

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Will Need Watching.

The battle for municipal reform is by no means won.

It is probable a strong attempt will be made in the council to defeat the mandate of the people. Some of the aldermen-elect know they would have a poor chance of success under the proposed new system, and they will do all they can to avert it. The whole influence of the Street Railway Company, the Bell Telephone Company, and similar corporations, will also be thrown against ward abolition, which means the abolition of the scrap assessment they now enjoy.

The friends of municipal reform, therefore, should be on the alert to make the reactionaries toe the line chalked out for them by the electors.

An Example From Hamilton.

The ratepayers of Hamilton on Monday set an example of public spirit and enterprise which London should heed. By a large majority they passed a bylaw for the permanent improvement of the streets, involving an expenditure of \$150,000. The streets department in Hamilton has been experimenting in road-making and has decided that the gas-tar pavement is ahead of asphalt, brick or macadam. The city will go in extensively for gas-tar pavements in preference to all others. In this city the engineer has recommended asphalt for permanent roadways in the future. Why not consult Hamilton's experience before making any more costly moves? The gas-tar pavement is in actual use there. It is said to be cheap, durable, easily kept in repair and in every way satisfactory. The fact that so much money is to be spent on this class of roadway shows a deep and unquestioning faith in gas-tar. Our engineering department should look into it.

Another move in Hamilton is the adoption of the public parks act. By this the ratepayers express their desire to see the parks of the city managed by a separate board—which will also have the power to acquire property for park purposes. Something of the kind is desirable in London, as the Advertiser has repeatedly urged. The water commissioners have done much in the way of beautifying Springbank, and there is still greater scope for intelligent work on the same line in the city proper. The park area within the city limits should be enlarged while suitable property is still vacant. A board of park commissioners would have statutory authority to do this. And if it is not done soon the city will have cause to regret it a few years hence.

Signs of Progress.

The people of London voted by a majority of 2,409 to abolish the ward system.

In St. Thomas ward abolition likewise carried by a large majority. Ottawa voted to reduce the number of aldermen from 24 to 16.

In Ottawa, also, the ratepayers decided in favor of municipal control of the electric franchises.

In Woodstock municipal control of electric lighting was approved by a vote of 457 to 105.

The town of Pembroke voted to purchase the local electric light plant.

Lindsay decided to acquire the local waterworks system, now under private control.

These are symptoms of the growing spirit of progress in municipal affairs.

War and Pensions.

Applications for pensions for loss of life or injury in the war with the Spaniards are flooding the United States authorities. So persistent is the demand, and so fearful is the Government, that an attempt is to be made to get Congress to consent to a revision and consolidation of the laws regarding pensions, with the object of protecting the public against impostors.

Already over 25,000 pensions have been petitioned for, and the list grows daily. The Washington authorities account in two ways for the fact that, relatively, the number of applicants for pensions is greater than was the case after the civil war. They say the chief cause is the anxiety of pension agents to earn fees. They hunt up applicants and often move them, half against their will, to enter petitions for pensions. But another cause is the breakdown of the old spirit of independence and self-respect, which was very strong prior to the adoption of the high tax system. In earlier days men were taught that they owed something to their country; that the spirit of patriotism was a noble one; and so long as the average man could find a means of supporting himself, he scorned the idea of asking government assistance for injury received while in the public service. Nowadays, however, the people have been taught that the Government exists to give something; that it is fair game to hold it up; and that the man who served in the recent war with Spain would be counted a fool by the generality of his fellows if he were not to look for and expect a special money consideration in the shape of a pension. The moral of it all is that to the taxpayer generally, war, win or lose, is ever a costly affair, to be avoided if at all possible. When our neighbors and the pension applicants so numerous in a little bit of a contest in which the enemy rarely showed fight, and the loss to the United States army was comparatively insignificant, it is hardly to be conjectured

how great would be the addition to the tax burdens of the people had the six months' conflict been with a power of the first class.

The Strap-Holders' Victory.

