

Two Acres of Buildings

Ruined by Friday's Great Fire
in London

The Loss Estimated at Twenty-
Five Millions of Dollars.

Costly Delay of Twenty Minutes
in Getting Out the Fire
Brigade.

Fully 150 Warehouses Wrecked—No
Loss of Life.

London, Nov. 20.—Yesterday afternoon's conflagration in London was one of the most disastrous that has occurred since 1666. It started about 1 p.m., and was fanned by a strong wind, fed by highly inflammable stocks of fancy goods and flimsy dress materials of all descriptions, crowding every floor of six-story buildings in the old streets, in view of the coming Christmas trade. For four hours and a half the flames had their own way, and it was only after more than 100 engines had worked an hour that the chief of the fire brigade sent out the signal that the fire was under control. This was at 5:45 p.m.

Hansell street was the scene of the outbreak of the fire, which was due to an explosion in connection with a gas engine on the premises of Walker, Brown & Co., mantle manufacturers, at No. 30 on that thoroughfare. Their large factory was crowded with girls when the fire broke out, and instantly a scene of panic ensued, the frightened operatives, with many screams, rushing to the roof of the building and crossing to other buildings, and so effecting their escape, while the flames were pouring out of the basement. In less than a quarter of an hour the flames had enveloped the adjoining warehouses, and thence they leaped across the street to an enormous paper warehouse, which was fully afire in less than ten minutes.

DIFFICULT WORK FOR THE FIREMEN.

The narrowness of the old crooked streets, which are the feature of that part of London, combined with the height of the warehouses, prevented the firemen from having a fair chance of confining the outbreak. Firemen had repeatedly to be rescued by the aid of fire escapes from buildings which had caught fire after they had mounted the roofs to fight the flames in adjoining structures.

The rescue of operatives by the firemen, the hurrying of hosts of clerks, who were trying to save books and valuable papers from the fire, and the rushing here and there of many employees, who were attempting to carry to places of safety costly merchandise or other valuables, added to the confusion. Then, again, the heat was so terrific that several firemen were obliged to direct their operations under showers of water.

EXPLOSIONS.

At a little after 2 o'clock, a dozen hoses, with a twelve-foot spread, poured water into the blaze from an opposite roof, from the street below and from the burning premises themselves, but it did not seem to have any effect. Suddenly there was an explosion of gas meters, sounding like the reports of field guns, followed by a momentary hush. After that the wild rushing here and there was resumed with increased energy. Men risked their lives in desperate efforts to save valuable papers. Firemen were almost buried in ruins, as front after front of the flaming warehouses fell, hurling tons of bricks and masonry into the streets, bursting and cutting the fire hose in all directions, while fiery material resembling molten metal was hurled in every direction, making it impossible to foresee where the conflagration would stop.

By dusk four streets were blazing on both sides.

CHECKED AT LAST.

There was no abatement of the furious blaze before 5:30 p.m. Then the check came in Jewin street, by a tremendous use of water, and in Well street, where the collapse of a wall on the right hand of that thoroughfare was the means of saving the last building in the street. The width of Red Cross street, a comparatively narrow thoroughfare, also formed a barrier there, and Commander Wells was able to breathe without anxiety, knowing that he had the upper hand of one of the greatest fires on record.

TWO ACRES BURNED OVER.

Two acres of buildings had been burned.

In spite of numberless narrow escapes, no fatalities have been thus far reported. The most serious aspect of the disaster after the question of the enormous loss incurred, is that hundreds, if not thousands of employees, have been thrown out of work, and that many of them lost all their belongings.

ST. GILES DAMAGED.

The historic church of St. Giles has been much damaged, the principal damages being to the roof, the windows, the baptismal font and Milton's statue. The Church of St. Giles was built in 1544. It approached by an archway in Red Cross street, also within the scene of the conflagration, and contains, among other things, the tombs of John Milton, the author of "Paradise Lost," who died in 1674; the tomb of Fox, the martyrologist; that of Froisher, the famous voyager, who died in 1584, and that of Speed, the typographer, who died in 1629. Oliver Cromwell was married in the Church of St. Giles on Aug. 22, 1629, and the

parish register contains an entry of the burial of Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," who died in 1731.

FIREMEN AT WORK ALL NIGHT.

London, Nov. 20.—A very large force of firemen and about 20 engines have been working at high pressure all night. The district ravaged by the fire is bounded by Aldersgate street, Red Cross street, Maidenhead Court and Bradford avenue, and includes the intermediate streets—Jewin, Hansell, Well and Edmund and Jewin Crescent.

FATAL DELAY.

A published report of the fire says: The constable (police officer), who first detected the flames, blew his whistle loudly for assistance, but several minutes elapsed before the alarm was heard by any of his comrades. So soon as assistance reached him the officer was dispatched to summon the fire brigade. But there again was an unaccountable delay of twenty minutes before the first engine appeared. Then the fearful dimensions of the fire were apparent, and it was decided to circulate a call throughout the whole metropolitan district.

LOSS NEARLY \$25,000,000.

It is officially reported that one hundred and fifty warehouses have been gutted. A later estimate of the damage done places the amount at nearly \$25,000,000.

Nearly all the British fire insurance companies are involved. Nearly 300 telephone wires have been cut, interrupting communication with many of the big provincial towns.

HEAVY LOSS IN OSTRICH FEATHERS.

The fire will cause an enormous advance in the price of ostrich feathers, which rose 30 per cent last evening. Two feather firms alone have lost \$375,000.

The district ravaged includes parts of Australian avenue, Paul's alley, Cripple Gate churchyard, Wood street square, Monkwell street, Nicholl square and Fore street.

In Sporting Circles

Defense of 'Varsity II. in the
Football Trouble

The Game Must Be Free in the State
of Georgia

Bager Won the 2,000 Sovereigns at the
Derby—Various Sporting Events.

FOOTBALL.

Toronto World: Captain Jack Hobbs says that 'Varsity has no intention of paying the \$41, that, according to the league, they owe London.

THE PENINSULAR LEAGUE.

The meeting of the Peninsular Football League, held in the Manning House, Windsor, Thursday evening, was well attended. Representatives were present from Essex, Tilbury and Windsor. After some discussion the Chatham club was declared to have forfeited its standing in the league. Crathorn has refused to play the remaining scheduled games, thus deciding to allow their percentage to remain at zero. The matter of making arrangements for breaking the tie between the remaining clubs was next dealt with. Essex drew a bye. Windsor then offered Tilbury \$8 for expenses to play there Saturday to break off the tie. The offer was accepted. Tilbury, the winner of this game will have choice of grounds for the final with Essex.

MUST BE FREE.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20.—Representative Coles' football bill, providing for the prohibition of the playing of exhibition games, where admission is charged, passed the Senate. The bill has already passed the lower branch of the Legislature, and there is no doubt that the governor will sign it.

THE UNION MAY GET YOU.

[M. E. W., in Montreal Herald.]

When you chase the slippery pigskin On the cheerless, murky green And you give a man the elbow With a chance of being seen, Do not rouse the field officials. But stop to think and doubt, Or the Union'll get you.

If you don't watch out.

When you jump upon a player, With intent to maim or kill, And you think it not unlikely That he's had about his fill, Do not get too gay or saucy. Nor the umpire's judgment flout, Or the Union'll get you.

If you don't watch out.

When you scrag a man in scrimmage, And you rally pull his collar, Or just yank him by the collar, Oh, around somewhere, You should keep the fact before you, That there's scarcely any doubt But the Union'll get you.

If you don't watch out.

Better be a little careful, And perform the best you can; Try no fancy interference, Do not aim to kill your man; Play on side, and rules remember, If you know what you're about, 'Cause the Union'll get you.

If you don't watch out.

'VARSITY II.'S DEFENSE.

To the Sporting Editor of The Advertiser:

Dear Sir,—The action of the O. R. F. U. in suspending the 'Varsity intermediate team from the union may have created the impression that we have been guilty of a very unsportsmanlike action in this matter, and it is to eradicate this wrong impression that I write this letter.

In the first place, our secretary, or, in fact, any one of the officers of the club, did not receive any communication from the union saying that we were to pay London \$50 guarantee, and we agreed with the interpretation of the London managers, namely, that the union should pay the London team the sum in question.

In the next place, the union took the game out of our hands completely; ran up as large a bill of expenses as they wished, and turned around and ordered us to pay over the money to London. Such we considered as utterly unreasonable, and we refused to do it. This is our position, and will in all probability continue to be our position.

A ST. BERNARD'S GOOD MEMORY.

Cornwall, Nov. 20.—A most remarkable instance of the tenacity of a dog's memory and his ability to learn it on occasion occurred recently in Alexandria. Mr. Donald McMas' C.C. o' Montreal, was there a few days ago on a visit. During the day

OAK HALL BARGAINS FOR TONIGHT:

WE HAVE LAID OUT FOR TONIGHT'S BARGAINS

16 Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, regular price \$12, Tonight's price... **\$7.50**

15 Men's Suits, regular price \$8.50, Tonight's price... **\$6.75**

8 Men's Suits, regular price \$8, Tonight's price... **\$6.25**

18 Men's Suits, regular price \$5, Tonight's price... **\$3.50**

4 Men's Suits, regular price \$7, Tonight's price... **\$5.95**

Men's Heavy Pants.

21 Pair Men's Strong Heavy Pants, regular price \$1.75, Tonight's price... **\$1.30**

20 pair All-Wool Pants, very heavy, regular price \$1.75, Tonight's price... **\$1.15**

Men's Overcoats.

10 Men's Heavy D.B. Frieze Overcoats, regular price \$5, Tonight's price... **\$3.90**

8 Men's Heavy D.B. Overcoats, regular price \$5, Tonight's price... **\$2.75**

6 Men's Heavy Overcoats, regular price \$5.50, Tonight's price... **\$3.50**

Boys' 3-Piece Suits.

20 Suits, regular price \$3.50, Tonight's price... **\$2.50**

21 Suits, regular price \$3.75, Tonight's price... **\$3.00**

15 Suits, regular price \$4.50, Tonight's price... **\$3.50**

36 Child's 2-Piece Suits, regular price \$2 and \$2.50, Tonight's price... **\$1.50**

14 Suits, regular price \$3.50, Tonight's price... **\$2.50**

14 Suits, regular price \$3.75, Tonight's price... **\$2.75**

21 Sailor Suits, Tonight's price... **\$1.40**

READ THIS AND TAKE CARE OF IT:

\$50 Cash Given Away. How to Get a Key:

In the window at Oak Hall is a glass box containing \$50 in bank bills. We have had made for us a number of keys, one only of which will unlock the box. On and after Jan. 31st, 1898, each holder of one of these keys will be permitted to try to unlock the box, the person whose key opens the box will be given the entire contents absolutely free.

Every purchaser of goods will be given a key with each purchase. There is but one key that will unlock the box—you may get the one.

154 DUNDAS ST. OAK HALL London Ontario....

A. T. Y. B. MANAGER.

and we feel that we will be sustained by the people of London. "Sports" is not to be risked for the dollars and cents in dispute, but the stand we are taking is one of principle, and we intend to maintain. Yours truly, G. W. ROSS, JUN., Manager of Varsity II.

CURLING.

ST. MARY'S CLUB.

