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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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God's in his heaven,
 All's right with the world.
 —(BROWNING.)

London, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The weather is somewhat chilly in this neighborhood, but it is balmy in contrast with that prevalent recently in some parts of the Northwest and adjoining States. At Moosemin, Prince Albert and other Northwest points, snow to the depth of over a foot recently fell, and North Dakota, South Dakota and many parts of Minnesota were at last accounts buried under a heavy fall of snow. In some localities the storm took the form of a blizzard similar to that which prevailed in the early fall fourteen years ago.

—Rev. S. Card's lecture last night on "Juvenile Criminality," under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, was a storehouse of valuable suggestion and interesting relation. Mr. Card, as one of the chaplains of the Penitentiary Reformatory, is an expert on the subject with which he deals. Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Children's Aid Societies of Ontario, should, if possible, arrange with the Provincial Government to have Mr. Card's lecture delivered in all parts of Ontario. The result could not fail to be of value to the cause and to the Province.

—Hon. Mr. Laurier had a splendid reception at Carberry, Man., yesterday. The town is the center of a fine agricultural district, and the crowd of citizens and farmers was so large that many were unable to get inside. Among those on the platform were Robert Ferguson, warden of the county, and Cyrus Turner, president of the Farmers' Institute. The response to Mr. Laurier's appeal in favor of trade freedom was such as to show that restricted trade has no friends in the neighborhood. Hon. Joseph Martin, M. P. for Winnipeg, who is accompanying Mr. Laurier in his Manitoba tour, had a most cordial reception. He vigorously condemned the policy of the men in power at Ottawa. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Fisher, M.P.s, also spoke.

—The Christian Guardian says an impression prevails that the late General Conference of the Methodist Church was unusually conservative, whereas it was in reality the most radical and progressive conference that has been held since the Union. The Guardian points out as important changes, (1) the liberty to extend the pastoral term beyond three years; (2) the elevation of the standard of admission or candidates for the ministry; (3) increased attention to the young, through appointment of a secretary, or agent, to devote his whole time to the promotion of the work of the Epworth Leagues, Sunday schools and young people's societies; (4) appointment of a Committee on Sociology, thereby recognizing the duty of the Church to look intelligently and sympathetically into such questions, for example, as the relations of capital and labor. Other changes of a comparatively important character were made, such as those affecting the boundaries of conferences, the adjustment of the superannuation fund, and the missionary work—mostly on the line of greater freedom of action.

DOMINION INTERFERENCE IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

It may just as well be known to the people of Canada first as last that the men in power at Ottawa are at present making an attempt to have their agents control municipal affairs, with the object of having the municipal machinery used as far as possible to sustain the high tax Ministers in office in the ensuing Dominion election.

When Hon. T. M. Daly was in Toronto recently he urged the Conservatives to run their municipal contest on party lines; and while the last meeting of the Toronto City Council was in session Mr. Clark Wallace, Controller of Customs, sent a telegram to each of the aldermen known to be Conservatives requesting them to vote for J. S. Fullerton, Conservative campaign orator, as city solicitor. As Mr. Wallace is not a taxpayer in Toronto, and has no special interest there, his impertinent interference is rightly interpreted as a desire on the part of the Ottawa Government to have a controlling influence in the municipal affairs of Toronto, and to make the city hall a part of the patronage of the Dominion Conservative party.

Toronto is not the only city in the Dominion where such traffic is carried on by agents of the Ottawa Administration. It is just as well that Liberal taxpayers should be aroused to this fact, and thus enabled to thwart the persistent attempt of the "bosses" to control local affairs in the interests of the Ottawa restrictionists.

Clark Wallace's attempt to control city appointments in Toronto, and to divert patronage to his satellites on that ground alone, should be an "Eye-Opener" to the taxpayers in every community.

WHEN THE CZAR DIES.