The election of E. A. Macdonald as mayor of Toronto, contains a lesson. Macdonald is regarded by many as a mere adventurer and a demagogue. He has been opposed all along by what are called the "solid interests" of the city. Yet on Monday he ran 2,647 votes ahead of E. F. Clarke, M.P., and 6,567 votes ahead of John Hallam, two of the most popular and representative men in Toronto. Macdonald won simply and solely as an antagonist of the street railway company. For years the people of Toronto have been muttering against the street railway service, and for years Macdonald has constituted himself the champion of their grievances. As successive mayors and councils have been unable or unwilling to secure redress, the volume of discontent has swelled, and Macdonald's vote has swelled with it, year after year. His pertinacity has been rewarded at last. The Toronto papers call it a victory of the "strap-holders"—that large body of street car passengers who fall to get seats and have to stand up and cling to leather supports. Macdonald goes in pledged to rescue this long-suffering class. "You shall ride on cushioned seats in the cars—not under the fender," he declared, amid the frantic cheers of his supporters Monday night. "The strap-holders," he went on, "are in possession of the town. They have pulled up the biggest vote ever polled in the city. Observe my conduct. Keep your eyes on me when I assume the responsibilities you have given to me."

Such are the words of the mighty Macdonald. Will he be able to deliver the goods? London people can tell him that in undertaking to bring a street railway corporation to time he has assumed a heavy cross.

What Others Say

Would He?

[Hamilton Herald.]

Mr. Greenway has the satisfaction of knowing that he had a majority of the total vote in Manitoba. But he would be willing to swap off his popular majority of 116 for Hugh John's majority of five in the new legislature.

Hebrews in the Army.

[St. Louis Republic.]

It is interesting to note that among the troops mustered into the service by the British war office are several companies composed exclusively of Hebrews. In Bombay there are two companies of Hebrew soldiers, and the army register shows that thousands of Hebrews have enlisted in the British army in recent years, most of them being now with the army in South Africa.

Efficacy of Prayer.

[Rev. Dean Hoie.]

A very nice and gentle curate went to a Yorkshire parish, where the parishioners bred horses and sometimes raced them. He was asked to invite the prayers of the congregation for Lucy Grey. He did so. They prayed three Sundays for Lucy Grey. On the fourth the clerk told the curate he need not do it any more. "Why?" said the curate, "she is dead?" "No," said the clerk, "she won the steeplechase." The curate became quite a power in the parish.

Light and Shade.

"I am writing for posterity," said the poet.

"And I am taking in plain sewing for a living," said the poet's soulless wife.

"Claribel, do you feel timid about asking your husband for money?"

"No, pa; but sometimes he seems to feel kind of timid about giving it to me."—Detroit Free Press.

McLuberty (the McLuberty's having dropped in no the Hogans)—An phew is the baby's name, of dunno?

Mrs. Hogan—Sure, he has no name yet.

McLuberty (in astonishment)—No name! Thin, how the dickens does he know who he is?

This story is told of an Oakland broker who was noted for his leishureliness. Not long ago he died, and soon afterward a citizen said to his son: "William, your father died rather suddenly, didn't he?"

"We-e-l, y-e-s," said William, "sudden for him!"

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

The St. Thomas customs returns for December were \$11,132 44 against \$9,370 33 for the same month of 1898.

The annual report of the board of health estimates the population of Greater New York at 3,550,500—a gain of about 100,000 over last year.

At Sunday's services in Collier Street Methodist Church, Barrie, the congregation put \$2,048 61 cash on the plates, their first installment of the 29th century thanksgiving fund.

The extension of the foreign concessions at Shanghai, China, has been finally approved, bringing to close a diplomatic controversy between Great Britain, the United States and France.

Douglas B. Wordworth, ex-member of the Canadian Parliament, of late a practicing attorney, who resided near Oakland, Cal., is dead from injuries received a week ago when his horse ran away and threw him out of the carriage.

Montreal customs statistics for the past year show a wonderful increase over the year 1898 or any similar period in the history of the port. The total revenue of the port was \$76,297 in excess of 1898, or 9 1/2 per cent. The grand total last year was \$8,918,691 against \$8,154,494 for the year 1898. The increase over 1898 is \$764,197, or 9 1/2 per cent.