St. Mary's curlers have organized for another winter's campaign, with officers as follows: President, J.D. Moore; vice-president, Kingston; secretary, G. H. McIntyre; patron, Hon. Thos. Balantyne; chaplain, Rev. T. A. Cosgrove; representatives, T. O. Robson and J. D. Moore; committee of management, J. Odly, skips, W. Somerville, J. D. Moore, J. Odly, Wm. Andrews, T. O. Robson, C. Myers, Geo. Grant and G. H. McIntyre.

HOCKEY.

LISTOWEL CLUB.

The Listowel Hockey Club has organized for the season of 1897-98, with the following officers: President, H. McLaren, M.P.; honorary president, H. B. Morphy; first honorary vice-president, Wm. Clime; second honorary vice-president, G. M. Bates; president, H. N. Orr; first vice-president, P. J. Livingston; second vice-president, F. Wilson; secretary, W. H. Clime; treasurer, J. S. Meyers; captain, G. A. Fraser. The club intends putting a team in the junior series of the O. H. A.

ORANGEVILLE LADIES' CLUB.

The young lady hockeyists of Orangeville held a meeting on Tuesday night and elected the following officers for the ensuing season: Honorary president, Mrs. L. Walsh; president, Mrs. Turner; first vice-president, Mrs. C. R. McKinnon; second vice-president, Miss E. McKinnon; president, Misses N. Moody and O. McMillan; committee, Misses Netta Marshall, Gerlie Irvine, G. Bull and L. Hughton.

THE TURF.

EAGER WON THE DERBY.

London, Nov. 20.—The race for the Derby cup was won by Mr. Fairies' 3-year-old bay colt Eager at the second day's racing of the Derby November meeting. This race is for 2,000 sovereigns. Lord Stanley's 4-year-old colt, Milanese was second.

The Lillard-Beresford stable's 3-year-old chestnut gelding Draco, ridden by Tod Sloan, won the Quaternary plate. This race is for 100 sovereigns. Mr. W. Chatterton's Ankletier was second.

THE KENNEL.

Chatham, Nov. 20.—In the international field trials at Mitchell's Bay, there were eight starters in the all-aged stake. The favorite of the event was Dash Antonio, owned by R. Bangham, Windsor, which has twice won the event. Another win would have entitled Mr. Bangham to the cup trophy, donated by a leading Canadian for a three times winner. The competition was a great deal keener this year, however. The first series of the event was run off on Thursday, and the four dogs remaining for the finals were Dash Antonio and Lock, owned by R. Bangham, Windsor, and Cleopatra and Selkirk Tara, owned by W. B. Wells, of Chatham. The judges, E. W. Warner, Detroit, and John Davidson, of Monroe, Mich., finally made their decision as follows, each dog having been out about an hour: 1. Lock, owned by R. Bangham, Windsor; 2. Cleopatra, owned by W. B. Wells, of Chatham.

The result of the Derby was given in yesterday's Advertiser.

A ST. BERNARD'S GOOD MEMORY.

Cornwall, Nov. 20.—A most remarkable instance of the tenacity of a dog's memory and his ability to learn it on occasion occurred recently in Alexandria. Mr. Donald McMas' C.C. o' Montreal, was there a few days ago on a visit. During the day

he was standing on the sidewalk talking to a friend, when he noticed the movements of a huge St. Bernard dog which had approached him. The dog pawed and fawned upon Mr. McMaster, and endeavored in every way to impress the gentleman with his affection for him. Instantly there flashed into Mr. McMaster's mind the memory of his St. Bernard Carlo, which he had lost four years ago. When he called the dog it responded with every sign of demonstrative affection, and there could be no doubt that he was the long-lost dog. Mr. McMaster immediately went to see Mr. Groulx, the present owner of the dog and learned that that gentleman had purchased him two years ago from a gypsy. The canine was at once repurchased by his former owner, and is now on his own stamping-grounds in Montreal.

WHIRL.

A SCORCHER.

A gentleman who hails from Goderich and who wheels under the cognomen of George F. Emerson, wheeled, on a rather dewy morning, Friday last. He bore evidence of a very rapid transit, and as he alighted in front of the Review office, he required the time of day, which was then 11:41. He informed the Review that he left Goderich at 9:12, thus making the distance of 112 miles in 112 minutes, making a record of a mile in about 35 minutes. This is quick traveling, sure enough, and undoubtedly breaks the record in this district.—[Kincardine Review.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.

Box stoves, big stoves, cook stoves, little stoves, parlor stoves—all kinds of stoves and furniture, bedroom suites, mattresses, pillows, feather beds, and mattresses cleaned. Stoves bought at HUNT & SONS, 593 to 597 Richmond street north. Telephone, 597.

Just arrived, a fine lot of new Extension Tables, polished oak, ash and elm, beautifully finished, the latest pattern, and latest popular pricing. At Wm. Trafford's, 95 and 97 King street.

The Wabash Railroad

With its superb and magnificent train service is now acknowledged to be the most perfect railway system in America, the great winter tourist route to the south and west, and the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas, Old Mexico (the Egypt of the new world), Texas and California (the land of sunshine and flowers). Passengers going by the Wabash new line reach their destination in advance of other routes. Wabash trains reach more large cities than any other railroad in the world. Detailed information will be gladly furnished by any railroad agent or J. A. Richardson, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. 44tf

Men who make money rarely saunter; men who save money rarely saunter.—Bulwer Lytton.

The New Woman

Now enters upon pursuits formerly monopolized by men. But the feminine nerves are still here, and she suffers from toothache. To her we recommend Nerviline—nerve-pain cure—cures toothache in a moment. Nerviline, the most marvelous pain remedy known to science. Nerviline may be used efficaciously for all nerve pain.

Many men and women spend their lives in unsuccessful attempts to spin the flax God sends them upon a wheel they can never use.—J. G. Holland.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for Constipation, its pile and hemorrhoids, relieving it you don't say so, return the package and get your money. Sold by all druggists.

Scaly eruptions on the head, chapped hands and lips, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns are quickly cured by Traak's Magnetic Ointment. It is at present the article most used for people, and it always cures them.

Dyspepsia
CURED BY
Dr. Ross' Kidney and Liver Pills.

"I feel it my duty to testify to the merits of Dr. Ross' Kidney and Liver Pills. They have almost performed a miracle in my case. I had suffered for years with dyspepsia. I tried everything without any lasting relief. As a last resort I tried Dr. Ross' Pills and they cured me. Had relief after first dose."

F. BUCKLER,
134 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

Dr. Ross' Pills are unequalled for Dyspepsia.

10 cents per bottle.

All Druggists or by Mail, Ross Medicine Company, Toronto.

Who's Your Butcher?

We would like to serve. All our meat is first class. Prompt delivery to all parts of the city.

A. HICKS, 298 Richmond St.

Carpet Sweepers.

FURNITURE CITY,
DIAMOND MEDAL,
GRAND RAPIDS.

Enterprise Meat Choppers

REID'S HARDWARE,
118 North Side Dundas St., London.

Mammoth Livery

Hacks, Couples, Landaus, Busses and Light Livery. Saddle Horses, Sale and Boarding Stable. Open day and night. Phone 303.

A. G. STROYAN -169-
Dundas St.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
COMPANY OF ONTARIO (LTD.)
562 Sherbourne St.,
TORONTO - ONT.

The only place in the Province of Ontario authorized by Dr. Keeley to administer his remedies for Inebriety and Drug Addictions. Write for literature giving full particulars of treatment.

—ADDRESS—
The Keeley Institute.

God's rarest blessing is, after all, a good woman.—George Meredith.

Brass and Iron . . .

BEDSTEADS.

TILES, GRATES, HEARTHS
AND MANTELS. . . .

GAS RANGES,
HEATERS,
FIRES.

Rice Lewis & Son,
LIMITED,
Cor. King and Victoria Sts., Toronto

Toronto College of Music, Limited,
12 and 14 Pembroke St., Toronto.

In connection with the University of Toronto, The Leading Musical Institution in Canada, New Term begins Wednesday, Nov. 10. Send for prospectus, giving full particulars, free. GEO. GOODERHAM, Pres.; F. H. TORRINGTON, Musical Director.

W. L. SMITH, M.D., Specialist,
HAS REMOVED from Toronto and located at 619 Bloor street, London, Ont. Dr. Smith gives special attention to malignant chronic diseases and the new system of Radical Treatment. Piles, Fistula, Prolapsus, Rectal Ulceration and Chronic Diarrhea, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Etc. Also Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, Abnormal Malignant Growths, Swellings, Enlargement of Glands, etc., radically removed without the knife, by specific and local treatments. Over 25 years extensive practice in thousands of cases treated successfully in the above diseases confirms and guarantees the safety and certainty of cure. Consultation free. No pain; no knife; no anaesthetics, no detention from business.

OYSTERS. . . .
Fresh daily. Served in all styles. Meals at all hours.

DINNER - - - 25c
Chas. Stevens, Prop., European Hotel,
208-209 Dundas Street.

Now for Your Suit
—AT—
WM. SLATER'S,
OPPOSITE THE V. PRICES LOW

LONDON SHOW CASE WORKS

having removed to new quarters, corner Bathurst and William streets, are prepared to take orders for Show Cases, A few good second-hand cases for sale. Estimates given and contracts taken for wood carving by an expert.

S. Gillies & Son.

ITCHING CREEPING CRAWLING STINGING

SKIN DISEASES RELIEVED BY ONE APPLICATION OF

Dr. Agnew's Ointment,
25 CENTS.

Mr. James Gibson, merchant, Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes:—For many years I have been afflicted with itching on hands and face. But at last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. My skin is now smooth and soft and free from every blemish. The first application gave relief.—30

228, 230, 232 DUNDAS STREET.

WHISKARD'S.

London's Cheapest Store.

THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST STORE IN THE CITY.

Visit This Store

See the teeming crowds, the coming and going of throngs of delighted customers from morning until evening, see the rushing sales-people, hear the cash carriers whirl without cessation, and if you are gloomy, if you are pessimistic, you'll soon be cheerful and optimistic as we are.

There Are Some Things in Dress Goods

That we haven't got. We don't claim to own the earth. We do claim, however, to show the best line of DRESS GOODS for the money in the city.

New lines of Dress Goods, worth 25c, for 15c.
Columbian Cloth, very wide, 15c, 25c yard.
New Line of Plaid Dress Goods (special), 15c.
New line of Figured Dress Goods, 50c, for 25c.
Beautiful Black Satin Figured Dress Goods, worth 65c, for 47c.
Fine Black Henriettes, worth 65c, for 45c.
We are showing a very heavy Serge Dress Goods in black and colors, for 25c a yard.

If You Fear Temptation

Don't look at our BLANKETS. There is a suggestion of comfort and snug nights in our Blankets that would tempt a miser, and our prices are just as comforting as the Blankets—65c, 75c, 95c pair.

Heavy All-Wool Blankets, \$2 50, \$3 25, \$4 25.

Fashionable, Seasonable, Original.

Is the proper characterization of our beautiful TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, which continue to delight and satisfy the critical tastes of our patrons. We have lots of special lines, trimmed and untrimmed, from our last Big Purchase of Hats, in all the best shapes at about half price.