The cable reports from St. Petersburg today give a very gloomy view of the condition of the Czar. A few days ago the news was sent that the Emperor was seriously ill—so sick that many outsiders, refused information at the imperial headquarters, expressed belief that he might die at any moment. The best face that the Czar's physicians now put upon his condition is that he may live for some time, but that prolonged life can only be looked for if he forsakes his duties, betakes himself to a more congenial climate—some advise the Madeira Islands—and remains absolutely quiet. To follow out these strict and no doubt necessary injunctions in the case of a man with his internal machinery in a sad state of disrepair, it is asserted that the Czar must consent to the establishment of what will virtually be a regency. This, then, is the beginning of the end. The Czar is a doomed man, and the knowledge of the fact seems to so depress him as to hasten his death.

Naturally the question that presents itself to most minds is, if the Czar passes away, what effect will the change have on the ever-interesting European situation? Those likely to be in a position to know hold that the accession of the Czarevitch to the throne of the Romanoffs would be followed by a decided exhibition of renewed friendship between the Governments of Germany and Russia, by the substitution of a revived league of the three emperors for the present triple alliance, and by the insolation of France on one side and Italy on the other. In autocratic Russia, the personal views of the sovereign count for much more than in a country like Great Britain, where the Queen rules but the Ministers say what shall be done. While William I. lived, he had the warmest personal relationships with his Russian kinsmen, Alexander II. and Alexander III., despite the unfriendly views of many Russian diplomats and generals with regard to the decisions of the congress at Berlin, which were largely dictated by Bismarck. When the youthful Emperor William II. ascended the throne, he dismissed Bismarck, and thereby apparently repudiated the policy of avoiding quarrels with Russia that had been carried out by his predecessors. This display of indifference to the Czar's goodwill was doubtless what caused Russia to turn with reluctance to France for some sort of arrangement, the outcome of which was the rather remarkable demonstrations of last year which set all the world talking. Whether Russia meant as much as the vivacious French imagined may never be revealed, but there can be little doubt that Russia would, under ordinary circumstances, have preferred the old understanding to the new.

It is now believed that there will be no change of Russian policy towards neighbors while the Czar lives, but that the Czarevitch, his successor, who may be placed virtually in power at an early day, will early seek his chief advisers from the German section of the Russian court. This change may be made without difficulty, seeing that Emperor William II. has been reconciled to Bismarck, and is understood to have fallen in with the Bismarckian views of friendship towards Russia. A substantial evidence of the change was given by the strong exercise of imperial influence in favor of the commercial treaty between Germany and Russia, which affords numerous substantial concessions to the latter country. The death of the Czar may thus lead to a reconstruction of the league of the three emperors, with what results remains to be seen.

WILL NOT TOUCH IT.

When told that a Conservative delegation desired him to enter local politics and head the Opposition 26 in the Legislature, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy said: "Their mission is fruitless. Under no circumstances will I consent to leave Dominion politics to enter the Local." Mr. McCarthy, for one thing, knows that Sir Oliver Mowat is in power to stay for another four years. That must be a damper to any man who is asked to lead a following of 26 in a total House of 94.

CARADOC'S FALL FAIR.

At Mount Brydges—Was a Success—Barriers and Crowd Large. The Caradoc Township Fall Fair, held yesterday on the agricultural grounds, Mount Brydges, was well attended, and was a decided success. The entries were 160 in advance of the previous year. There were 150 entries in horses, 100 in cattle, 50 in sheep, 20 in pigs and 100 in poultry.

Among prominent exhibitors were: Short-horns, Wm. McEwen and Peter Toie; Jerseys, Richard Gibson, Delaware; Wm. McEwen, Delaware; Thomas Pearce, Mount Brydges; grades, E. Troit, W. Troit and Peter Toie.

Sheep—Wm. McEwen, Adelaide; R. Gibson, Delaware; K. Morgan, Adelaide; Wm. Francis and F. A. Gregory, Caradoc.

Swine—R. A. Francis, Francis Heath, E. Troit.

Horses—Ed. Troit, Wm. Troit, W. W. Lockwood, James A. Hill, Wm. McEwen and Wm. Tomlinson, all of Caradoc.

