

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.
Limited, Publishers,
191-193 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
'PHONE NUMBERS.
Business Department.....197
Editorial Rooms.....134 and 136
Job Printing Department.....136

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily, Delivered in City:
One Week.....\$5.00
One Year.....\$50.00

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

SIR WILFRID IN ONTARIO.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, tomorrow, at Niagara Falls, addresses his first campaign meeting in Western Ontario. He is obliged to return to Montreal for the manufacturers' banquet on Thursday, but will resume his tour on Saturday at Stratford, where there should be a great gathering of the electors of Middlesex and Lambton.

For reasons which perhaps no one regrets more than he, Sir Wilfrid has not made frequent public appearances in the intervals between elections. We have heard it said by a man who has public business at Ottawa and Washington, that the Premier of Canada is harder-driven and less accessible than the President of the United States. The President has no legislative duties, whereas the Premier must be in constant attendance upon Parliament, which is now in the habit of sitting the greater part of the year. It is fortunate for Sir Wilfrid and for the country, that he has learned the art of conserving his health, after a painful experience. He enters this campaign in better physical condition than he has known for the past ten years.

Sir Wilfrid's visit excites an interest and enthusiasm in Ontario, as in every other province, such as no other public man has commanded since the death of Sir John Macdonald. It was so before he became the Premier of Canada, and it is a proof of his essential greatness that after twelve years of the searching test of office he retains an undiminished hold on the imagination of his countrymen. His opponents feel and admit the spell, and long for a personality in their own ranks to challenge his unique pre-eminence and popularity. The arrows of slander and scandal pass over his head, and the most malignant partisans stop short of impugning his personal honor.

To this greatest of Canadians the people of Western Ontario of all parties join in extending a welcome. It may or may not be his last appeal for their suffrages, but few doubt that it will be successful. The twelve years of his premiership have lifted Canada out of stagnation and despondency, and the arguments for a change of administration are no more potent than in 1900 and 1904.

CANADA CAPTURING THE GRAIN EXPORT TRADE.

All indications point to Montreal retaining the lead it has gained in the export grain trade. A statement issued by the trunk lines shows that in May, June and July of last year Montreal exported 7,767,945 bushels of wheat, as compared with 4,497,516 by the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, combined, while in the same months this year Montreal's exports increased to 10,891,303 bushels, as against 8,726,266 bushels by the four United States ports.

Naturally, the various trans-Atlantic lines loading from the United States ports are alarmed over the situation, and have petitioned the railway trunk lines to concede lower grain rates for export. The petitioners point out that the export grain trade is being diverted from United States ports to Montreal, and that Montreal is not only loading the regular tonnage, but the favorable grain rates from that port are attracting tramp steamers in addition to the regular lines.

In their reply, rejecting the appeal of the steamship people, the trunk lines contend that the general depression in lake traffic has diverted independently operated lake vessels from their customary service between upper lake ports to the longer routes to points of transshipment on the St. Lawrence or to Montreal direct, and the prediction is made that with the fall movements of grain these vessels will find it more profitable to confine their service to the upper lake ports. The trunk lines further claim that the rail lines from Georgian Bay ports to Montreal have not shared in the business, are suffering from all-water rate competition, and in view of increased crop movement have announced a 54-cent per bushel rate from Georgian Bay ports to Montreal. Finally, they express the belief that the conditions which have brought about the development of Montreal's grain shipping have been abnormal and temporary, and that before long the United States ports will once more receive their customary share of business. Taking this view of the situation, the trunk lines are unable to see their way to a reduction of their rates.

It is evident the United States railways do not yet fully realize the extent to which Canadians are profiting by their geographical position, which

with improved railway and canal facilities, is making the Canadian the favorite route. They overlook the fact that if it is necessary to maintain the present advantage of the St. Lawrence route, the Canadian Government will spend more money upon waterways, probably upon the construction of a new Welland canal.

ANNEXATION OF CONGO.