Benjamin Franklin Says:

"If you want to know what money is worth, try to borrow it." If you want to know what money is worth, and see how much more you can get for it than ever before, bring it to this store and get such prices as these:

Chenille Curtains, with Dado, \$2 25.
Chenille Curtains, handsome, \$3 25.
Chenille Curtains, extra size, \$4 25.
Chenille Table Covers, 4-4, 40c each.
Chenille Table Covers, 6-4, 95c each.
Chenille Table Covers, large size, worth \$2 25, special \$1 69 each.
Just received a lot of Curtain Samples, in short lengths, very fine goods, 15c, 17c, 19c, 25c each.

In the Dining-Room.

SUNDAY, NOV. 21.

BREAKFAST—Buttered mush with sugar and cream. Broiled mackerel. Baked potatoes. Hominy muffins. Coffee.
LUNCHEON—Brown hash. Eggs, creamed, on toast. Thin bread and butter. Soft gingerbread. Boiled chestnuts. Cocoa.
DINNER—Beef soup. Breaded mutton chops, baked. Stuffed potatoes. Cream squash. Cheese canapés, with celery. Trifle. Salted peanuts. Coffee.

Cut out these recipes and baste them in a scrap-book.

Hominy Muffins—Hash one cup of boiled hominy fine with a fork, add one cup of cornmeal, half a cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls melted butter, two teaspoonfuls sugar, one egg, one teaspoonful baking powder. Beat thoroughly and hard. Put into gem pans and bake fifteen minutes.
Cheese Canapés—Cut with biscuit cutter from slices of baker's bread half an inch thick as many circles as needed. Put into hot frying pan with two tablespoonfuls melted butter, both sides a delicate brown. Heap upon them grated cheese mixed with a little salt and pepper and put on top shelf of oven. They will brown and be ready to serve while eating the meat course; eat with celery.
Trifle—Half a dozen little sponge cakes, one dozen macaroons. Make a thick custard with yolks of three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch and two-thirds of a pint of milk, sugar to taste. Boil the milk, mix the cornstarch with a little of it (milk) cold, stir into the hot milk; when a little cool add the beaten yolks and sugar, flavor to taste and be ready to serve while eating the meat course; eat with celery.

SPARED A TERRIBLE FATE
By the Timely Use of Dodd's Kidney Pills—The Great Life Saver of the 19th Century—Bright's Disease Robbed of Its Terrors.
Ottawa, Nov. 15.—Local medical men, in common with their brethren in all parts of the country, have always maintained that Bright's disease is incurable, and that all that can be done for the victims of that disease is to ease their journey to the grave. There are thousands of Canadians, however, who know that this opinion is wrong. Among them is W. Young, traveler, of this city, who says he was cured of Bright's disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. "I am completely cured," he says, "and no other medicine but Dodd's Kidney Pills did me any good." These pills are the only sure cure for Bright's disease.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

GREATER NEW YORK.

A Movement to Bar Santa Claus Out of the Churches.

New York, Nov. 20.—Greater New York is to have a hall of education, to cost something like half a million dollars, for the year 1901. It is to be used exclusively by the board of education, which now rents quarters on the outside from time to time. The board of education is now sheltered in the glass houses in the novel hospital at Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, but the star of the infantile aggression is a colored mite weighing less than three pounds. It is called the "rubber doll," and the tots who go there with mamma grow fearful because it isn't for sale. This life-saving plant draws well, but it isn't quite clear why mothers take such a delight in dragging children thither. The aquarium ought to satisfy the inquisitive little folk.
There's a movement on foot here to bar Santa Claus out of the churches. Dr. John Hall has barred him from his church, but will admit him to the Sunday school room. The pastor of the Park Memorial agrees with Dr. Hall, but says the idea of Santa Claus is an ingratitude to the Christmas observance. Rev. S. Parks Cadman, of the Central Metropolitan Temple, is going to obliterate the children's patron saint and substitute manager exercises. Rev. D. J. McMillan sees no harm letting St. Nick hand out presents in the Sunday school room, but Mrs. R. S. Townsend, who is engaged in missionary work, thinks that Christmas should be a purely religious holiday. There may be something "pagan" about St. Nick, as his detractors allege, but he has an army to defend him, and if he is barred out of the churches he will find the home doors and chimneys galore wide open the world over.

COUNTLESS BODILY AILMENTS.

Directly Attributable to a Disordered Nerve System—Dispelled in a Hour by the Great South American Nerveine—Got Well and Kept Well With It.

Noble Wright, Dairyman, of Orangeville, says: "For a number of years I was a great sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia. My liver and kidneys bothered me. I treated with many doctors, and used many remedies. I procured South American Nerveine. One bottle greatly benefited me, and six bottles entirely cured me, and today I am as well as I ever was. It is a great remedy, and I am glad to be able to recommend it always." For sale by C. McCallum and B. A. Mitchell.

A Minnesota man has been found who is too stupid to be a jurymen. And yet his friends allow him to roam at large.
People Talk Back.
Many people talk back. Here is one. Miss Katharine Weese, Belleville, says: "I have had a pain in my back, accompanied by general debility, and tried various remedies for the same, but without deriving much benefit, until I took Doan's Kidney Pills, which I am glad to say entirely cured me. They are certainly a grand medicine, and I can say in my case proved to be a thorough specific."

The danger is in neglect. That is why so many colds lead to a fatal disease. Ransom's Hives Syrup and Tolu is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists. 16

A Million for Mexico.

Old World Capitalists Have a New Colonization Scheme.

Will Take Over the Mexican Debt and Boom the Country.

William Will Not Submit to a Rejection of His Naval Schemes—The Zionist Movement—Crisis in Uruguay—Another Russian Note to Turkey.

EXPLOSION OF AN ARTILLERY WAGON.

Mexico City, Nov. 20.—An artillery wagon, loaded with powder and cotton, exploded here today, killing four men and wounding eight soldiers and citizens fatally.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.
Vienna, Nov. 19.—The Zionist journal, Die Welt, announces that a decision has been arrived at to put into effect the scheme of the recent Zionist Congress, held at Basel, Switzerland, to establish a bank to assist the Jews in Palestine or those emigrating thither. The seat of the bank will be in London, and will have a capital of \$10,000,000, divided into shares of 45 each.

OPPOSED TO TARIFF CONCESSIONS.

London, Nov. 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: There is great agitation among the manufacturers at Catalonia against tariff concessions to Cuba. At Barcelona a committee has been appointed with instructions to come to Madrid next Monday and to organize a meeting of senators and deputies to protest against the concessions.

THE KAISER WANTS HIS WAY.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—The Kaiser has decided to deliver the coming session of the Reichstag on Nov. 20, in person, reading the speech from the throne himself, instead of deputizing the chancellor to deliver it, as is customary. The emperor hopes, by taking this course, to emphasize and make impress the passage to the Reichstag of Germany will not submit to a rejection of his plans, as was the case at the last session, and if the measures he has in view for the augmentation of the German navy are again rejected there is no doubt that the Reichstag will be summarily dissolved.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN NOTE TO THE

Constantinople, Nov. 20.—The officials of the Russian embassy yesterday sent a second note to the Turkish embassy, pointing out that in the event of Russia abstaining from urging the payment of the war debt due her by Turkey, but, the note added, now that the Government of Turkey has decided upon fresh armaments which are not warranted by the present situation, Russia demands a portion of the arrears on the same grounds that Austria urged the payment of the claims due to the Oriental Railroad, an Austrian corporation, for transporting Turkish troops during the recent war with Greece. In consequence of this communication, the Porte has informed the Russian ambassador that nothing has been decided upon concerning the Turkish armaments, at the same time bestowing upon that official the grand order of the Osmanli order. It is believed the Turkish Government will not drop its plans for the reorganization of its army of Turkey, although the officials of the German embassy have been instructed to support the offers of the German firms to reconstruct the fleet and supply the Turkish Government with the necessary arms, ammunition and uniforms.

TO COLONIZE MEXICO.

London, Nov. 20.—A syndicate composed of the wealthiest men in the old world has been organized to colonize Mexico. Vast concessions have been given to the syndicate, which also assumes a large blot of the public debt, explained in the Mexican government organ, El Mundo, which says that the contract has been signed between Limantour, secretary of finance, and an English company.
It is stated that this syndicate undertakes to place in various portions of Mexico within the next 25 years a round million of European colonists. The details given are incomplete and rather mysterious, but they are believed, as the article appears in the government organ. The company which has the transaction in hand was organized in England. One of the Rothschilds is active president.
It guarantees to take over the public debt, which debt El Mundo does not state, but presumably some of the later issues, amounting to about \$10,000,000, and as a guarantee of good faith will deposit \$1,000,000 with the London bank of this city. The government on its part agrees to pay 3 1/2 per cent of all receipts to the foreign syndicate. It also agrees to pay \$100 for each farm located as colonists, and to withdraw all the public lands in the market, giving the new syndicate the exclusive use of the government lands for colonization.
The government also agrees to defray 35 per cent of the cost of any public buildings erected in any of the colonies, the plans for the same having previously been approved by the government. Mr. Tesnos, who represents the syndicate in Mexico, has started for London with full details of the contract to be submitted to his principals.

UPSET IN URUGUAY.

The President Called Upon to Resign—Minister of the Interior Shot.
Montevideo, Nov. 20.—The city is in a panic over the report that Miguel Herrera y Obes, minister of the interior and of justice in the Borda Cabinet, has been shot with a revolver. In the Chamber, Dr. Herrera y Obes made a violent attack upon Senator Cuestas, who assumed the presidency of the republic at interim on the assassination of Senator J. Idiarte Narda, who was shot by Arredondo during the national fête on Aug. 25 last. On Sept. 20 Senator Cuestas issued a declaration of policy, promising to conduct the administration with strict economy, to pursue the public debt, and to express the public debt. At that time he expressed the hope that the department of customs would yield at least 5,000,000 francs monthly. Yesterday Dr. Herrera y Obes addressed upon him for a more explicit statement as to his programme in the event of his election as president. Senator Eduardo M. Eachen refused to reply, whereupon Dr. Obes presented a motion demanding the resignation of the president of the republic at interim. It is said that if this motion is adopted by

the deputies, Senator Cuestas will dissolve the chamber. All sorts of rumors are afloat, many citizens have closed their houses, and the troops are held in readiness against outbreaks.

THE PISTOL.

Fatal Outcome of a Texas Duel—One Man Dead Two Fatally Shot—Engineer Shoots His Crazy Fireman.

Waco, Texas, Nov. 20.—J. W. Harris, editor of the Waco Times-Herald, a morning paper, and W. A. Harris, his brother, on one side, and Judge G. B. Gerald, a prominent citizen, fought a duel to the death with the streets to last night at 9 o'clock. W. A. Harris was shot dead, J. W. Harris was wounded fatally, and Gerald was shot in the side and may die.
Gerald was ex-county judge, and one of Waco's most prominent citizens. He had written a bitter criticism on Baylor University, with reference to the recent mobbing of W. C. Brann, and had filed it with Editor Harris for publication. Afterwards he asked to have his manuscript returned, and became incensed at the editor's delay in complying. Bad feeling resulted, and when Editor Harris came out of a drug store and opened fire, Gerald immediately drew his revolver and returned the shot.