Poultry—Thos. Pearce, Mount Brydges; J. L. Backhouse, London; T. A. Gregory, Caradoc, and E. M. Robinson, Lambeth.

Fruit—T. A. Gregory, Caradoc; W. J. Bullery, of Adelaide; W. T. King, R. Sutherland, Alex. Campbell, Jas. L. Sutherland, Ed. Troit, W. and L. Curtis, R. S. Tull, John P. Gregg, G. V. Burwell, John Giles, Thos. A. Gregory, Caradoc, and E. M. Robinson, Lambeth.

Roots—A. Campbell, Wm. T. King, Ed. Troit, Wm. Troit, Caradoc; John Behne, Delaware; W. and L. Curtis, J. Hoover, John Sutherland, H. Wilkinson, T. A. Gregory, Caradoc.

The quality of the displays was admirable. The ladies' work in the town hall made that building a center of attraction, the leading competitors being Miss Gibson, Miss S. Sawyer, Mrs. and Miss Hatley, W. and L. Curtis, J. Hoover, Mrs. R. S. Tull, Miss Coveney, T. A. Gregory, all of Mt. Brydges. The Chippewa brass band added to the general enjoyment. The officers of the association, who are naturally much pleased with the result, are: Thos. Pearce, president; Henry Hardy, vice-president; W. E. Sawyer, secretary; Directors, Messrs. W. A. Troit, E. Troit, D. J. Donaldson, J. F. Howe, J. P. Grigg, W. Young, G. V. Burwell, D. N. McEwen and Jonas Weeks.

IN SHIP SHAPE

The Grand Jury Finds the Asylum, Hospitals and Jail.

Their Presentment—Judge Robertson Compliments Sheriff Cameron—Boasts Some of the County Constables.

The long-looked-for presentment of the grand jury was read this morning at the Middlesex Assizes. Judge Robertson was complimented upon such a light criminal docket, which indicated the high moral standard of the general public in the large and populous county of Middlesex. The usual jury visits were made. Every defendant of the jail was remarkably clean and in good condition, and reflected favorably upon the careful officials in charge. There were confined 22 males and five females, of whom three should be removed to the asylum. It was strongly recommended that lunatics taken to jail be promptly dealt with, and it was learned by the jury with regret that such persons of unsound mind were allowed to remain in the jail for a considerable period. This was an evil which for humanity's sake should be remedied immediately.

In speaking of the visit to the asylum the grand jury said: "We were very cordially received by Dr. Bucke and the officials in attendance, and were shown through the institution, where we found everything clean and the inmates as comfortable as their condition would permit. We examined the farm buildings and stock, and were much pleased with the condition of the same. We were also interested in the irrigation system, as a safe, economical and profitable manner for disposing of the sewage. The number of inmates in the institution is 1,025." The general hospital was visited, and under the guidance of Dr. Balfour the wards were inspected and everything found cleanly and well kept. Fifty-five patients—35 men and 20 women—were receiving care. For want of other accommodation consumptives had to be placed in the public wards with other patients. This should be avoided.

St. Joseph's Hospital was well equipped in all departments—cleanly, orderly and properly kept. Accommodation was provided for 60 patients, and only seven rooms were vacant. Many patients were there received who paid for their wards, but the poor were welcome at any time upon the recommendation of a doctor, and were taken in and cured for without any expense to city or county.

The Strathroy House of Refuge contained 90 inmates—58 men and 32 women—and they were well cared for and comfortable. The business manner with which the refuge was governed greatly pleased the jurors, and was a decided credit to the county officials.

The presentment expressed thanks to the sheriff, the crown attorney, the county clerk, the clerk of the court, and other officials for their courtesy and assistance, and in conclusion congratulated Judge Robertson on the elevation to the bench of Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., as chief justice of the Common Pleas.