The adoption by the Belgian Senate last week of the Congo annexation treaty enables the Belgian Government to improve the material and moral condition of the natives of a portion of Africa vaster in extent than the whole of Europe, and practically puts an end to King Leopold's misrule in that region, which has for so long been a disgrace to civilization. It is true, an article of the treaty of Berlin stipulates that the signatory powers must be notified of the assumption of sovereignty by Belgium, so that they may, if so inclined, raise objections, but none of these powers is expected to offer opposition.

King Leopold and his Parliament have been bargaining for a long time over this matter. From the first the king seems to have had but one purpose, namely, to give as little as possible and to secure the highest price for it. Not only did he want Belgium to assume the Congo public debt and bear all the expense of administration, but to recognize as the private property of himself, or his concessionaires, the richest part of the country. As it is, the king makes a very good bargain, as the treaty as finally adopted leaves in the hands of himself and his grantees a vast extent of territory. The value of this is, however, greatly lessened by precautions which have been taken against the continuance of the system of forced labor within private concessions—a reform due largely to the moral pressure brought to bear by Great Britain and the United States. To the proposal that Belgium assume the Congo public debt, the Chamber of Deputies is unalterably opposed.

The Berlin act of 1885 promised freedom of trade in the Congo basin to all nations, and in view of the big commercial concessions held by private companies, Belgium will no doubt experience much difficulty in fulfilling the promise. But of far greater importance than this economical question, is the accomplishment of a great humanitarian object.

In assuming the maintenance of law and order and the development of social and industrial progress in the Congo country, Belgium has undertaken a serious administrative problem. The civilized world hopes she will prove equal to it.

No doubt the fear of riot was the only motive behind Premier Assolant's request of the Roman Catholic dignitaries to omit the carrying of the Host from Sunday's procession. In this country no one would have given it a second thought, and perhaps in England there would have been no suggestion of disorder but for the foolish protest of the so-called Protestant alliance. The English are not bigoted race, and nowhere do Roman Catholics enjoy more freedom than in English-speaking countries, as the Pope's legate graciously acknowledged at the opening of the Eucharistic Congress. The whole affair was merely an exhibition of prejudice by a few people, but it is not likely to leave any permanent soreness, or sully Great Britain's reputation for religious toleration.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

[Puck.]
"Waiter, is this egg fresh?"
"Yassah! Yassah! Laid dis mawnin', sah!"
"H'm! Waiter, was the hen under oath when she cackled?"

JOSH'S FUTURE.

[Washington Star.]
"So your son Josh is going to law school?"
"Yes," answered Farmer Cornloss; "but he don't pay no 'tention whatever to his books. I guess maybe he's goin' to be one of these here unwritten lawyers."

THEIR ESCAPE.

[The Wasp.]
A happy smile the young man wore, And yet I knew he must be sore.
His eyes were swollen nearly shut, His chin was bruised, his ear was cut.
And yet you saw, in spite of this, He fairly radiated bliss.
The girl seemed very happy, too, Although she was all black and blue.
Her face by scarlet spots was marked; In places, too, the skin was barked.
Her hat, poor thing, was knocked awry (She was uncommon sweet and shy).
I looked and wondered at the pair; They both seemed quite used up for fair.
The impulse I could hardly check To ask them all about the wreck;
Or why and for what fancied fault They had encountered the assault.
And why they showed no great distress, But really beamed with happiness.

Until at last I heard him say:
"Well, after all, we got away."
"It's foolishness, that throwing shoes. I think I am one solid brute."

And from some other things they said I gathered they were newly wed.

LOATH TO DEPART.

[Detroit News.]
Summer is an old-fashioned dame, who puts on her shawl and bonnet and says, "Well, I must be going now," and then lingers to gossip a while.

PLAIN SPEECH, PLAIN TRUTH.

[Court Journal.]
It is scarcely just to say that British oratory has declined; the fact is that it is

declined, refused, rejected—the British people will have none of it. The well-rounded period, the sonorous phrase have gone out of fashion. It is not all due to a hustling age, but rather to an instinctive mistrust of flowers of speech, and a belief that oratory is more often used to conceal the truth than to proclaim it.