Hearing the shooting W. A. Harris came upon the scene and took a hand in the fusillade, shooting Gerald. Gerald pursued him into the drug store, shooting as he ran. Harris fell to the floor with the words "You shot me in the back." Gerald emptied the remaining loads in his weapon into the prostrate form of his victim, killing him on the spot. A little negro boy who stood near was shot in the leg by a stray bullet. Editor Harris was carried into the drug store by friends. He was paralyzed, and his windpipe had been lacerated by a bullet, which injured his spinal column. He was removed to his home, but cannot live.
Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 20.—On train No. 25, south-bound, late last night, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Fireman Wiley Craig, a negro, crazed by drink, attacked Engineer P. Bishop, white, while the train of the engine was at the rate of 30 miles an hour. The negro used knife and revolver. After a desperate and thrilling struggle on the floor of the engine, Bishop drew his own revolver and shooting the fireman through the heart.

SIXTEEN OF THEM DIED.

Terrible Experience of Shipwrecked Samoans—Adrift in Open Boat for 60 Days.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—From Auckland comes a story of the terrible experience of 24 shipwrecked Samoans. The party left the island of Tutuila in a large boat for two islands some 60 miles to the eastward.
They were blown out of their course and drifted before the wind for 60 days until they made the island of Namu, which is about 90 miles in a direct line from their starting point.
Nearly half the party died in the boat, one was killed in landing, and some died on shore, leaving only eight survivors. They spread sails to catch rain, which fell heavily, and which they stored in boxes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Our I's and...
...Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has, "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Any doubt about it? Send for "Curebook." It kills doubts and cures doubts. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"BLACKLISTING" DOESN'T DO.

Verdict for \$21,000 Against the Northwestern Railway Company.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Frederick R. Ketcham was awarded a verdict of \$21,000 by the jury in Judge Clifford's court yesterday in his suit against the Northwestern Railway for \$25,000 damages for blacklisting. During the great strike of the American Railway Union Ketcham was employed as a conductor for the Northwestern Railway. He joined the strikers, and the evidence showed that he attended some of the meetings in the interest of the A. R. U. Since the strike Ketcham claims he has been unable to secure steady employment, owing to the fact that he

NOTICE.

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A REVIEW OF THE ATHLETIC SPORTS OF CANADA for the year. Portraits of record-makers.

THE GRAVES OF THREE GREAT CANADIANS. Photographic views of the graves of Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and Hon. George Brown; also portraits.

THE DE LISLE AFFAIR, by E. Pauline Johnson (Tekahionaki). A capital story; handsomely illustrated by F. S. Challenger.

FORSAKEN FLATS, by Edmund E. Sheppard. A story, illustrated by F. H. Bridgen.

AN UNWILLING WITNESS, by Wilfrid E. Tupper, of Halifax, illustrated by J. E. Laughlin. A literary sensation.

THE FROG LAKE MASSACRE, by W. A. Fraser. Illustrated by J. E. Laughlin. This is a picturesque story of the massacre given in the exact language of "Johnny Saskatchewan."

A CUP OF TEA, written and illustrated by Kathleen Sullivan. A fanciful tale of Japanese life.

LE SABRE DE MON FRERE, by Grace Sandys Denison, illustrated by C. H. Kahrs, is the story of a French officer and some dispatches.

A PAGE OF POETRY. "The Fugitive"—A Wordsworthian ballad, by Koppel Strange; "The Old Cavalier," an "old favorite," by Sir Francis H. Doyle, and "Teddy's Query," by A. F. Caldwell.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA. A short article by the editor, meant to show that injustice had been done our climate.

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATIONS—Three full-page engravings from wood, "Christmas Morning," "The Jester in Disgrace," and "An Impenitent Maid."

TWO PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENTS.

Two large and beautiful colored pictures, entitled "The First Harvest in Canada," and "Canada Sixty Years After." The subjects represent the CANADIAN PIONEER and the SUCCESSFUL FARMER, and are typical of Canadian life. They appeal to all homes connected with the farm, and what homes are not? Just the thing to send to absent friends as a souvenir. Exclusively produced for Toronto Saturday Night's Christmas, 1897.

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God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.
London, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1897.

London Lectured from Ottawa.

From time to time the Ottawa Journal, like other papers of its jellyfish type, has taken occasion to lecture its contemporaries, which are edited by men who have political convictions, and who give a general support to one or other of the two great political parties. It professes that it and newspapers of its kind, which make believe that they have no principles politically, are high and mighty when compared with their contemporaries, but it is not above condescending to vulgar abuse and misrepresentation of its betters. A flagrant example of this species of "independence" is given in a recent issue, when the Ottawa paper falls foul of The Advertiser, and of our city contemporary the Free Press, denounces them as hidebound party organs, and as having until within the past year been in the habit of lying and misrepresenting all with whom they did not agree politically. The foundation for its remarks is the fact that the Conservative managers of London have brought out a candidate for mayor. Our contemporary the Free Press can speak for itself. The Advertiser tells the Ottawa Journal that its so-called "independence" has not taught it to respect the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." We call readers of The Advertiser to witness if the policy of this journal, these many years, has not been to deal fairly with all parties, both in its editorial columns and in its news service. In this and every other regard, The Advertiser has exercised its right to conduct its columns in the best interests of the whole people. It is a servile follower of no political party or politician, and has again and again led in the effecting of needed reforms. But in doing its duty to the best of its light it has never laid itself open to the charge of being without opinions, political or general, in order that it might be classed with the Ottawa Journal.

Nor are the Ottawa paper's strictures on the people and civic representatives of London justified. It affects to believe that the people of this city allow politics to take so great possession of them that they have for years been at all times ready to fly at each other's throats, and it maintains that the city is in a deplorable condition in consequence. In printing this statement, the Ottawa Journal does the people of London and its civic management gross injustice. We have municipal politics here as they have in Ottawa and in every part of the British empire. When a fight is on, it is lively, but we live as citizens harmoniously, and we know by experience that London's civic representatives have managed the affairs of the city in a manner which Ottawa aldermen might well emulate.

We challenge the Journal, or any other traducer of this fair city, to name us another civic municipality where so much good work has been done for the advancement of the people's welfare in the last three years as has been accomplished in that which is London, and that without the shadow of a suspicion of jobbery. And it has all been undertaken, and this alleged party-cursed body, if we are to believe the slanderers of their betters! Ottawa has its civic scandals. London, we are glad to say, has none. If we can keep up the record of the last few years we will never compete with the capital in undesirable municipal notoriety.

The Ottawa Journal professed to know in advance the type of the candidate for Mayor which The Advertiser would support. Its solicitude to discuss London's affairs when it might be better employed doing home missionary work is, we suppose, regarded by it as a proof of its "independence." We call it by another name. Let us tell it that the candidate which we support is an experienced alderman, who has done good work for the city for many years, and who deserves recognition on his municipal record. If he is elected, as we believe he will be, it will be of course gratifying to us; but if his opponent is chosen, let us tell our very "fair" and "independent" contemporary, we will cheerfully accept the popular verdict. But in either case, the people of London will continue to live in harmony and to co-operate for the advancement of the public weal, even though by doing so they further falsify the statements of the Ottawa Journal. The fact is, notwithstanding our lively contests in the city of London, there is no place in Canada wherein the normal conditions which should prevail in respect to social and business intercourse are less interfered with, and in which there is greater average cordiality, than in this flourishing capital of Western Ontario. Therefore, on behalf of the city we repel the slander set on foot by the Ottawa Journal against it.

The Jiji of Japan prints a report of the advance in wages of 31 classes of mechanics in that country within the last two years. Hitherto the pay of the Japanese workmen has been low, but as the industrial development has proceeded, and the artificial wants of the people have increased wages have gone up with a bound. In many industries, such as carpentry, plastering, roofing, shoemaking, blacksmithing, tailoring, wages have been increased from 20 to 30 per cent since 1894.

London as a Manufacturing Center.

A Battle Creek, Mich., company meditates establishing a manufactory in this city.

Cannot the Messrs. McPherson, of Fingal, whose factory was recently burned down, be prevailed upon to start up again in this city? The St. Thomas Board of Trade is endeavoring to get the firm to locate there. But this is a splendid center in which to do business for a wide section of country, and the Messrs. McPherson ought to know it.

Mr. A. O. Howland, the Conservative candidate in Center Toronto, was elected M. P. in that city on the strength of the name of his brother, the well-known ex-mayor, according to a former resident of that city now living here. Not a few of the voters in humbler walks of life were induced to believe that they were still voting for the ex-mayor. Now they know differently. As Mr. Howland has been a comparative failure in the Legislature, the impression seems to prevail in Toronto that he is put up in this Dominion fight, after all the leading available men had declined, in order that he may be submitted to the gentle process of "killing off."

The Mail and Empire has discovered that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was "the lion of the hour at Washington." Better to be a lion than a mouse.

A Mayoralty Candidate's Hind-sight.

Many citizens have expressed surprise at the statements made by Dr. J. D. Wilson, one of the candidates for mayor, at a recent meeting held in London West. Dr. Wilson on that occasion attacked the civic sewerage system, and said it should be opposed. Now the system was adopted on the mandate of the people, given by popular vote. It was not begun till after long and earnest investigation and discussion. The best sanitary engineers were called in to advise the mayor, aldermen and board of health. The results of the inquiries and the intentions of the civic authorities were printed and published. But no opposition was raised to the system adopted, which is in successful operation in many cities and towns both in England and on this continent, though Dr. Wilson, in his speech, led his hearers to infer that the London Asylum system was the only one of the kind.

If Dr. Wilson held the opinion about the sewerage system that he now professes to hold at the time it was adopted, why did he not take his fellow-citizens into his confidence? He has been living in the city for some years, and he must have been here a year ago, when the matter was under consideration. The strong probability is that on this question Dr. Wilson is decidedly in the minority. Dr. C. T. Campbell, Mr. John Christie, and other members of the Board of Health did not act with precipitancy when they placed the scheme before the City Council, and through that body before the citizens. Mayor Little has never performed civic business with his eyes shut, and he did not accept the sewerage system until it was not only indorsed by the best engineering experts that could be obtained, but shown, from the experience of other municipalities, to be the system best suited to the wants of London. His view was coincided in by Sir John Carling, who from the first has taken a lively interest in the completion of the system. The City Council thoroughly understood its duty when it almost unanimously indorsed the scheme now in progress, and which is found to be much less expensive than even the engineers estimated.

The people of London will hardly be warranted in electing to the chair of the chief magistrate a gentleman who sets up his inexperienced dictum against that of men who have, at the bidding of the electors, made the sewerage system a study, and are now engaged in providing the most efficient, the most economical and the best that can be supplied by a skilled sanitary engineer, who has pledged his professional reputation to make it a success.

One of the chief duties of the mayor of 1898, indeed, will be to see that the sewerage works are properly completed. In ordinary concerns of life men do not put persons in charge who are prejudiced against the work in hand. Does Dr. Wilson expect that the citizens of London will apply a different standard in the selection of managers of their civic concerns?

The death at Stoneham, Mass., of Eddie Buckman, one of the pupils of the grammar school, was the direct result of football as it is played in the colleges. He was downed with the ball and the other boys piled on top of him. When the scrimmage was over the under boy had received injuries which resulted in his death. Would not the game have enough of excitement without this deadly mauling on the top of a fallen player? Even in prize-fighting, one brawler is not allowed to pummel his antagonist when down, or to strike him below the belt when up.

