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London, Monday, Sept. 30.

It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Advertiser, London, Ont.

Principal Grant.

During the last week the Principal of Queen's University has been lying in the hospital at Kingston very ill; and while there is more hope, he is not yet out of danger. In the city of Kingston and throughout the country sympathy has gone out towards the sick man bravely battling with a complicated disease. A few months ago the Principal lost the noble woman who had so long been his companion and help, and now he is himself brought very low. The circumstances of his present illness are both interesting and pathetic. He had just been to the Old Land for the sake of health and for reasons of college business, and as he was returning caught a severe chill. He attended to pressing business when he arrived, but was not able to obey the summons to Ottawa to receive the honor of C. M. G., but had to hurry home, and was at once stricken down by the power of the disease. As to the honor mentioned, if such honors are to be given in this land, Dr. Grant was one of the most worthy to receive it, as he held a prominent place in public life so long, and has in many ways helped to build up the best life of the country; and further, he was what is called an Imperialist, when that cry was not as popular as it is now. The Principal does not think that his work is done; he faces his personal trouble with the courage and hope that he has displayed on so many fields. The loss of a strong noble man is always a matter for profound regret, but for Queen's University it looks as if the removal of the Principal at the present time would be a specially heavy loss. A forward movement has just been initiated, buildings to cost about a quarter of a million dollars are just beginning to rise in the grounds of the university, and everything conspires to make it an epoch in the life of an important institution. The work that Principal Grant has done will long remain, whatever happens; but we trust that he may yet be spared to complete in larger fashion a notable career.

The Difficulties of a Royal Tour.

We are told that it was an idea of the late revered Queen that the heir to the throne should make a tour of the Empire. In connection with the visit to Australia, there were, of course, special circumstances, growing out of the new Commonwealth, but the calls at other places have a lively interest in view of the imperialistic feeling that has been kindled by the jubilee, the war, and other events moving in the same direction. Wherever they go, the royal party will no doubt be received with enthusiasm, but it is not possible for them to go everywhere, or to stay long where they do so. A tour of the British Empire, although it can now be accomplished with so much more speed and comfort, is still a big thing. It requires much time and patience and energy. Those who have undertaken it will no doubt be glad when the Ophir sails safely into Portsmouth, and the whole business is successfully accomplished. The royal party will have discharged a great duty, and will also no doubt have learned many things, and passed through many pleasant experiences. But after all, it is not possible for such an affair to be carried through without some disappointment and annoyance. Those who manage it may make many blunders, but then it is probable that many of us in the same situation would make blunders. It is just as well to remember that our visitors are called upon to exercise very much tact, patience and courtesy, and a little of the same quality is required from us. It may be worth while to exercise a little self-restraint, so that the grace of the royal visit may not be tarnished.

Guernseys to the Front.

The Guernseys still maintain their lead in the Pan-American Model Dairy, and it is generally conceded that they will win the butter-fat test, unless some accident befalls them. For the week ending Sept. 10 the standing of the herds was as follows:

Guernseys	37.35
Jerseys	7.29
Red Polls	7.12
Ayrshires	6.98
Red Fries	6.15
Brown Swisses	6.10
Shorthorns	5.80
French-Canadian	5.80
Polled Jerseys	5.38
Dutch Belts	4.08

The following is the standing for the week ending Sept. 17:

Guernseys	37.80
Jerseys	7.38
Red Polls	7.14
Ayrshires	6.48
Red Fries	6.27
Shorthorns	5.98
Brown Swisses	5.79
French-Canadian	5.78
Polled Jerseys	5.38
Dutch Belts	4.08

Farmers' Institutes.

The Farmers' Institute, which had its beginning only a few years ago, has come to be a very important part of farm life. The institute affords the farmer the privilege of contact, first-hand, with the atmosphere that pervades our agricultural college halls. The influence of the institute will still increase as new and varying problems arise.

One of the chief problems in connection with the meetings is the maintenance of interest. When once an interest has been enlisted on the part of the farmer, he must benefit by the knowledge disseminated. More system should be sought in the presentation of subjects. Fragmentary talks on different subjects should be abandoned for something of a more permanent value. An attempt should be made as far as possible to treat the various subjects in the order in which they belong, and as exhaustively and comprehensively as time and circumstances will permit. The institutes must be kept in as close relations as possible to other educational agencies of the Province. By keeping in close touch with the work of the agricultural college, both the college and the farmer will be benefited, for the efficiency of the college will be increased and the agriculturist must reap an advantage.