His Lordship expressed his gratitude for the recognition by the jury of his humble services in the discharge of his duty. His experience as a judge of assize was limited. Till about a year ago judges of the Chancery Division, to which he belonged, took no part in the trial of cases by jury. It was thought the administration of justice should be more diversified, and that all judges should take their turn in the disposition of jury cases. Since that time it had been his fortune to try a great many important cases, and he had to say that on the whole, as far as he had been able to observe, the jury system had been properly administered. The references to the other subjects touched upon, his Lordship said, would be transmitted to the proper authorities. It was to be regretted that the county council had not seen the importance of having everything in the way of good order about the public jail. It was of the greatest importance that witnesses, brought from comfortable homes, women especially, should have lavatories and other conveniences such as would render them reasonably comfortable. In regard to the court officials, his Lordship said he could quite appreciate all they could say in reference to Mr. Sheriff Cameron, and he took the present opportunity to congratulate the county upon his appointment. It was the first time he had had the pleasure of seeing him since his appointment, and without in any way derogating from the high position the late sheriff had occupied in their esteem, all he could say was that the present sheriff promised fair to be a most useful and efficient officer. In reference to the other officials of the court all they had said was no doubt deserved, but there were some officials in this court who were not so worthy of that commendation given in reference to the constables, and he regretted exceedingly what he had heard. He was very much pleased that there were constables in this county who did not understand the nature of their work, that they had disregarded the oath they had taken. It had been brought to his notice that the jurors who were in their charge. They were particularly sworn not to speak to the jurors, nor allow anyone else to speak to them without the leave of the court. It had been brought to his notice that jurors had been conversed with by the constables themselves, which, if made manifest to him, all he could say was that it was high contempt of court, but the matter was left in good hands when he said that the sheriff would take care that there should be a wedding out of the men who not only disgraced their office, but their solemn oath.

His Lordship in conclusion reciprocated and endorsed all they had said in commendation of the appointment of W. R. Meredith.

Quick Advertisements

Are a nuisance and we think it behooves publishers to examine the merits of many articles published in their columns. We do not deny that many meritorious remedies are properly to be classed under this heading. Take the hundreds and thousands relieved from severe suffering by the use of Polson's Nerviline; would it not be unreasonable to expect them to condemn that far-famed remedy? Now we know for a fact that Polson's Nerviline is without exception the most powerful, pleasant and certain remedy in the world for pain. It cannot fail, for it goes right to the bottom of pain, penetrates to the nerves, soothes them into quietness and affords prompt and permanent relief.

The art of brickmaking has advanced more during the last few years than almost any other industry.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS AT ST. PAULS.

Two pictorial memorial windows were placed in position in the chancel of St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday. They are the Reid and the Hyman windows, and the work shows a very high degree of art. The windows are the product of the Tyrolean Art Glass Company, Innsbruck, Vienna, and both represent striking scriptural events. On the Reid window is portrayed St. Paul's conversion on the road to Damascus. The scene is vivid. Paul is represented following blind as the shaft of light from heaven strikes him. Consternation is depicted on the faces of his companions as they make desperate efforts to control their steeds which are frightened into bolting. The canopy and base panels are in extended gothic form of architecture. Below the picture is inscribed the key to the situation: "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me." The memorial inscription reads: "To the glory of God and in memory of Nathaniel and Sarah Reid. Erected in fond remembrance by their son, Wm. J. Reid, A.D. 1894." The Hyman window is in the same style of architecture and the picture represents the resurrection or rather the scene directly after the Savior has risen from the tomb. An angel is seen guarding the tomb, and very early in the morning, Mary Magdalene, the other Mary and Salome have come to anoint the body. But the stone is rolled back from the door, and near by are the grave clothes and a crown of thorns. The explanatory verse reads: "He is not here, for he is risen, as he said" (St. Matthew, xxviii, 6). The inscription is as follows: "In memoriam: Ellis Walton Hyman, obit 1878." The windows are not marred by the usual dividing line down the center. They are exceedingly beautiful and worthy of examination.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS

A Scaly, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

"I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago, it would have saved me \$200.00 and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body, and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, something worse, psoriasis, etc. I cannot praise the CUTICURA Remedies too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was \$5 worth. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for \$200.00, you would have had the money. I looked like the picture (No. 2, page 24) in your Circular 'How to Cure Skin Diseases.' But now I am as clear as any person ever was. Though force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and limbs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me."