THE CARELESS NEPHEW.

[Hamilton Herald.]
She forgot to mention him in her will. Did his unforgiving elderly aunt. He had kept her house while she went abroad. And forgot to water the rubber plant.

'HOW THE RUMOR STARTED.

[Hamilton Herald.]
Just because a Glasgow crowd shouted "Hoot, hoot!" at Prince Arthur, a report is circulated that the prince was hooted in Glasgow.

NOT OF THAT VARIETY.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
"Are you fond of entertaining callers?"
"Yes," answered the lady addressed; "but few of mine are that variety."

HORNED AND DANGEROUS.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]
Teacher (giving a lesson on the rhinoceros)—Now, can you name any other things that have horns and are dangerous to get near?
Sharp Pupil—Motor cars.

KILLING TIME AT ATLANTIC CITY.

[Judge.]
In Atlantic City—"What's done to kill time there?"
"Oh, the bored walk."

NOT AN IDLER.

[Chips.]
Old Lady—My little boy, have you no better way to spend this beautiful afternoon than by standing about idling away your time?
Boy—I ain't idling away my time. There's Mr. Hankinson inside making love to my sister, and he is paying me sixpence an hour to watch for pa.

MAY BE METHOD IN IT.

[Puck.]
Jinks—Mr. Mantox never spoke a harsh word to his wife.
"Yes," remarked a lady, "but was that due to kindness or caution? That's what I should like to know?"

HATES TO GO HOME.

[Philadelphia Press.]
The lover can't help showing That when he's slow in going He's positively "gone."

HYPOCRISY EPOSED.

[Halifax Chronicle.]
Take the Colchester episode as an example, and the election of John Stanfield as a type. With what amount of joy was that event acclaimed as a great moral victory over the powers of darkness! What moral lessons it served to teach! What high-down principles it gave point to! For nine long months a suffering public were invoked to ponder the moral lesson and worship the wooden god. A wash of lightning truth from the heaven of relentless justice, and the tatters of their robes of self-righteousness were singed from their skins, and their shrivelled hypocrisy was exposed to a derisive world. The ass when shorn of its lion's skin was not so ridiculous.

A NEW DANGER.

[New York Sun.]
Knicker—Let's sit out the dance in the conservatory.
Stella—But they say that plants have eyes and memories.

BLUE LOOKOUT.

[Toronto Telegram.]
It's three hundred years since Quebec City was founded, and R. L. Borden feels that it's going to be that long before he carries the province of that name.

A PRESS CENSOR.

[Judge.]
Bobby—Pa, what's a press censor?
Pa—He's a man who knows more than he thinks other people should.

STRONG TOMATOES.

[Le Canada.]
Judge—You were found drunk on the public highway.
Accused—Pardon me, your honor, I had taken nothing. I had merely had a bite at a Colchester tomato.

LAWYER PREMIERS.

[Ottawa Press Press.]
While Mr. Assolant is the first man distinguished as a barrister, to become prime minister of Great Britain, it is far different in Canada, where lawyers have been much to the front in political life. Three out of six prime ministers of Canada have been lawyers, and in Ontario only one of six has come from outside the ranks of the gown. In New Brunswick, out of a round dozen of prime ministers, every one has worn the gown. In Nova Scotia they have not gained so prominent a place—just turning the scale in numbers. In the west the lawyers have not so thoroughly engrossed the first seat, and at present the prime ministers are divided half and half—Alberta and British Columbia are guided by lawyers, Saskatchewan by a journalist, and Manitoba by a farmer.

TURKISH WOMEN'S UNION

Badly Scared Ex-Minister Who Feared Prison Again.

Constantinople, Sept. 12.—A number of distinguished Turkish women have formed a committee called a union, the first women's association on record.
Yesterday they chartered a launch and called upon several persons of distinction, demanding support for benevolent works. The launch stopped before the Bosphorus residence of Riza Pasha, ex-minister of war, who has just been released, and who was frightened almost to death, believing that it came to take him back to prison. He was relieved on ascertaining that it was only the gentle sex demanding money for the poor.