Then comes the question of conducting the institutes. To begin with, the addresses should be so well prepared as to do away with notes and essay papers. This means that the speakers should be authoritative, each in his own particular line. The meetings should not be wholly academic, neither should the academic feature be omitted. The college and the farm should meet on common grounds. The farmer, with his knowledge, born of actual practice, and the agricultural professor, with the results of his scientific research, should co-operate. The presence of the practical farmer will attract the farming community and add life to the meetings. We are only as yet on the threshold of the institute season, but every effort should be made in advance by farmers and others interested to be present and take part in the discussions.

The Galicians.

La Patrie quotes from L'Echo de Manitoba the statement that the Galicians have started a library and reading-room in the town of Edmonton, where, besides books in their own language, there will be newspapers, etc., in the English tongue. From this our contemporary draws the legitimate conclusion that the newcomers are not as black as they are painted; and points out that while they are displaying this educational activity, there are new colonies in Quebec that have no schools, and that the great city of Montreal will be glad to get a large sum for the establishment of a free library from Mr. Carnegie. The practical suggestion then comes that publishers would do well to send to Edmonton copies of French journals and books, thus showing a neighborly and patriotic spirit, and helping to spread the knowledge of French. This is the right spirit. We are not now concerned to discuss the immigration policy in general, but certainly this is the tone that one should adopt towards those who have come to us from strange lands. We find some taking a pessimistic view. They talk much of "heredity," and think that nothing can be made of this new material. They forget the wonderful power of adaptation possessed by human nature. Our theories may be all right, but life laughs at our theories if we hold them in an abstract, one-sided way. These people will no doubt retain for a long time the influences of their race and country, but in a new, freer atmosphere they will respond to new influences, and quickly have the old life modified by the new. If we shut ourselves from these people and isolate them, we help to produce the very conditions which we profess to fear and dread; but if a large, liberal, friendly spirit prevails, those who are now foreign and crude will become patriotic Canadians.

Bureau of National History.

A Royal Commission on historical manuscripts in Scotland and Ireland is in existence in the mother land, and a few days ago made an interim report. It is said that important documents will shortly be made public.

We think there should be something in the nature of a provincial office for the preservation of such documents among ourselves. Every year passing adds to the difficulty of finding and preserving such. Old United Empire Loyalist families, many of them, have old papers of value as historical documents, for which nobody has made inquiries.

A friend tells us that being in Philadelphia in 1876, at the "Centennial Exhibition," he saw, under a glass case, the original Field Notes of Mason and Dixon, when they ran the disputed line between Pennsylvania and Maryland and Virginia, more than 150 years ago. These had been bundled up, with lots of other old "rubbish," and brought to Nova Scotia by some United Empire Loyalist, about the time of the American Revolution. Our friend tells us that he hunted up the American Government Commissioner, and represented to him that the Government at Washington ought to possess those documents. The commissioner did not seem to know of their existence. But, six months after-

wards it was announced in the papers that Secretary of State Fish had purchased the documents for the Government at \$500.

A set of books opened in one of the Government offices in Toronto, with a charge of a dollar for inserting names and births of a family, and a larger fee for larger and longer family records, etc., would be the means of preserving an immense amount of historical data that is now in danger of being permanently lost; and under careful conditions, it could be made self-supporting.

Dr. Szecepanik, an Austrian scientist, has devised an undergarment which, he claims, is bullet-proof. The material of which it is made is white, silk-like, and of a thickness of ordinary heavy cloth. It contains no metallic substance, and is pliable to the touch. The protective qualities consist in the fact that the fabric is so woven as to dissipate the force of the bullet or dagger, as the case may be. The invention will doubtless be welcomed by monarchs and other public men, over whose heads of late the dagger of Damocles seems suspended.

HISTORIC SPOTS

In Old London Wiped Out in the March of Civic Improvement—Lincoln's Inn Fields Sacrificed—Was Made Famous by Dickens.