What might have proved a serious accident on the G. T. R. between Acton and Rockwood, was averted on Saturday morning. An employee of the company observed a rail that was split in two places. He came back to Rockwood, and Acton was telegraphed to notify the morning passenger train from Toronto. The section men soon had the rail replaced, but the train was delayed for an hour.

CHICAGO'S GREAT DRAINAGE CANAL

Cost, \$33,000,000; Capacity, 300,000 Gallons Per Minute.

Sketch of the Project and Results Expected From It.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning water was turned into the \$33,000,000 drainage canal and began to flow toward Lockport, where it will fall into the Desplaines River, and thence, through the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico.

What is termed by the canal engineers the collateral channel has been for some time completed from the Chicago River in the southwestern part of the city, to within 15 feet of the main channel of the canal. This 15-foot wall of earth with two sluice-gates behind it, has been all that has kept the Chicago River and Lake Michigan out of the canal. At 10 o'clock Monday night a steam dredge began to cut away this wall of earth, and a few minutes before 9 o'clock yesterday the water began to back up against the sluice-gates the timbers were knocked away and the first water from the Chicago River ran into the canal.

The engineers of the sanitary district have cut a channel to carry 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute, but at first the water was allowed to flow into the canal at the rate of only 50,000 cubic feet a minute. The effect of turning 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute into the empty canal would be like the bursting of a reservoir and would tear away every bridge over the canal and wreck the controlling works at Lockport. Therefore, the water will be turned in gradually. Probably a week will elapse before the canal is full of water and is carrying away the sewage that now flows into the Chicago River.

Aside from the trustees and the engineers of the board, there were less than a dozen spectators present.

THE CANAL'S CAPACITY.

For the past 15 years the entire sewage of the city of Chicago which empties into the Chicago River has, as a matter of fact, been flowing down the Desplaines River and into the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers in a highly offensive condition, and in a volume of about 40,000 cubic feet per minute. It is this same flow of sewage that is to pass down the Illinois Valley, but diluted by a tremendous flow of water from Lake Michigan, increasing the total volume to 300,000 cubic feet per minute, rendering the sewage harmless before Juliet is reached, if the contention of the most eminent chemists and bacteriologists is correct.

Later on—in six or seven months—when the system of intercepting sewers now in process of construction in Chicago is completed, an approximate of 4,200 cubic feet per minute of sewage now flowing into Lake Michigan, will be diverted into the Chicago River and the canal, so as to increase by the addition of 6,000 feet per minute of sewage the amount now going down the Illinois River.

This scheme has been a growth, a development, and many men can justly lay claim to having played a prominent part in this great public work. The sanitary district was organized under the requirements of law, within the district, in November, 1890, and comprises 182 square miles. Every one now freely admits that the entire city of Chicago should have been made a part of the sanitary district at the beginning, but this cannot be done without additional legislation by the general assembly. The sanitary district trustees are elected by popular vote and form an independent organization separate and distinct from the municipal government of Chicago. The district has already issued \$13,000,000 of bonds, all payable in currency.

IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK.

The Chicago Canal has laid the foundation of a mammoth ship canal connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. The canal, if confined to the single requirement of disposing of Chicago sewage, could have been constructed for from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000, so the sanitary district's claim to have expended at least \$20,000,000 is well founded.

Good Advice.

Mr. Isaac Holden, Omeme, Ontario, formerly of Toronto and Montreal, cattle buyer, well and favorably known all over Ontario and Quebec, says in regard to Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills: "For the past two years I have been a great sufferer with muscular and nerve rheumatism, and chronic constipation. The rheumatism got so bad the early part of the past winter that I could not get around without the help of a cane; even then it was only with great difficulty and excruciating pain. My blood was stagnant; my legs, feet, arms and hands feeling numb all the time, brisk rubbing failing to restore circulation. Frequently when walking a spasm of pain would take hold of the muscles and nerves of my legs, and in an instant I became powerless, and would fall perfectly helpless. The first of last January I was in such a crippled state and suffering such constant pain, and I felt I must go to bed and be laid up helpless and suffering for an indefinite time, with the probabilities that I would never be able to get around again. Fortunately, my son, who had received a great benefit from Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills, said:

"Father, Why Not Try These Pills?"