The West Wellington Liberals will meet in convention at Palmerston on Thursday, Dec. 2, to nominate a candidate for the Legislature.

VARYING CIRCUMSTANCES.
A boy will miss his school, and scream if he perchance his toe should stub. But, when he's joined a football club, you couldn't hurt him with a club.
—[Washington Star.]

CARRIED!
Hall, Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario!—London Advertiser.
Don't do it, Sir Oliver. Reign, Sir Oliver—Hamilton Herald.

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Men's Serge and Tweed
Suits, well made and trimmed, perfect fit, worth \$8.
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Men's Four Button
Single and Double-Breasted Canadian Tweed and Serge Suits, good strong linings, perfect fitting.
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Men's Suits
Of highest grade, Tailor-made, Single or Double Breasted Style, in brown, bronze, olive, over-plaid and checks, the latest styles, best trimmings, worth \$10.
Grafton & Co., Manufacturers, price \$10

MEN'S SUITS.

Men's Double-Breasted
All-Wool Tweed Suits, Best Farmer's Satin Linings, perfect fitting, worth \$7 50.
Grafton & Co., Manufacturers, price \$5 95

Men's Tweed and Serge
Suits in Single and Double Breasted, well made and extra good trimmings, worth \$8 50.
Grafton & Co., Manufacturers, price \$6 95

Men's Suits
In Single or Double Breasted Style, strictly All-Wool, in stylish checks or plaids; suits that cannot be equalled anywhere else at less than \$10.
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The Jingo Spirit.

Bishop Doane Earnestly Condemns It.

The Voter, the Newspaper, the Preacher and the Patriot Should Frown It Down.

Albany, Nov. 20.—Right Rev. William Cronwell Doane, bishop of Albany, presided at the annual convention of the clergy and delegates of the Albany Diocese. In his annual address, the bishop reviewed the proceedings of the meeting of bishops of the Anglican communion, held this year in London. He referred to a committee report in favor of international arbitration, saying: "There can be no question but that within the past few years, from various causes, and with some fault on both sides, the minds of men have been accustomed to the thought of a possible resort to arms as the settlement of international disputes. We are responsible for the spirit that has been aroused in America, and which has in it the seeds of international horror. It is unfortunate for us that our public men are, by the force of our constant political changes, untrained either in the art or in the language of diplomacy. It is still more unfortunate when statesmen forget the art and language of courtesy."

TWO PRESENT DANGERS.

"Always in an amalgamated civilization like ours, when we have not yet become one nation, but are a large conglomeration of innumerable nationalities only in process of assimilation, there are two dangers—one the assertion of old-time prejudices and antagonisms which have no place in our soil and no reference to our relations to any other country in the world, and the other the unpardonable political device of pandering to some of these transplanted prejudices in order to secure votes for one or the other of our political parties. I am sure that the more thoughtful men in England look with amazement and astonishment on what sometimes seems to them, from the unbridled violence of our partisan newspapers, the feeling of hatred and dislike of England in America. I am sure of the absence of all such feeling among thoughtful people in America. With these extreme expressions of violence, the English government, the English people, and the English press have been most patient. But, unless we recognize our relations to them, the recklessness of speech, the facility of arousing prejudices and the danger of provoking even the most patient strength, we may bring about a state of things infinitely disgraceful and infinitely dangerous to our Christianity and our civilization. Just where the word 'jingo' came from matters not, nor where the ugly thing which it describes originated. I am quite well aware that he exists in England, and that the spirit which animates him is more or less lying dormant and ready to be roused, but nobody can doubt its prevalence and its unkindly utterances among us. It is the spirit of boastfulness, selfishness, arrogance, conceit. It is unworthy of our manhood, and a discredit to our Christianity. In an individual it is most odious to everybody with whom he comes in contact. The theory that the old revolutionary spirit which regarded England as a tyrant is kept alive by the study of our school books of history, may have some weight. If it has, it is time that the school books were corrected, so that children shall be taught that the English of 100 years ago is as different from the England of today as the America of this century is different from the America of the revolution. The theory that we are still sore and smarting under the prevalent English sympathy with the south during the civil war may have some weight. If it be true, surely it

is the sign of high-minded intelligence to recognize that in the outcome of that war we have become strong enough to forgive the people that misunderstood us.

IMPORTED QUARRELS AND HATREDS.

"The more serious fact, which ought to be both restrained and rebuked, is that if we give protection in America to people from other lands, who accounted themselves oppressed and injured by foreign governments when they were at home, we have the right to demand from them that they shall leave their quarrels behind them, and that in America there shall be no distinctions of German-Americans or Irish-Americans, or Americans of any qualification whatever. And for that wretched party spirit, which for the serving of temporary political ends is capable of risking the permanent horrors of an alienation between two nations which are absolutely one in origin, in character, interest, in history, in religion, there ought to be at the polls, in the press, from the pulpit and in the personal intercourse of intelligent men the sternest denunciation and the most incessant rebuke. No greater outrage, it seems to me, can be conceivable, and no more lasting and serious injury to all the best interests of humanity throughout the world, than the severance or even the straining of the close tie which binds America to England. A war would be only less a fratricidal war than our unfortunate rebellion; but the prevention of it must not be by the machinery of statecraft and cabinet counsel, but by the cultivation of the true spirit and temper of the peoples of both nations."

THE HERALD'S APPLAUSE.

New York, Nov. 20.—Referring editorially to the address of Bishop Doane, the Herald says: "Bishop Doane has done a public service by his address to the clergy of the Diocese of Albany, and in favor of arbitration. He occupies a position which lends weight to his words. His character lends weight to them also. We welcome, either from the pulpit or from the episcopal chair, such appeals to the spirit of good sense and of peace. Never is a clergyman better employed than when he discourages malice, hatred and all jingo uncharitableness."

Anderson, Ind., has a humane society composed of children ranging in age from 5 to 10 years, and the plucky little tots have entered the arrest of a man for beating his horse.

"77"

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A 25c Vial
leads to
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"77" cures Colds, Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh; Pains in the Head and Chest, Cough and Sore Throat.

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of All Diseases at your Druggist's or Mailed Free. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

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A serious problem for prospective housekeepers is the great original outlay necessary for the purchase of appropriate furniture and carpets. We can be of service to all such. They'll be surprised to learn upon how small an investment they can begin, while veteran housekeepers will be amazed by some of our offerings. For instance:

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Our modern way makes house furnishing easy. Once you look we know you'll buy.

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CHRISTIANITY IS PEERLESS.

Christian educators may feel a solid satisfaction in the fact that the spirit of the religion of Christ is always favorable to true intellectual as it is to all other development. The gospel not only saves souls, but also tones up minds and suggests reasoning processes. Bishop Hendrix, writing not long ago in the Homiletic Review on "The Partnership Between Religion and Science," throws down this sarcastic challenge: "Look where Christianity has not yet been proclaimed, and find, if you can, the press in its glory, the lyceum at its best and institutions of learning the most renowned of all the world. What great scientific discoveries are every year given to the world from Africa and China? What astronomical observations are reported from India? What astounding experiments in physics and chemistry telegraphed from Arabia? What charming style marks the rare poems issued from the shores of the Bosphorus? Truly, Christianity, is peerless not only as a religion, but also as a regenerator of the mind.—New York Observer.

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E. N. HUNT
190 DUNDAS STREET.

HONORE'S FATE.

For, before his eyes, a child sat on the high embankment. Its figure, outlined against the evening sky, and in his ears the panting of a fast approaching engine sounded with a deafening portent. Where was it? Which way was the train coming? How far away was it? How soon would it rush over the spot on which his eyes were fastened so eagerly for him to see aught else? Soon—in one minute, perhaps, it might be. The sight of the great engine would give the child one awful moment of panic, in which it would be helpless in its horror; then the train would pass on, and there would be no child sitting there against the evening light, but scattered on the rails—

A thousand impossibilities darted into Royden's mind, as he stood and saw the child playing there in its utter unconsciousness, while Death came rushing on; a thousand impossibilities, while, below all, was the awful consciousness that human aid was powerless here. But, for all that, it was only through one breathless second that he stood there. In the next he was again the man who had faced danger and death too often to be made a woman by it, even when it came to such a form as his, and he knew that his own arm was powerless to help or stay it.

His resolution was as swift as thought. One quick, low whistle, a swift, firm gesture of his hand, a keen, eager look upon his face, which the intelligent eyes that watched it seemed to understand—then Royden stood alone; and the greyhound—literally now "fleet as the wind"—sped across the field, and up the embankment. The impulse of the child, as the animal darted up to him, was to fly in the opposite direction, and this saved him; for in one instant he had fallen down the steep embankment on the opposite side of the line to that up which Lachne had sprung. To have seen the mighty, panting engine bearing down upon him would have paralyzed the child in every limb; to see the hound rush toward him gave him just the terror which urged him to fly, and he had fallen before the train rolled past.

Royden's eyes were strong and fearless, and had looked on death close and bravely more than once; but there glistened something womanish on his lashes when he stood upon the line after the train had passed, and saw something scattered there, which bore no likeness now to the greyhound which for years had kept as faithfully beside his master as he kept that day. Royden murmured no words of praise or pity as he stood looking down upon these ghastly fragments; and, keenly as he mourned his favorite, there rose no bitter query in his mind, "Had the life of a neglected child been worth this sacrifice?" There are some minds in which such questions never can have birth.

Royden turned away with one deep, quiet sigh, stifling the memories of old days through which he had passed, his only companion, a faithful and a constant one, always watchful and always true. His care was wanted now for the child whom Lachne's death had saved. So, struggling bravely with his thoughts, while his heart was heavy, Royden lifted the unconscious child, a boy of 5 or 6 years old, and saw a deep cut across his low, brown forehead, and one lock of hair lying upon it, stained with blood. Tenderly—almost as if the strong arms had been used to such a task—Royden carried him to where, about a hundred yards away, a cottage stood alone under a giant poplar. As he approached it he saw that a woman was standing shivering against the wall, gazing at him with a kind of vacant terror as he advanced.

"Can you," asked Royden, wondering at the expression on the woman's handsome, care-lined face, "direct me to the home of this child?" He has had a fall and I want to leave him with his mother."

The woman raised both hands and touched the child very gently, but she did not move his eyes from Royden's face—so full of grave and quiet kindness than.

"Your child?" he asked pitifully, as

WE HAVE IT...

—That so much talked about, celebrated...

Ralston's Health Club Breakfast Food

which has the indorsement of its president as a perfect food, being delicious, and only takes five minutes to cook. We keep it, and if you've not tried it, please do so on our recommendation, and you will be delighted.

Izgerald, Scandrett & Co.
190 DUNDAS STREET.

he watched her. "I am very glad, and, if this is your home, let us go in now." "I saw," she said, still without moving. "But I could not stir. I could not run. I could not even pray. I saw him sitting there and the engine coming—coming—close upon him. Then I saw him—saved. This scratch—laying her fingers softly on the cut—'is nothing to me, because, in that one awful moment, I saw him—dead!'"

"Come," said Royden, gently, but not offering now to give the child to her; "we want warm water to bathe his face."

It was he, though, who led the way into the cottage, and when the mother had followed him in, she only fell on her knees beside the little cotton-covered couch on which Royden had tenderly laid down the child.