London, Sept. 30.—Within the last few months the great scheme of improvement in the Strand, London, has moved with giant strides. Yet much remains to be done, and the work upon the great avenue which is to connect Holborne with its southern neighbor may be said to be still in the chrysalis stage. Time, however, passes quickly, and many of the still existing ties with the days that are gone will soon have vanished. Teeming with historic associations, and its most prominent and interesting features upon the altar of "progress." In the reign of James I. a commission was granted to Lord Chancellor Bacon, the earls of Worcester, Pembroke and Arundel and others authorized the improvement of the district.

In those days the fields were, indeed, nothing but a trackless waste, and they formed a happy hunting ground for gentry whose vocation it was to relieve the unwary of as much of his portable estate as possible.

DANGER IN THE FIELDS.

Inigo Jones, as commanded by royal warrant, drew out a ground plan for the improvement of the fields. It has often been stated that he reduced them to the exact proportions of the great pyramid of Egypt, but the west side, to fact, for, as modern writers have pointed out, the square only contains twelve acres, while the pyramid occupies thirteen and one-half acres. The square finished, Inigo turned his attention to the buildings which were to surround it, but, unfortunately, he only lived to carry out the first stage, or, as it was at first called, the Arch row. The laying out of the fields into walks does not seem to have had the immediate result of reducing the number of vagabonds who haunted them, and a new terror in the shape of the enterprising builder appears to have been imported. Cromwell's soldiers threatened the fields that upon receiving a petition setting forth that these persons have prepared very great stores of bricks for erecting buildings on the said square, the lord protector ordered that there should be a stay of all further building until the threatened workmen had been removed. The square continued to be unsafe for solitary passengers, the rumpus and plunderers pushing their trade with alarming vigour.

CRIMES IN OLDEN DAYS.

It was through Lincoln's Inn Fields that the notorious thief, Thomas Sadler, after robbing Lord Chancellor Finch of his mace and purse, went in process to the gallows. One of his confederates marched before him with the emblem of power over his shoulder and a second followed him with the emblem of poverty. Sadler paid the penalty of his crime at Tyburn, a notable execution took place within the fields, among these we may mention by way of contrast, Babbington's execution, and the execution of the virtuous William Lord Russell. Here, too, was enacted a memorable scene in the Gordon riots drama. The obnoxious rioters' fury was kindled by the chapel adjoining the archway, which formed the entrance to Duke street (now Sardina street). The arch is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, and the house which it supports certainly bears many traces of the great master's hand. It is now reported that the arch's days are numbered.

The chapel was built in 1648 as the private chapel of the Sardinian minister, whose house was next to the arch. When the edict went forth bidding Roman Catholics to leave masses or to have churches in which they flocked in great numbers, the chapels of the foreign ambassadors, and this led to the Gordon riots. In Duke street, both sides, the rioters' house and chapel were partially burned, but were rebuilt after the suppression of the riots. The chapel is now known as the chapel of St. Anselm and Cecilia, and is frequented by the poor Roman Catholics of the Clare Market district.

EPOCH IN DICKENS'S LIFE.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the great men and women who from time to time have lived in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The famous Duchess of Marlborough, Lord Chancellor Cowper, Lord Chancellor Harcourt, William Pitt and the Earl of Lindsey, Earl of Lindsay, who was general of James I's army, Inigo Jones designed the fine Ionic house in the center of Arch row. This may still be seen, altered but little from its original appearance; it is now known as No. 59 and 60. The house which adjoins it on the southern side is particularly dear to the heart of every lover of Dickens, for it was the scene of a memorable event in the novelist's life, and it also figures prominently in "Bleak House."

When the square was finally deserted by its noble residents the big houses were divided into two and let out as lawyers' chambers. To No. 63, some 60 years ago, came John Forster, "my dear and true friend," as Dickens called him in his will—and to Forster's rooms came Dickens and many other literary celebrities of his day. On one memorable occasion, when Dickens had just committed his "Chimes," he gave in these rooms the reading which led to his appearance as a public lecturer.

The room, too, has been immortalized by Dickens himself. It was chosen as the scene of the murder of Mr. Tulkinghorn. Sir Leicester Deolock's lawyer in "Bleak House," and the

"pernicious Roman" who pointed mysteriously at the body of the murdered solicitor actually had existence on Mr. Forster's ceiling.