Turkish women are largely profiting by the advantages which liberty has afforded them, and they may shortly be expected to be seen dancing at balls given by Europeans.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Sept. 12-13.
At New York—Caledonia, from Glasgow; St. Louis, from Southampton; Louisiana, from Bordeaux; La Touraine, from Havre.
At Havre—La Gasconne, from New York.
At Plymouth—St. Paul, from New York.
At Queenstown—Carnarvon, from New York.
At Glasgow—Cathagenian, from Philadelphia.
At Antwerp—Montreal, from Montreal.
At Liverpool—Winifred, from Boston.
At Cassandria, from Montreal; Canada, from New York.
At Naples—Germania, from New York.
At Father Point—Parisian, from London.
At Fredericton, from Glasgow; Cervonia, from Newcastle.
At Southampton—St. Paul, from New York.
At London—Mount Temple, from Montreal.



The Cast.
Joseph Brooks, collector of the Latin-American Steamship Company, William L. Gibson.

Emma Brooks, his wife, Sara Perry. James Smith, superintendent of the dockage of the Latin-American Steamship Company, Albert Brown. Captain Williams, president of the Latin-American Steamship Company, formerly a South Pacific trader, Clarence Handyside.
Mrs. Harris, mother of Emma, and widow Captain Williams' late associate in business, Rose Snyder.
Beth Harris, her daughter, Pauline Darling.
Sato, the Japanese valet of Captain Williams, Allen Atwell.

This is the cast of the play, "Paid in Full," which appeared at the Grand Opera House on Saturday for two performances. Only ordinary audiences were present, although the play is one of the strongest and most interesting that has ever visited London.

The story is about the four principal characters, Captain Williams, Joe Brooks, James and Jimmy Smith. Williams, who is an old buccaner, settled down, organized the Latin-American Steamship Company, after a life as rough as the pirates of old. The venture was a success, of course, and the man made himself very fortunate. In his employ were two men, Brooks and Smith. Both were sailors after the hand of Williams' former partner, Harris. Smith was one of those good-natured fellows who were not to be expected from this view of the young men. Miss Harris married the egotistical young man who built the steamships for her in magnificent style. After marriage, however, did not go right with the young couple. Brooks had to settle down in a two by two flat, and his wife had to get along as best she could. Then Brooks starts to pilfer from Williams, with that keen sizing up of human nature that is supposed to be like the second sight of an American businessman, feels that Brooks is a crook, and then gives the young fellow an opportunity to embezzle. Brooks complies. He tells a most abominable lie to his wife, puts her in an up-to-date flat, and spends money like a drunken sailor. Then he takes a fly at the ponies to try and get the money back, but the natural ending soon comes, and when he had stolen \$16,000 Williams comes home, and demands a settlement from his clerk.

Brooks is caught, and craven that he is, he endeavors to buy his freedom with his wife's honor, and manages a meeting with Williams for her. Mrs. Brooks visits Williams' apartments one night. Smith, however, sees Williams before Mrs. Brooks, and threatens to kill him if he dishonors the woman. In a struggle as intensely dramatic as has been seen here in a long time, the woman conquers, and the sailor, who declared he knew she was good, and would not have helped her if she was bad, gives her a release of the family debt, and the account is paid in full. Mrs. Brooks goes home to her husband, gives him his freedom, and leaves him forever, despising and hating him for his treachery and degradation.

This outline will give an idea of the play, but will not reveal the dramatic intensity of every act. Every scene is a gripping one, and the interest of the audience is centered on the stage at all times.
There are also times when the play borders close on the immoral.
Certain relationships are discussed nowadays with as much frankness as a toothache was discussed by our ancestors. The frankness of the play borders on the brutal, but it is American, and it is a hit. There was nothing smooth about it anywhere.
As stated before, the characters were admirably handled. Clarence Handyside, as Captain Williams, is a character actor of much ability. He is not unknown to Londoners, and has played here many times. His last appearance was with Francis Wilson last season. As the rough, shrewd sailor, he made a great hit, and gave an excellent portrayal of the role.
Miss Sara Perry, as Mrs. Brooks, is an intelligent actress. True, she did not rise to the occasion in several instances, but she gave a womanly, clear impersonation of her role, and must be classed as an actress of more than ordinary ability.