"I saw it," she cried again, laying a soft brown hand upon the boy's cut forehead, as if to hide the stains she would not yet remove. "I saw death rushing to seize my child, and then I saw him—saved!"

Gently Royden touched her on the shoulder, and told her what few mothers would have required to be told. "It is not want of love," he whispered to himself, "poor thing—poor mother. Will solitude work this, or has it been a shock?"

For a whole hour he waited with the mother and her child—her only one, that fact was plain to him without a word; her only one, and she a widow. Then he rose to go, for the little boy was sleeping calmly, with a soft hand around his head, and the mother's wide and puzzled eyes had found the blessed relief of tears.

"There are one or two things that I want to borrow of you," said Royden, then, "and a few feet of your waste ground."

She understood in a moment, and through the next hour's bitter work she helped him almost as efficiently, and quite as silently as a man could have done.

"Such sights as this would make most women shrink and faint," thought Royden, "but not this woman. Can her dim eyes have looked on such a sight before?"

"Thank you for all your help," he said aloud, "and for that quiet spot you chose for my dog's grave. I will come again some day to see the little lad. He will soon be all right, and I fancy he will never again push his way through difficulties and obstacles up to the railway line."

"Never again," the woman returned in her dreamy way, her undrooping, vacant eyes still fixed upon Royden as he stood in the low cottage kitchen. "I have not thanked you yet," she faltered. "I cannot."

"Your thanks are due elsewhere," said Royden gently, "not to me." A few minutes more he lingered, hardly liking even yet to leave her in her sorrow and loneliness; and then—for the first time since he had seen the child's unconscious figure sitting against the evening light, while he heard the panting engine close upon it—there rushed back into his mind the motive of this search of his.

"I have been tonight," he said, "to that cottage beyond the Abbotsmead woods, where Territ, the miner, used to live. He had a daughter, I believe. Do you happen to remember them at all?"

"No, no."

The woman's answer came clear and quick, and her eyes grew startled in their unmoored gaze.

"Do you not? I am particularly anxious to meet with some trace of the girl. I say, but I am thinking of what she must have been ten years ago. She is a woman of 30 now, I should think."

No answer, and Royden went on, his gaze a little more intent, his thoughts awaking to suspicion.

"You do not happen, you say, to have heard, where she lives now, or even her name?"

"No, no."

Can you tell me whether the Christian name of any of your neighbors is Margaret? It would help me if you could tell me even so little as that."

Her startled gaze deepened a little, her lips shook even as she compressed them firmly, her hands were locked before her as if the tension gave her strength to stand.

"I have no neighbors."

"Thank you; then it is useless to ask you more," Royden said this very quietly, but a shrewd ear would have detected the undertone. "Good-bye," he added, and his eyes were kind in their gaze, and hid the thoughts that lay below.

The woman stood quite still for a few minutes after he had left, and then she turned with a shiver to the fire, murmuring the name to herself again and again.

"Margaret Territ! Margaret Territ! What could he want with her—with Margaret? She died—many years ago—ten years ago—quite suddenly she died, on the day of that trial. He was guilty of murder, they said. Ah, that was a double murder! No wonder she died—poor Margaret!"

The simple, dreamy smile with which she had been looking down upon her sleeping child gave place to one which swiftly as it sped, looked pitifully out of character upon the worn face—a smile of caution which amounted to cunning.

"He saved my child—I remember that—but he shouldn't have spoken of Margaret."

On the strip of carpet on the hearth, with her chin in her palms, and her eyes upon the fire, the woman sat for more than an hour, buried so deeply in thought, that when at last the child awoke, and roused her with its sudden cry, she sprang to her feet with a shriek of fear and gazed in horror round the cottage walls.

To be Continued.

Western Ontario.

The Curfew in Simcoe—A Windsor Wedding—Farm Property Changes Hands.

A curfew bell bylaw will come into force in Simcoe on Dec. 31.

Mr. A. D. Urrin's \$10,000 slander suit against Dr. Cascarden, is the first on the docket at the Elgin assizes next week.

John C. Walker, of Dunwich, has entered an action against the township for \$1,000 damages for diverting water out of its natural course.

Mr. Burr, Wanstead, has purchased the Lusk farm, second line of Plympton, 50 acres of choice land, for \$1,200. This is a bargain, as the soil is good.

Alfred Bailey, of Dracena, fell 21 feet off a building on Tuesday, striking a joist and alighting on a heap of stones, and yet he escaped with a sore back.

That great water course, nearly two miles long, from Argyll street to Petty street, East Williams, has been completed. While digging part of it an old's horn was discovered.

In July last Charles Livingston, of Harrison, bought twelve young cattle. He turned them out to pasture, and in four months the twelve head had gained in weight 3,940 pounds.

John Bunn, who owns a fine farm on the second line of Plympton, is lying at the point of death in the western wilds of Australia. Mr. Bunn went to that county about two years ago.

Thomas Steadman has purchased from Smith Bros. lot 14 in the first concession of Plympton, 200 acres, for \$2,800. This is considered a great bargain. Mr. Steadman now owns 400 acres of fine land.

According to the agreement between the G. T. R. and the directors of the Fat Stock Show, the latter have bound themselves hard and fast to pay \$1 for the use of the Brantford carshops for the exhibition next month.

A wedding took place on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of Mr. R. W. Riley, Windsor, when his step-daughter, Miss Mildred M. Hawkins, was married to Mr. Charles M. Ronson, of Windsor, by Rev. Mr. Gundy.

Robert Gorman (colored), of Chatham, has been sentenced to three months' hard labor by Police Magistrate Houston for carrying revolvers and two razors, and making threats against neighbors when in liquor.

Mr. James Fisher, an old and much respected citizen of Wallaceburg, passed away the other day at the age of 83 years. Deceased was one of the oldest settlers in that section, having lived all his life near Wallaceburg.

Mayor Reid, of Walkerville, has happily averted hostilities between his municipality and Sandwich East by paying out of his own pocket the bill of \$1 of the Hotel Dieu for attendance on the man Pearce, who suicided in a box car up there.

A. E. Ham & Co., clothing, Chatham, have assigned. Some time ago Mr. Ham offered his creditors 60 cents on the dollar, cash, but was unable to meet his offer, and assigned. It is expected that a compromise will be effected. Liabilities, about \$27,000.

It is rumored that the Essex Standard Natural Gas and Oil Company is negotiating for the purchase of the property of the Ontario Natural Gas and Oil Company, with a view to preventing that company from opposing its scheme for exporting gas to Ohio.

J. V. Magee, an employee of the Norwich viaduct works, was adjusting a belt on a pulley when his right arm was caught by the belt and drawn round the pulley. Magee was wedged in by the machinery until yesterday, when he succeeded in stopping the engine. He sustained a compound fracture above the elbow, and the muscles of the arm were terribly wrenched.

Windsor Record, Nov. 13: Frank Grids, who has been employed as a tinsmith by one of Mr. Scott's foremen in Sandwich Works, yesterday made off with \$21 which he should have turned over to his employer, and the provincial police have a warrant for his arrest in consequence. He is about 30 years of age, and has only been employed down to date.

The Windsor council adopted the new waterworks bylaw and will ask the Legislature to pass it. The amendment most bitterly fought will be the one imposing a penalty of \$20 or 25 for imprisonment on everyone who places anything in the water to pollute it, within three miles of the river.

Death has made frequent calls in Kingsville lately. The last to be mentioned is Mr. Rufus Moore, who died at his residence on North Division street from heart failure. Deceased was 66 years of age, and leaves a wife and children as follows: James and Andrew and Dollie, all residing in Kingsville, Mich.; Anson P., Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. Martin Nelson, Abingdon, Ont.

Would Any Sane Housekeeper Use Oleomargarine?

DANGER IN ANOTHER DIRECTION

Would any sane housekeeper in Canada buy oleomargarine, an imitative butter instead of the finest production of the creamery or dairy? We think not. Canadian women are too wise to be deceived in this important matter.

Lard colored to resemble good butter will never be acceptable to our people. There are, however, other deceptive agents that sometimes find their way into our homes; we refer to imitation and adulterated package dyes for home dyeing. Some dealers sell imitations of the celebrated Diamond Dyes. The contents of these imitation packages carry ruin and disappointment to every user.

A few dealers, for the sake of long profits, are now selling soap dyes composed of a very large amount of common grease and an infinitesimal quantity of coloring matter. Such dyes, after trial, have been found weak and uncleanly, giving dull and muddy colors, fading quickly in washing and sunlight.

As millions of thrifty and experienced women already know, the Diamond Dyes are the only reliable home package dyes, having stood the tests of long years. Diamond Dyes are easy to use and give brilliant and lasting colors that cannot be equalled by any other make.

The population of Greater London was estimated to be in July last about 6,117,913, that of Inner London being 4,421,492.

Signs of Strength. The sign of strength, a ruddy countenance, depends upon rich, red blood. To make the blood rich and ruddy, the countenance clear and bright, and the step firm and elastic, use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. J. A. Gillan, B.A., Toronto, Ont., says: "I enjoy good health now to the greatest degree, ever since the day I started to use B. B. B."

London's Greatest Store

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.

Yesterday was the second day of our

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE

And everything went with a rush—every department crowded and everybody pleased.

We Started Right,

And the success of the big sale is already assured. We have prepared a liberal programme for this sale, and are bound to carry it out in every detail. The following bargain list speaks for itself, and shows how we are going to do it:

Dress Goods Section.

25 pieces Heavy All-wool Serge 42-inch; regular price 40c, for 25c.

20 pieces Heavy Tweeds; regular prices 40c and 60c, for 25c.

14 pieces Fancy Shot Effects; regular price 45c, for 25c.

15 pieces Heavy Cheviot Tweeds, for girls' suits; regular 65c, for 35c.

10 pieces Fancy Boucles, new colors; regular price 75c, for 50c.

12 pieces Fancy Tweed Suitings; regular prices 90c and \$1, for 50c.

13 pieces Tweed Suitings, 54 inches wide; regular price 90c, for 50c.

5 pieces Covert Suitings, 54 inches wide; regular price 75c, for 50c.

10 pieces Plain Satin Cloth Suitings; regular price 75c, for 50c.

Black Dress Goods.

13 pieces Fancy Figured French Goods; regular price 40c, for 25c.

11 pieces Figured Satin Cloth, All-wool; regular price 50c, for 35c.

7 pieces Figured Satin Cloth; regular price 75c, for 50c.

9 pieces Heavy All-wool Serge, 48 inches wide; regular price 40c, for 35c.

Ladies' Underwear. Long Sleeve and High Neck Heavy Vests; regular price 25c, for 20c.

Fine All-wool Vests; regular 65c, for 50c.

Corsets.

Our Special at 75c is as good as any sold elsewhere for \$1. Good Sateen Corsets for 43c.

Linens.

Here's a Chance to Buy Your Thanksgiving Linen: 63-inch Fine Satin Finish Belfast, Bleached; regular 70c, for 49c.

70-inch Bleached, Handsome pattern; regular price 75c, for 50c.

70-inch Very Fine Bleached Damask; regular price 90c, for 65c.

72-inch Bleached Damask, choice goods and worth \$1, for 70c.

1 piece only best Double Damask, 70 inches; regular price \$1 75, for \$1 25.