Controversy over the recent disaster to the torpedo boats Cobra and Viper promises to become endless. The theory of sunken rocks or of collision with a submerged derelict is hardly suggested now more seriously than the suggestion that collision with a whaler was responsible for the collapse of the turbine steamers in deep water.

The only feasible suggestion, and one which the admiralty authorities themselves incline to accept in that the construction of these rapidly traveling boats was faulty, is one causing no end of differences of opinion between the old sea lords and the reform element, which lately began to make its voice heard.

The construction of these boats was delayed as long as possible. Even at the last it was conceded only as an experiment that the object of this experiment would seem incredible if mentioned in connection with any department except the British admiralty. It consisted of trying to discover what use submarines are likely to be in naval warfare, my lords make it no secret that their sole intent is to build these boats in order to learn how they may be most easily destroyed.

WANTED—A SUICIDE CREW.

How they are going to find this out is a puzzle, indeed. Volunteers for a trip under water, the success of which is to be gauged according to the speed with which the submarine is destroyed, are hardly likely to be numerous. It is barely possible to conceive the enlistment of a suicide crew even to oblige the lords of the admiralty. On the other hand, if the boats are not destroyed, or are destroyed merely as a means of learning how they may be most easily destroyed, the experiment will hardly be worth the cost.

The situation is more ridiculous than anything even Gilbert imagined possible when he wrote "H.M. Pinero" and launched, but a sense of humor is not the prevailing feature at Whitehall.

BANISHMENT OF BOERS.

Lawyers are bewildered by questions arising from the sequel to the technical case which was recently declared by Lord Roberts to be virtually over a year ago. The date having been settled by proclamation, it was necessary to make arrangements for Boer offenders who had not surrendered before Sept. 15. Ten prisoners have been formally expelled from South Africa by the British government, and the remainder ever to return to the British dominions there. The lawyers are asking whether any military tribunal has authority to make a permanent banishment from self-governing dominions of the crown, whether a decree of this kind will remain valid after the return of the Boers to their native land, and whether a military court without release of the prisoners from the ordinary rule of law can have the power to make a decree of banishment from self-governing dominions of the crown, whether a decree of this kind will remain valid after the return of the Boers to their native land, and whether a military court without release of the prisoners from the ordinary rule of law can have the power to make a decree of banishment from self-governing dominions of the crown.

RIGHT OF EXILES.

The military argument is that guerrilla leaders are a danger to the field will be certain to find their way to the close of hostilities when the military prisons are opened, and the Boer prisoners are released, and consequently it is a wise safeguard to shut them out of South Africa altogether. These political exiles, however, will not be taken to an asylum in any foreign country, and they will not be taken from German or other ships, they cannot be kept out of Port Natal, and while once there they will be able to recruit bands of raiders for a renewal of the war. Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor the ministry can be credited with much sagacity in having recourse to a proclamation as a means of ending the war, and in following it with decrees of banishment by a drumhead court-martial.

The country, however, seems content with what is going on. There is outspoken criticism of the appointments of commanders in three army corps, the charge that Gen. Buller ordered after Colenso the evacuation of Ladysmith under deplorable conditions is renewed by the Spectator, and the ministers are reproached for not allowing Lord Kitchener a free hand, for neglecting to reinforce him with rough riders for the work of hunting down guerrillas; but these murmurs of dissent make little impression.

CHIEF TOPICS OF TALK.

The King's arrival at Balmoral, the election of a new lord mayor of London, the reappearance of Mr. Asquith among the Liberals in Fife, the proposed success of the Boer Memorialists, the foundation stone of the school, Godalming, to old Carthusians who have fallen in South Africa, the last events of the day, Gen. Buller's lecture at the Royal Albert Hall, the death of a public lecturer, and the discussion among rational temperance men. The street paying contracts at Westminster have created a sharp controversy rather than a public



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and regret that hundreds were unable to reach the Millinery Parlors. We cordially invite you to come again. Visit our showroom while the display is at its best.



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For misses and children we are offering some very up-to-date Coats. Not so expensive as to seem a hardship to the one who pays the bills, and suitable for those who want to dress well. You'll like the styles and prices. We'll be glad to have you call and see them.

\$5.00 COAT.

Ladies' English Box Jackets, well lined, in black, castor, and all shades, fancy lapel, 26 inches long. . . . \$5.00

ULSTERS, \$11.00.

