Captain Donvick, Sweden, is now at Washington, placing before the authorities his recently invented life-saving globe. Capt. Donvick asserts that tests have proved the absolute safety of those who have trusted themselves to the globe. Any number up to sixteen persons have only to climb into the globe, he says, close the manholes, and without fear wait for their vessel to sink.

No matter how great the suction, he says, the globe will bob up serenely, and right side up, and thereafter it will be merely a question of waiting for another vessel to come along and pick the globe up. Some little progress even can be made in the globe by means of a small square sail. Capt. Donvick says he has been able to make two and one-half knots an hour before the wind. On some globes he has also fitted a small propeller, to be worked by hand, but it is not upon location either by sail or propeller, that he places great dependence. By displaying a flag by day and by discharging rockets at night he would expect soon to be overhauled, unless the wreck occurred far out of the usual lines of sea travel.

Capt. Donvick's life-saving globe is constructed of steel plates, three-sixteenths of an inch thick. It has the form of a globe, with a segment cut off, the flat part forming the bottom, which is double, the outside plates being five-sixteenths of an inch thick. Its outfit is a tender of heavy cable stretching in a double line, the outside being five-hundred fathoms of steel wire rope, a wooden grating above the inner bottom, straps and loops, sixteen passengers being tossed about in the globe in heavy seas or when the vessel goes down, a bilge pump, a rudder and tiller, a sail and oars.

Part of the holding is two large tanks, each holding 250 gallons, for the interior of the globe are six large overboarders in which a considerable quantity of food may be stored. In the top of the globe is a 12-inch ventilating pipe, which may be raised from the inside to a height of five feet, or may be lowered so as to be flush with the outer surface of the globe. The pipe is fitted with a cover and packing in the top for quick opening and closing for ventilation while at sea, in case the seas are so high as to carry dash over the globe.

All of the three manholes can be opened and closed from the inside and through small glass lights fitted into the sides, the outer surroundings of the globe can be observed. The largest inside diameter is five feet, the height from the inner bottom to the top of the globe is six feet, and the distance between the false and the true bottom is a little more than six feet. There is an air space of 2,655 cubic feet, and the globe occupies a deck area of 84 square feet. With its tender and anchor, 100 fathoms of steel wire rope and other equipment, the weight of the globe is about 2,600 pounds.

In tests by a royal Norwegian commission the stability of the globe was found such that four men were unable to capsize it, although they had a leverage on the raised ventilating pipe. When the globe was tilted so that it took the water upside down, it quickly recovered an upright position. When the globe was tilted so that it took the water upside down, it quickly recovered an upright position. When the globe was tilted so that it took the water upside down, it quickly recovered an upright position.

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In the days gone by, when my naked feet were tripped By the honeysuckle tangles, where the waterlilies dipped, And my happy heart brimmed over—in the days gone by!

Where the placid-eyed and lazy-footed lamb came to drink, And the lithe snipe stood fearless of the hunter's bay; And the splashing of the swimmer in the days gone by!

O the days gone by! O the days gone by! The music of the laughing lip, the luster of the eye; The childish faith in fairy and Aladdin's magic ring— The simple, unrepining, glad belief in everything.

...Specials for... Walking Costumes.

"CORRECT ATTIRE FOR WOMEN"



Our constant vigilance for the "Newest of the New" goods at all times has placed Kingsmill's as leaders of the Drygoods and Carpet trade of Western Ontario.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Amongst the new goods opened out today was the finest selection of All-Wool Amazon Cloth, 48 inches wide, Venetian finish. Handsome material for shirtwaist suits, walking costumes or skirts, in 21 different shades, embracing everything that is new in color. The price..... 75c

Scotch Tweed Suitings.

The newest combinations in All-Wool Scotch Tweed Suitings. These were manufactured specially for the New York market and are different in effect from anything before shown. Perfect for walking costumes. Price is..... 90c

THE CORRECT FAD.

As we are constantly on the lookout for the "Newest of New," you will do well to see our Louis the XVI. Vestings. The width is 22 inches. The price is \$1.50.

KINGSMILL'S

Ladies' Outfitters and Millinery Specialists.

VARICOCELE FALSE RUPTURE

J. Y. EGAN, Specialist, 192 WEST KING ST. P. O. 539, TORONTO.

MY CLAIM to the confidence of the ruptured is based on 38 years' exclusive practice in this specialty, the number of cures effected, my long residence in Toronto, my standing in the business and social world, also my regular visits to your section being a standing recommendation of the good work I am doing. Your duty is to consult me free and obtain the expert opinion of your case and what can be done for you, to neglect this is foolish. Do not be deterred from seeing me by prejudice aroused, through the failures of others to cure you.

No matter how serious your case may be, time allotted or failures you have experienced trying to be cured—my three systems will cure you. No pain or operation. Come and consult me free during this visit.

SPECIALIST WILL VISIT LONDON, BRIGGS HOUSE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

OPPORTUNITY AND OUR COAL.

They used to say Opportunity had to be caught by the fore-lock. But opportunity wears different clothing nowadays—and if you "missed out" in not buying and burning "WALLA WALLA" coal last year, you can reach out this year and grasp Opportunity by the slack of the trousers this year.

For we sell control the sale of "WALLA WALLA" coal in London—and "WALLA WALLA" still has a controlling hand of all other coals you ever heard about—your husband ever "said things" about—or your cook ever got angry about.

When Dame Nature distributed her gifts to Mother Earth ages ago, she gave the most of the best coal to the section that is now known as the Mammoth Vein region.

That's where "WALLA WALLA" Comes from.

After it comes from there, it is 3-times screened—then stored in close, dry-as-a-bone sheds.

When it comes to you, it comes 20 full bags to the ton of honest, sure home-heating, cook-satisfying coal.

If you have never used "WALLA WALLA" you've yet to enjoy real coal comfort and economy. If you have used it, you know all about it better than we can tell you.

BOWMAN & CO.

295 CLARENCE STREET.

IT IS to the interest of all to use only pure goods—Health demands it.

COWAN'S Perfection Cocoa

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL.)

Is Absolutely Pure, Healthful and Nutritious.

The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Is Absolutely Pure, Healthful and Nutritious.