Wool Room.

Silk Brocade Fur-Lined Capes, Sable Trimings; regular price \$50, for \$40.

Fur-Lined Capes; regular price \$25, for \$17.

Black Brocade Capes, Fur Lining; regular price \$15, for \$12.

Another lot of New York Jackets, including the New Russian Blouse, at reduced prices.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Wool Hosiery; regular 25c, for 19c.

Heavy Ribbed Hose; regular 35c, for 25c.

Fine Black Cashmere; regular 45c, for 35c.

Extra Ribbed Cashmere; regular 65c, for 50c.

Gloves.

Kid Gloves, regular \$1, for 75c.

Ladies' Ringwood Gloves; regular 20c, for 15c.

Ladies' Black Wool Mitts; regular 35c, for 25c.

Children's Wool Mitts; regular 15c, for 10c.

Basement.

The choicest selection of Christmas Groceries the market can produce—London Layer, Blue Muscatel, Sultana, and Valencia Raisins; case and barrel Currants; Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels; Filbert, Almond, Walnut and Brazil Nuts; Extracts, Spices, etc.

One pound of our Imperial Black Mixed or Japan Tea, worth 40c, and six pounds of Granulated Sugar, for 50c.

Our Cooks' Delight Baking Powder, in one-pound tins, net, for 15c; equal to any other sold at 25c.

One dozen Dessert Knives and Forks; regular price \$1 25, at 99c.

One dozen Knives and Forks, slightly soiled; regular \$1 50, for \$1.

Lamps and Glassware

Handsome Vase Parlor Lamps; regular price \$3, for \$1 69.

A Handsome Lamp, decorated shade, regular price \$2 25, for \$1 40.

Just opened, a large consignment of Ornamental and Fancy Vases, 5c, 10c and 15c; 6, 8 and 10 inch.

Also very handsome patterns in Bread and Butter Plates, with tea plates to match.

Ladies' and Gen's Rubbers and Overshoes at special prices, and balance of Sample Shoes less than manufacturers' prices.

Special Clothing chances for Saturday and Monday in Suits, Ulsters and Overcoats. Underclothing bargains.

Carpets and Oilcloths, Oilcloth Squares, Rugs, Mats, Curtains and general Housefurnishings.

Runians & Butler,

IMPORTERS.

Food Adulteration.

Things People Eat and Drink and What They Contain.

Efforts to Stamp Out Trade in Articles Adulterated to Hurt.

What Dominion Government Analysts and Others Have Discovered.

Some Wonderful Compounds That People Buy Because They Are Cheap.

One of the most recent moves of the Dominion government has been to inaugurate a system of food analysis, the reports of which will be made public monthly. It is a recognized fact that in these days almost all articles used as food have their "grades," imitations, etc., and nothing that enters into daily consumption is too cheap to be cheapened, not even salt. The reports have been the means of securing a better class of prepared food, which though not free from adulteration, is now practically free from poisonous elements. The last inspection of mustard by Prof. Harrison, government analyst in this city, reveals five brands of the pure article. Even maple syrup was milked, and in a few instances honey, supposed to have been pure, was much adulterated. One thing the Canadian people have reason to be glad of is that no oleomargarine is allowed to be sold as "butter," and that the country, as far as known, is free from the bogus coffee bean, and highly scented wooden nutmegs. The United States government has followed Canada in the matter of food analysis, and similar adulterations, though to a much greater extent, were found in that country. Prof. Harrison has been for the past few days analyzing condensed milks, temperance drinks and mineral waters, the report upon which will be looked for with interest.

Overdoses of adulterated substances have led to no end of internal disorders, that have wellnigh baffled medical science, and caused much misery and expense. The most objectionable adulterants are those used to color and cheapen confectionery and liquors. The inquiry into the extent of the adulteration of food, drugs and liquors, as provided by act of parliament, has been carried on most successfully. The effect of these analytical investigations has been of great benefit in many ways. Food adulteration, according to Prof. Wedderburn, of Washington, "cheapened the products of the farm, lessened the profits of the husbandman and robbed both consumer and producer." Men who would scorn adulteration to do a dishonest act, social stars, commercial kings, have been guilty of selling "compound" articles of food branded "pure." The system of exposing this practice and imposing fines and costs of analysis upon manufacturer and vendor of debased and misbranded preparations has effected a revolution respecting food adulteration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

CHARACTER AND EXTENT.
Fortunately, the character of the adulterations now used is generally harmless, except from a commercial standpoint. Many cases of ill-health and even death, followed the use of articles poisoned with pigments, acids, tin, rancid oils, and other injurious commodities used to cheapen and add beauty to the article sold. Polishing, powdering, watering, and adding such ingredients as earth, cracker dust, peas, beans, starch, etc., are practically harmless, and might pass when compared with other ingredients, such as plaster of paris, soapstone, fusil oil, red and yellow ochre, fuller's earth, and terra alba, which are harmless when compared to adulteration of drugs, but which have been practically stamped out. For instance, lutanum, used to assuage suffering, has been sold at a standard of "O," where the morphine should have reached 1.3 to 1.6. The Washington report of the character of adulteration by Alex. Wedderburn in 1882, said: "The various decoctions, after being doctored with fusil oil, acids, ether, chloroform and other drugs usually sold for stimulants and beverages, are undoubtedly the cause of many diseases, and result not infrequently in death. That they increase drunkenness is an admitted fact, impairing the intellect and creating an unnatural thirst, which leads the user to greater excesses in his desire to destroy the effects of the poison taken into the system. While this is criminal the commercial frauds are the most heinous, but result with less physical damage, unless it be in milk adulteration which is sold for the use of babies, and which has been found to contain injurious narcotics."

To assume that such things are done through lack of intelligence is asking too much of even the most charitable. It is simply done through a desire to accumulate money by unlawful and dishonest methods, or to compete with some rival, who is cheating his customers. Lard has been substituted by a combination of tallow and cottonseed oil, in many sections of the

United States it is almost impossible to procure samples of the pure articles.

COST OF ADULTERATION.

Prof. Harrison thinks it is safe to estimate that at least 15 per cent. of the entire food product is adulterated one way or the other. Cheap, inferior liquors and foods are manufactured because an inferior price is paid. Professor Harrison refers to the statement of the American Grocer that at a low estimate the value of the food supply consumed in the United States amounted to over \$4,500,000,000 per annum, of which 20 per cent. was adulterated, and 10 per cent. of this of a character non-prejudicial to health. The analyst said the cost of analytical experiments and the salaries of expert chemists employed by some concerns amounted to a fabulous sum, both in the United States and Canada. These large amounts must come from the consumer, and this renders the price of articles so adulterated very high. The poorest article was often sold at the dearest rate, and the best in some instances at much lower figures. The system of analysis inaugurated is one which proves a great saving to the country in law costs. Cost of collecting and analyzing samples of the different commodities is very small when the benefits it entails are taken into consideration.

THINGS PEOPLE EAT.

Nearly every article of food, drink and drug used by man, and according to recent reports beasts might be added, is more or less adulterated. A short time ago, when an examination of food materials was carried on in England, everything was found pure, with the exception of common salt, which was too cheap to permit of being cheapened, and the old-fashioned loaf sugar. Below will be found a list of articles which have been grossly adulterated, and the adulterants used.

Alum.—While not an acid salt, gives the same practical result, carbonic acid being liberated by its use, used as an adulterant in cream of tartar.

Alcoholic Liquors.—Fusil oil, tannin, logwood, water, coloring matter, burnt sugar. German brandy is imitated by a mixture made from apricot and cherry seed, dried peach leaves, myrrh and good-flavored alcohol. Gin, the product of the juniper berry, often imitated with a whisky made from rye and barley or potatoes and barley; also adulterated with alum salts, spirit of turpentine, water and sugar. Absinthe is imitated by liquors undistilled—some distilled—with trouts from beet, oil and damask roses. Material is used, and others, after distillation, have added aromatic rosins, such as benzoin, gualacum, etc.

Butter.—The adulterants are oil, olive oil, beef suet and water. The proper portion of water in butter is 5 to 10 per cent, but according to expert authorities, it can be loaded with from 20 to 50 per cent. Rancid butter and lard churned together in sweet milk with alkalis is another form of adulteration.

Baking powders.—Alum for cream of tartar, starch and flour.

Black pepper.—Black wheat flour, and ground hulls, cracker crumbs, Indian meal, wheat flour, charcoal, sand, bran, linseed meal, cocoonant shells, mustard husks, sawdust, olive stones, cayenne, red clay and ship bread (refuse). B. F. Butler, of Connecticut, claims that pepper used to clean hides sent from South America to the United States, is washed, dried and sold as pure pepper, and that it is exactly the same as salt from spoiled fish or decomposed meat.

Bread.—Alum, sulphate of copper, ammonia, the inferior grades of flour other than wheat.

Beer.—Burnt sugar, licorice, treacle, quassia, coriander and caraway seed, cayenne pepper, soda, salicylic acid, salt (to increase thirst), artificial carbonic gas, grains other than barley malt, glycerine (to increase its viscosity), tobacco, added as intoxicant.

Burnt sugar, licorice and treacle are added to flavor and disguise other adulterants. It is often sold too soon after manufacture, and in such state it is most unhealthy. No matter how good beer may be brewed, if like other liquors, is most liable to harmful manipulation in the hands of conscienceless retailers.

Cheese. The adulterants are oleomargarine, skimmed milk and coloring matter, salts of mercury in the curd and cotton seed oil. Such adulterations as these are found in many of the "fancy" articles, and the absence of these adulterants in the Canadian cheese is what has placed it at the head of the list, while many of these adulterations predominating in the article of adulteration by Alex. Wedderburn in 1882, said: "The various decoctions, after being doctored with fusil oil, acids, ether, chloroform and other drugs usually sold for stimulants and beverages, are undoubtedly the cause of many diseases, and result not infrequently in death. That they increase drunkenness is an admitted fact, impairing the intellect and creating an unnatural thirst, which leads the user to greater excesses in his desire to destroy the effects of the poison taken into the system. While this is criminal the commercial frauds are the most heinous, but result with less physical damage, unless it be in milk adulteration which is sold for the use of babies, and which has been found to contain injurious narcotics."

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Cider.—This refreshing drink does not escape the adulterator's art. Samples analyzed have been found undergoing fermentation and containing large amounts of salicylic acid. As a reasonable proof of the adulteration of this cider, no matter what the quantity of the apple crop may be, the supply is never diminished, nor the price raised to any appreciable extent. Prof. Harrison last year bought samples containing 6 and 7 per cent of alcohol, or about one-half more alcohol than lager beer.

Cream of Tartar.—This is adulterated with sulphate of lime, acid phosphate of lime, alum, corn starch and flour. Ingredients are added to give it weight, such as terra alba and plaster of paris. The alum is used to give it aerating qualities. Prof. Harrison has purchased samples labeled "Pure Cream of Tartar" at a cost exceeding other brands not bearing such elaborate labels, and found many to be entirely fictitious.

Canned Goods.—Sulphate of copper is used to give a green color, especially peas. This is a dangerous poison, and requires skillful handling at the hands of canners.

Cayenne Pepper.—Red lead, ground

rice, flour, salt, cracker dust, Indian meal, ship biscuit, etc.