"I did so, and in one week felt so much better and so much relieved from pain that I have continued the use of them. They cured me of constipation, and the rheumatic pains have entirely disappeared from my joints and stomach. They have restored healthy and natural circulation of my blood and enabled me to get around without inconvenience."

"They are a marvel in the medicine line. It is the only medicine of the many I have taken that gave me immediate and permanent relief. I am satisfied that if I had not taken them I would today be helpless in bed, suffering torture which only those who have acute, muscular and nervous rheumatism can imagine."

"ISAAC HOLDEN." Fifty cents per box, at druggists, or Sam. Williams & Co., Toronto, Ont.

For Tuesday

—AND—

Wednesday,

Jan. 2 and 3, 1900.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

For Tuesday

—AND—

Wednesday,

Jan. 2 and 3, 1900.

Seasonable Goods at Bargain Prices

For Tuesday and Wednesday.

Wool Blankets and Comforters, 10 per cent off.

Blankets from \$2 50 up.

Comforters from \$1 to

\$6 50.

All Ladies' and Children's Jackets at discounts ranging from 10 per cent to 25 per cent off.

All Furs, Sacques, Ruffs and Caperines at 10 per cent off.

Ladies' Underwear — 25c

Vests and Drawers at 19c;

40c Vests at 25c. 10 per cent off all goods over 50c a garment.

We begin the new year with renewed vigor and stern enthusiasm, determined to do better than ever before. Our holiday trade has been away and beyond our most sanguine expectations. And we'll see to it that January is above high-water mark. We'll give such sterling values in seasonable goods that will surely make it one of the best months of the year.

Our Stock-Taking Discount Sale,

which is good till the 15th of January, has made us many warm friends, all who have saved money on their purchases and expressed themselves as highly pleased with their bargains and treatment.

Discounts From 10 to 25 Per Cent

Off New and Seasonable Goods.

Wool Blankets, Comforters, Wrappers, Cotton Shirts, Loch Lomond Shirts and Ties, 10 per cent off.

Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, Fancy Linens, Towels and Towelings, 10 per cent off.

Black and Colored Dress Goods, Velvets and Silks, 10 per cent off.

Mantles and Furs, 10 per cent off.

10 per cent off all Ladies' and Children's Vests, Drawers and Combination Suits.

10 per cent off all Men's Fur Caps.

25 per cent off all Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Feathers, Wings and Ribbons.

10 per cent off all Chinaware, Japanware, Tea Sets, Cups and Saucers.

10 per cent off all Men's Underclothing.

25 per cent off all Men's Frieze Ulsters and Tweed Overcoats.

15 per cent off Men's and Youths' Tweed Suits, Men's Black Worsteds Suits and Waterproof Coats.

10 per cent off Lace Curtains, Draperies, Cushions and Carpets.

15 per cent off Women's Oxford Shoes.

10 per cent off Women's Laced and Buttoned Boots, also Misses' and Children's.

10 per cent off Men's Laced and Congress Shoes, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, and Men's Rubbers and Over-shoes.

25 per cent off all Men's and Boys' Fancy Tweed and Corduroy Caps.

25 per cent off Men's, Boys' and Youths' Hard and Soft Felt Hats.

Buy the Material Here and Get Your Skirts Made Free of Charge.

Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210 1/2, 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

000,000 in the direction of the great navigable waterway.

As an engineering triumph the great interest in the Chicago Canal lies in the fact that it disposes of the sewage of the city in a manner contrary to the laws of nature and contrary to the laws of gravity. Were Chicago situated on the Illinois River there would be no significance in the plan to forever turn the sewage of the city down the valley of the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers, but the canal restores topographical conditions existing in prehistoric times, when the overflow waters of the great lake region flowed down the Mississippi valley, by making a cut through the glacial drift and rock between Chicago and Lockport of an average depth of about 35 feet, to once more restore the gravity flow from Lake Michigan to the Desplaines and Illinois valleys.