Albert Brown, as Jimmy Smith, made a decided impression. Jimmy was a philosopher. He was thrown into the world nameless and without a home, but he kept pegging on, always good natured and happy, and always getting the worst of it. If it is not a crime to be born good natured, the play did not prove it.
William L. Gibson was a fair Joe Brooks. He succeeded admirably in making one despise the man, for his weakness and his egotism, and to have done that was to have succeeded as an actor.

The other roles were capably handled.
The only criticism of the dramatist is to be found in that third act. The denouement of the struggle between Brooks and the captain is intended to show that the captain has turned over a new leaf. When the scene is over there is a doubt as to whether the captain has really undergone a change of heart, or whether he is afraid of gun in the hands of Jimmy Smith. The staging was magnificent.

Bennett's Fair Week Bill.
The bill this week at Bennett's is unquestionably the best they have ever had, and it is credited to the management for placing such an aggregation together for Fair week. The bill is headed by Ed. Reynard, the well-known ventriloquist, and the special added attraction is Basile Valdere and her large troupe of pretty girl cyclists. There are seven acts on the bill, and this show will undoubtedly draw a bumper house for the week. There is to be a benefit tomorrow (Tuesday) evening for Mr. Smith, who is dying from consumption. The districts comprise an engagement at the Grand next Thursday, by no means the one attractive feature of the performance, it is quite an attraction, for its members, it is prom-

ised can sing, and not the least bit of their worth is the fact that it is a chorus good for the eye. A special matinee at popular prices will be given Saturday at 2:30 p.m.

Chapman's

STORE OPEN TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS OF THIS WEEK.

A VASTER EXHIBIT THAN HAS BEEN

Another Mammoth Sale of Rich and Beautiful

Embroideries

ECLIPSING ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS

See Window Exhibit of Embroideries

5c

Lot No. 1—1,804 yards of Embroidery, Edging and Insertions. Worth 15c per yard. On sale tomorrow at, per yard.....5¢

10c

Lot No. 2—2,358 yards of Embroidery, beautiful Edgings and Insertions, 1 to 12 inches wide. Worth up to 25c yard. On sale tomorrow at, per yard.....10¢

15c

Lot No. 3—1,262 yards of Edgings and Insertions and Corset Cover Embroideries. Worth 25c to 40c yard. On sale tomorrow, at yard 15¢

20c

Lot No. 4—466 yards fine Insertion and Edgings. Worth up to 50c a yard. On sale tomorrow at, yard 20¢

25c

Lot No. 5—344 yards fine Insertions and wide Insertions for waists. Worth 50c to 75c yard. On sale tomorrow at, per yard.....25¢

35c

Lot No. 6—118 yards of finest quality Embroideries and All-Over Embroideries Worth up to \$1.00 yard. At per yard.....35¢

50c

Lot No. 7.—A limited quantity of all-over Embroideries, Flouncings and Insertions. Worth to \$1.50 a yard. Tomorrow at, per yard.....50¢

BARNARD'S ANNUAL WATCH SALE!

Great Yearly Opportunity for Western Ontario to Buy Watches at Bargain Prices

BOYS' WATCHES

Our Challenge Nickel Watch.....\$1.00
Nickel Lever Watch, regular \$2.25, now.....\$1.75
Nickel Lever Watch, jointed case, regular \$2.50, now.....\$2.00
Our special Lever Watch, small size, jointed case, regular \$5.50, now \$4.00
Our special Lever, large size, excellent timekeeper; regular \$6, now \$4.00
Solid Silver Stem-wind Watch; regular \$4.00, now.....\$3.00
Solid Silver, Thin Model Waltham \$6.00