DENNIS DOWLING, Waterbury, Vt.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And daily performs more great cures of torturing, disfiguring, humilitating skin, scalp and head diseases than all other blood-purifying and skin-cleansing remedies. CUTICURA, the great skin cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanse the only unsalable, external and internal treatment known.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 25¢; SOAP, 25¢; RESOLVENT, 50¢. For Sale by Druggists and Chemists. Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass., "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PSORIASIS, baby blemishes, chapped hands and falling hair prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK. Itchy, kidney, and uterine pains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Quadruple Anti-Pain Plaster. The only pain-killing plaster, 25¢.

CHOCOLAT MENIER is now for sale everywhere in the United States and Canada, as its use as a table beverage, in place of

Tea, Coffee or Cocoa, has become quite universal. It

Nourishes and Strengthens.

I served iced, during warm weather, it is most

Delicious and Invigorating.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER

ANNUAL SALES EXCEEDED 83 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to MENIER, Canadian Branch, No. 14 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

HINTON & RUMBALL, THE UNDERTAKERS, 360 RICHMOND ST.

Private residence, 436 King St. Telephone, store 440; house 428.

WATSON'S MEXICAN SWEET CHOCOLATE

Is absolutely pure, nothing whatever being added but sugar and flavor. For icing cakes or making a cup of Good Chocolate it has no equal. Put up in 5c tablets. Try it.

LONDON ELECTRIC MOTOR CO

Manufacturers of the London Motor and Lysnaph for Incandescent Lighting.

PECIALITIES.—Repairing and reconstructing of dynamo, motor armatures. All electrical appliances repaired and rewound. Commutators, electrical appliances. Work guaranteed. Office and factory, 90 York Street, London, O. All kinds general repairing done. Write for estimates and circulars.

See the goods we advertise. If they appear cheap on paper they will be doubly so when you see them on the counters.

If you can't come, call 'Phone 791 and we will deliver them quickly.

CHAPMAN'S

The one spot of interest to the Japanese just now is Peking. The one spot of interest to the people of London and surrounding district is

The reason lies in the fact that we are showing values hitherto unknown in London's retailing.

Tweeds.

A splendid line of strong, serviceable Wool Tweed, heavy weight, for fall wear, at 35c and 40c.

At 60c we are showing an excellent assortment of all-wool Tweed, in patterns suitable for either men or boys.

Worthy of particular attention is a line of beautiful all-wool Tweed Suits, in dark gray, brown and heather mixtures, worth \$1, which we are selling for 75c.

All-wool Navy Serges, full weight, at 35c, 45c and 60c.

CUT TO MEASURE FREE OF CHARGE.

Flannels.

White, all-wool, Saxony Flannel, extra value at 25c, 30c, 35c, 35c.

White and colored Opera Flannel at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c.

Wide width, heavy Gray Flannel, 13½c, 15c, 18c, 20c.

Fine all-wool Gray Flannel, light and dark, plain and twill, 20c, 22c, 25c, 28c, 30c.

Don't fail to see our great special all-wool tinted Flannel, 28 inches wide, selling for 25c, worth 38c.

Scotch Merino and Tweed Shirtings, in faun and gray checks, at 25c, 28c, 30c, 38c.

Sheeting Flannels, in white and gray, 36 inches wide, at 25c.

Sheeting Flannel, white and gray, two yards wide, 50c, 56c and 65c.

Something new—Lambskin Flannel Sheets; white, with colored border, large and fine, only \$1 per pair. See them.

Blankets.

White wool Blankets at \$1 75 per pair.

White wool Blankets at \$2 50 per pair.

White wool Blankets at \$2 75 per pair.

Extra fine all-wool Blankets, \$2 90, \$3, \$3 50.

Extra fine all-wool Blankets, very large, at \$3 75, \$4, \$4 50.

Heavy full-sized Comforters, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2.

Full-sized Eiderdown Quilts, two specials at \$5 and \$6.

Don't fail to see them.