Cocoa and Cocoa-butter.—These are luxuries which, perhaps, contain more poisonous ingredients than any other. The principal articles used are glucose, terra alba, arsenic, sulphate of copper, prussic acid, tartaric acid, fusil oil, aniline dyes and chrome yellow. This latter is used greatly, and is a dangerous article when used recklessly. It is used chiefly to add beauty and color to goods and give the same appearance as the use of eggs. Quality should be the maxim when purchasing confectionery, not quantity. The better class of candy is the more free from these dangerous adulterations.

Cloves.—When ground, adulterated with arrowroot. Spent bark is used with cinnamon.

Flour.—Not as a rule adulterated. In some brands alum is put in to produce whiteness. Rice a few cases damage peas, ground rice and corn meal in small quantities have been found.

Ginger.—Adulterated with turmeric, cayenne pepper, mustard, inferior or refuse ginger.

Glucose.—The article used so extensively, is found chiefly in the following articles: Sugar, cane and maple syrups, molasses, honey, jellies, jams, confectionery, beer, vinegars, liquors, wines and tobacco. Glucose, though used as an adulterant, is free from any appreciable amount of deleterious contamination.

Horse-radish.—Turnips and white carrots.

Honey.—The adulterants are glucose, sugar, syrups, molasses and raw sugar. Out of 139 samples examined in March the adulterants were found in 12, or about 8 1/2 per cent, were found adulterated. Though water is used in honey, the adulterants are "limits of variability," which ought to be allowed has not been ascertained. None of the impure samples were secured in London district.

Jams and Jellies.—Glucose, gelatine, dyes, artificial essences. One sample of strawberry jam was weighed with nothing more than gelatine, apple jelly, made from cores and parings, with a few berries added for appearance sake. Ice Cream—Aniline and other coloring, for flavoring, essence of bitter almonds.

Lard.—Adulterated highly with cotton seed oil, beef and sheep tallow, caustic lime, clay and alum water.

Mustard.—Ground yellow cakes, flour, cayenne, chrome yellow, Martin's yellow, gypsum, turmeric, mustard cake colored with turmeric, diluted starch, wheat and rice flour, weighed with terra alba. Thomas McFarlane, chief analyst at Ottawa, in August last, analyzed 66 samples of commercial mustard. Of these 3 were genuine, 4 adulterated, 3 doubtful and 19 sold as compounds or mixtures. The samples were in some cases found to contain flour to the extent of 75 per cent, and others to contain as high as 60 per cent of farinaceous matter. Many of these samples were sold as pure mustard. The bulletin of Aug. 4, 1887, says: "Prosecution should be instituted. With reference to these which were sold as mixtures or compounds the degree of adulteration varied from 80 per cent of mustard to 100 per cent. The article almost pure, from which fact it is inferred that the manufacturers are not yet sufficiently careful regarding the strength of their various grades, nor the vendors fully aware of the character of the goods they sell." In the case of mustard, the adulterants were found to contain less than 30 per cent of fixed oil, and compounds or "mixtures" not less than 22. The table shows the result of the analytical test:

District.	Genuine.	Sold as Mustard.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.
St. John's	0	0	0	0
Quebec	0	0	11	0
Montreal	0	0	4	0
Ottawa	1	4	4	0
Toronto	0	1	2	0
London	0	1	1	0
Winnipeg	0	1	0	0
Totals	3	19	41	3

Macaroni.—Saffron, turmeric and Marcell's yellow (poisonous).

Nutmegs.—Made of wood pulp and refuse are pressed, and highly scented—a complete counterfeit.

Oleomargarine.—Extensively used in the United States and made exceedingly palatable, contains refuse, pork bones, fats, candle and soap grease, horse fat, etc.

Pine-apple.—Poor vinegar, poor spices and copper greenings.

Preserves.—Glucose, gelatine (injurious) and coloring matter, apples, pumpkins, molasses, etc.

Sago.—Adulterated with potato starch.

Rum.—Artificial essences, cayenne pepper, water.

Tea.—Exhausted leaves once used, colored with prussian blue, plumbago, gum, nitric acid, china clay, soapstone and gypsum.

Sugars.—Granulated sugar is not easily adulterated. Loaf, purified and brown are adulterated with grape sugar, flour, starch, terra alba, clay, sand, bean dust, salts of tin, lead, gypsum and rice flour. Sugar is often injured by being purified with putrid blood.

Syrups.—Glucose, salts of tin (poisonous), dextrine and starch syrup. In July, 1886, 96 samples of maple syrup were analyzed at the Ottawa laboratory, with the following result:

District.	Genuine.	Doubtful.	Adulterated.
Winnipeg	10	1	1
London	7	1	4
Toronto	8	4	8
Ottawa	12	0	0
Montreal	12	0	0
Quebec	12	2	0
St. John, N. B.	12	0	0
Halifax	11	0	1

This result would indicate that the adulterated maple syrup is more rife in the western than in the eastern parts of Canada.

Vinegar.—Adulterated with oil of vitriol (poisonous), hydrochloric and pyroligneous acids, and rarely, burnt sugar, water, wine and meal vinegars sold for cider.

White Pepper.—Starch, white sand, flour, ground seed powers, as a rule, found to contain an abnormal percentage of alum, starch and flour.

Abcesses Was Lanced.
"I had an abcess on one of my hips. It was lanced and never healed. Hospital treatment failed. The next winter I had three abcesses. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon found it was helping me. When I had taken about six bottles I was cured." MRS. FRANKLIN H. TEED, Freeport, Nova Scotia.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

The World of Labor.

New York varnishers get \$3 for eight hours.

Sioux City, Ia., unionists are boycotting a theater.

Coal miners in Moravia, Austria, have reduced their working hours from twelve to nine a day, and increased wages 17 per cent.

The Lansing Typographical Union has given employing printers notice that it will inaugurate the nine-hour day for hands employed by the week on July 1 next.

Many of the barbers of Ohio are agitating the passage of a bill at the coming session of the Legislature compelling barbers to serve an apprenticeship of two years. The bill is designed to close up cheap barber shops.

Labor organizations are almost entirely responsible for the fact that skilled labor wages have not fallen as much as prices, although they have not always succeeded in keeping employment up to full time.

"Two hours and fifteen minutes" daily work by each able-bodied man, if systematically applied, would produce all the clothing and shelter the people need," says Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor.

Gov. Mount, of Indiana, anent the importation of laborers from outside the state of Indiana, and the striking coal miners of Daviess county, has addressed a letter to the state labor commission asking if there is any way to prevent the importations.

An anti-convict labor bill, advocated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, provides that convicts shall be employed only in manufacturing articles for state institutions, and is for the purpose of stopping the manufacturing of boots and shoes in the penitentiary.

The various societies connected with shop assistants, of which there are over 750,000 in England, have been augmented by the establishment of the National Association of Grocers' Assistants. The wages of this class are low, averaging about 4d per hour, and they work 80 to 100 hours a week.

Says the Western Laborer: Harry Lloyd, president of the carpenters and joiners' union of America, is now mentioned as a possible successor of Sam Gompers. There appears to me a weak point in Mr. Gompers' armor, and that is his gun, but Sammy, like Prescott, will "work the spell," and slide in under the wire with the usual majority.

During October the following national organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and received charters: United Association of Journeymen Plasterers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the National Gold Beaters' Protective Union.

The city of Birmingham now builds and runs its street railways, gas works, electric lighting plant, water supply plant and Turkish baths. It buys the food that is sold in the market of Birmingham and runs the market, selling the food itself. It builds houses for artisans and rents them. It owns and operates a farm, a printing establishment and a woolen mill. It is in the egg business and runs pawnshops.

The Chicago branch of the American Federation of Labor and Chicago Builders' Trades Council have joined in the appointment of a commission to devise means for raising funds for a labor temple in that city. Two previous efforts to procure organized labor with a home in Chicago have come to naught—the first was killed through the cry of boodles, and the second by the advent of hard times. The present movement contemplates a building costing \$500,000. There are 150,000 unionists in Chicago. The bricklayers already have a handsome and commodious hall of their own.

Herr Frederick Alfred Krupp, of Essen, Germany, is the largest employer of labor in the world. On the pay rolls of the great Krupp establishment are more than 25,000 men. Thirty-four governments have made purchases there, Herr Krupp's son, Alfred, is only 42 years old. His employees live in "model houses," have schools, baths, libraries, hospitals and medical under his direction and co-operation. The present head of the establishment has been a member of the Reichstag, but, like his sturdy father, has always refused to accept a title from the government.

The joint executive board of the United Brotherhood of Tailors of New York has issued a manifesto addressed to all the clothing manufacturers of New York on behalf of the coat tailors: "We hereby declare that at a given time in the year 1899 the clothing workers of this city will refuse to work for any contractor or middleman. We make this announcement two years in advance in order to give the manufacturers ample time to consider our purpose and gradually pave the way for this whole change by opening clean, ventilated shops operated under their own management, just as the clothing workers are now employed. If this great reform is accomplished in this city the great clothing manufacturing center of the country, we are certain that it will be followed in the other clothing markets."

Contrary to the popular opinion, one would make a money by being labor all the year round. The following figures, furnished by the Board of Trade of London, prove it up to the hilt. They relate to the year ending Aug.

We wish we could make everybody believe that promptness is prevention; that there should be no delay when you are losing flesh and when you are pale, especially if a cough be present. The continued use of Scott's Emulsion in the early stages of lung affections does prevent the development of Consumption. Your doctor will tell you this is true and we state it without wishing to make any false claims or false promises. Free book tells more on the subject.

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31, and may therefore be trusted to show the actual and present relations of the two great parties. From the first table it will be seen at a glance that a majority of disputes terminated in favor of the men. During the twelve months a total of 850 disputes was settled. In 853 the men carried the day; in 265 the masters were victorious, and in 194 the men were partially successful, which means that some sort of compromise was arranged, while 33 disputes are classed as indefinite. Of the total of 821,800 men whose wages were increased or diminished only 55,290 had embarked on actual strikes, while in the case of 766,500 the change arose from the automatic working of sliding-scales, together with negotiation, the action of conciliation boards, and the voluntary concession of employers. From the table it will also be seen that in every month of the year the net average result was a considerable increase, and that of 821,800 workers involved, the wages of 703,500 were increased, and of 118,000 diminished. Putting it in the form of a percentage, we have, in the case of each 100 men, a net result in an advance, 14 1/2 suffering a decrease.

The following shows change in wages as a result of disputes:

	Men involved.	Wages increased.	Wages decreased.	Average net result per head per week all in.	Total gain for the year.
Sept. '96	134,000	58,000	108,000	0 14	45,650
Oct.	129,000	53,300	101,000	0 16	49,400
Nov.	103,000	103,000	None	1 9	468,624
Dec.	58,500	57,900	1,500	1 4	202,509
Jan.	24,000	24,000	None	1 20	24,000
Feb.	40,000	49,700	300	1 4	173,316
March	171,000	185,500	2,300	1 8	292,460
April	53,000	52,500	1,000	1 5	227,640
May	33,300	35,100	60	1 09	156,838
June	17,500	15,550	1,450	1 30	53,750
July	22,700	31,500	700	1 0	83,730
Aug.	132,100	131,000	1,100	0 7	200,350
Totals	821,800	703,500	118,000	0 14 1/2	771

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