LADIES' WATCHES

Gunmetal Lever Watch, in leather fob, complete.....\$7.50
Sterling Silver, extra finish Watch; regular \$8.00, now.....\$6.00
Nurses' Watch, reliable, open face works, Sterling silver case, in leather fob or wristlet; regular \$11, now.....\$9.00
The same Watch, cased in plain, polished 14-k, gold-filled case, warranted for 25 years; regular \$14.00, now.....\$12.00
Waltham Watch, in 14k gold-filled case, warranted for 25 years....\$8.50
Our special Nickel Works, in 14-k, gold-filled case, engraved case or plain, for monograms.....\$15.00
Solid 14-k Gold Watch, Waltham works, dainty size and style; regular \$25.00, now.....\$18.00

We are showing an immense variety of Chains, Guards, Fobs and Locketts, as well as everything else that goes to make up a fashionable stock of jewelry and silveware.

GIRLS' WATCHES

Nickel School Watch, in leather wristlet; was \$3.00, now.....\$2.50
Enameled Chatelaine Watches; regular \$5.00, now.....\$2.50
Gunmetal Watches, fancy shape; regular \$5.50, now.....\$4.00
Sterling Silver Watches, handsome engraved; regular \$6.50, now \$5.50
Solid Gold Chatelaine Watch; regular \$15.00, now.....\$10.00
GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES
Thin Lever Watch, solid nickel case \$3.75
Waltham Watch, solid nickel case \$4.65
Solid Sterling Silver Watch, American works.....\$5.00
Waltham Watch, 17 jewels, in nickel case.....\$7.15
Gold-filled Watch, genuine American works.....\$6.00
Gold-filled Watch, warranted 20 years; Waltham works.....\$8.00
Gold-filled Watch, Waltham works, hunting, engine turned case; warranted for 20 years.....\$11.00
Solid Gold, handsomely engraved, open face, jointed case, fitted with 15 jewels, Waltham works; regular \$35.00, now.....\$25.00
Solid Gold, 16-size, hunting engraved case, 15 jewels, Waltham works; regular \$40.00, now.....\$25.00
Solid 14k Gold, open face, extra heavy engine turned case, Waltham works; regular \$55, now.....\$40.00

These are a few of the good things we are offering. We are prepared to make specially low prices on all grades of Watches, Chronographs, Timers, Calendar and Repeating Watches, Doctors' and Nurses' Watches.

JOHN S. BARNARD
170 Dundas Street - - - - London

sale of seats they will, he should receive a considerable sum of money.

"Three Little Maids."
The latest and most successful London musical comedy, is the bill for the first three nights of this week at the Grand. This fetching little play, with its tuneful lyrics and excellent interpreters, has recently completed a stay of over 200 nights in New York, following a period of two successful years in London. The complete production will be given here precisely as seen in the larger cities. A popular-priced matinee will be given on Wednesday.

Charley Grapewin.
While the chorus with Charley Grapewin in "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp," which opens a three-nights' engagement at the Grand next Thursday, is by no means the one attractive feature of the performance, it is quite an attraction, for its members, it is prom-

NEW TENDERS CALLED

For Two Sections of the National Transcontinental.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The National Transcontinental Railway commissioners are calling for new tenders for the two sections of the road in D and E divisions, not yet under contract. The districts comprise a stretch of 104 miles westerly from the end of Faquier Bros' Abitibi contract, and a stretch of 100 miles westerly from a point about sixty miles west of the easterly boundary N. J.

of district E, north of Lake Nipigon. When tenders for all the remaining unfinished sections of the Transcontinental were called for last month only one tender for each of these two sections was received. The commission found that these tenders were not strictly in accordance with the conditions prescribed, and have accordingly called for new tenders. Tenders are also being called for the construction of locomotive shops for the Winnipeg terminals.

Michael Duffy, 53 years old, a collector, was arrested in Chicago on a charge of embezzling \$400 from his employer.
John Domokas, a Hungarian carpenter, was found shot to death on the sidewalk in front of a boarding house in Chicago.
A four-year-old girl was found brutally slain in a gulley near Cliffwood.