Ladies' Ulsters, Oxford gray and fawn, a very new and fashionable style. Prices . . . \$11.00, \$13.50 and \$16.00

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Ladies' English Box Coats, with silk lining, fly front, a very new and popular style. . . . \$12.50

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Ladies' Automobile Coats, black and fawn, silk lined, up-to-date. Prices from . . . \$12.00 to \$25.00

Rainy Day or Walking Skirts.

Ladies' Rainy Day or Walking Skirts, in all new and fashionable fall shades; black, blue, brown or gray; prices, \$3.75, \$4.50 and \$5.

Fur Department. Second Floor.

LADIES' FURS—Not how cheap, but how good, is our motto. The best for the money. With great care our Furs are selected, and made by the best experts in the business. We invite you to inspect our stock before buying.

FUR RUFFS.

Beautiful Sable Muffs, selected skins, for . . . \$6, \$9 and \$12.50

FUR GAUNTLETS.

A large assortment of Gauntlets, in Gray Lamb, Persian Lamb and Astrachan. Special orders taken for all kinds Fur Coats and Jackets.

FUR CAPERINES.

Sable Capelines . . . \$30

Gray Lamb Capelines . . . \$15

Sable & Electric Seal Capelines, \$30 to \$60

FUR JACKETS.

Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets . . . \$37 to \$60

Ladies' Astrachan Jackets . . . \$35 to \$40

208, 210, 212, Dundas Street. **The Runians Carson McKee Co.** 208, 210, 212, Dundas Street.

THE HARVEST MOON

Beautiful Phenomenon That May Now Be Observed in the Heavens.

COURT GOSSIP.

Appropos of the King's visit to Scotland, the announcement that his majesty will hold court at Holyrood after the coronation festivities next June means a good deal to Edinburgh. For, while the late Queen, on several occasions visited the ancient palace, she never took up her residence there, nor have any royal functions been held within its walls since the visit of George IV. to Scotland in 1822. King Edward is no stranger to Holyrood. He stayed there for a few days toward the end of 1859, when he was a student in Edinburgh University. It was on that occasion when his tutor, Dr. Leonard Schmitz, was rector of the Royal High School, and Dr. Lyon Playfair as to the course of his royal highness' studies. Save for the royal visit of 1859, and the annual functions of the lord high commissioner, the palace has since been uninhabited. It is still, however, kept in repair, and a few months ago the royal apartments were in the hands of decorators and upholsterers. For some years several noble Scotch families, including that of the Duke of Argyll and that of the Earl of Breadalbane, have had the right to inhabit the palace, but the apartments allotted to them have been restored to the royal use, so that King Edward and his court will not be unduly hampered for room. Queen Alexandra has only once been at Holyrood. That was shortly after her marriage. Alterations and improvements in the internal arrangements of Buckingham Palace have developed considerably the original plans were drawn up.

WATCH IN HIS THROAT.

A man named Lafargue stole a watch in Paris, and to escape detection he swallowed it. When he was taken before the police commissary he was searched, and his accusers were discomfited at the failure of the authorities to find the stolen property. As Lafargue was about to be released he fell down, gasping for breath, and pointed to his throat. A doctor extricated the watch, and Lafargue went to prison much relieved.

FOUNTAINS BREED DISEASE.

The public fountains of Paris are in dreadful condition. The water lies for weeks and gets stagnant. It is the same all over the city. The coat-microbes and mosquitoes. Experts propose that the water in the fountains be boiled. There is talk of destroying all the Paris fountains.

If you are losing appetite, lying awake

at night, take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it's the tonic you need.

The number of dogs in the United States is estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

A FATAL FALL.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—John Britnell, 230 Yonge street, a painter, while at work on one of the arches in the interior of Union station train shed this morning, was fatally injured. A rope attached to a ladder swung in midair became entangled in a passing engine, and Britnell was jerked from his seat on the ladder. He fell 25 feet to the pavement beneath.

STOPS DIARRHEA AND STOMACH CRAMPS.

Dr. Siegel's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

FITS STOPPED FREE.

Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. TREATISE AND \$2.00 BOTTLE sent through Canadian Agencies FREE to FIT patients, they paying express charges only when received. Write to Dr. Kline, Limited, 821 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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