RIVER FLOWS UP-HILL.

While the Chicago River has been deepened and widened to increase its flow and capacity, the canal itself, properly speaking, begins at the south branch of the Chicago River, at Roosevelt street, and continues southward as an entirely artificial channel until it reaches the controlling works at Lockport, a distance of 25 miles. At Lockport the channel widens to about 500 feet into a windage basin, in which the large lake vessels can be easily turned and maneuvered. The fall from the mouth of the Chicago River to the Lockport works—and be it remembered that henceforth the Chicago River will flow up stream, as commonly understood—is only seven feet, so that the flow of water in rapidity and volume through the Chicago River to the canal is entirely controlled by the bear trap dam and controlling works, situated at the Lockport terminus, the fall south of the controlling works being abrupt and about 40 feet in the next four miles. By means of the controlling works the water can be suddenly turned off as emergency may determine.

The first work was on "Shovel Day," Sept. 3, 1892, on the rock cut below Le-mont, on the line between Cook and Will counties, so that a little over seven years have been consumed in the entire work, involving an outlay of about \$33,000,000. Over 80 per cent of the entire work was done during the panic period, and owing to this fact, the entire cost of construction was reduced about \$8,000,000. The board of trustees and engineers are unanimous in the belief that the work could not now be duplicated for less than \$40,000,000.

Deeds Are Fruite.

"Words are but leaves." It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. The many wonderful cures effected by this medicine are fruits by which it should be judged. These prove it to be the great, unequalled remedy for dyspepsia, rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh and all other ailments due to impure or impoverished blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are non-irritating, mild, effective.

"Nay! do not touch me!" cried the rich wife. The impetuous husband groaned in an agony of spirit. "Not even for ten?" he asked. "Remember, Christmas is only eight days distant." A bottle of Dr. Siegert's ANGIOTRITA BITTERS to flavor your Lenten or any other cold drink will keep you free from Dyspepsia, Colic, Diarrhea and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

The colors in Brainerd & Armstrong wash embroidery silk are "standard." That is, Violet is true tone; Geranium Lake is exactly that shade and all the other 374 are true to name or number.

When you need an exact shade you can depend upon getting it just as surely as you get notes in music by striking the proper keys.

Thus you can get true tints of nature in your embroidery work.

Put up in a patent holder which prevents knots or tangles.

Send a one cent stamp or three holders tags for "Blue Book" which tells exactly how to embroider fifty different leave and flowers.

CORTICELLI SILK CO., ST. JOHNS, P. Q.



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CROMWELL AS A CAVALRYMAN.

Mr. Morley describes in the January Century Oliver Cromwell's characteristics as a cavalry leader:

At Winchely or Horncastle fight (Oct. 11, 1643), as soon as the men had knowledge of the enemy's coming, they were very full of joy and resolution, thinking it a great mercy that they should now fight with him; and on they went, singing their psalms, Cromwell in the van. The Royalist dragons gave him the first volley, as he fell with brave resolution upon them, and then at half-pistol shot a second, and his horse was killed under him. But he took a soldier's horse, and promptly mounting again, rejoined the charge, which was so "home-given, and performed with so much admirable courage and resolution that the enemy stood not another, but were driven back on their own body."

It was clear that a new cavalry leader had arisen in England, as daring as the dreaded Rupert, but with a coolness in the red blaze of battle, a piercing eye for the shifts and changes of the fortunes of the day, above all, with a power of wielding his phalanx with a combined steadiness and mobility, such as the fiery prince never had. Whether Rupert or Oliver was the first to change cavalry tactics is, among experts, matter of dispute. The older way had been to fire a volley before the charge. The front rank discharged its pistols, then opened right and left, and the second rank took its place, so down to the fifth. Then came the onset with their swords and butt-ends of their firearms. The new plan was to substitute the tactics of the shock for the horse to keep close together, knee to knee, to face the enemy front to front, and either

to receive the hostile charge in steady, strong cohesion, or else in the same cohesion to bear down on the foe, sword in hand, and not to fire either pistol or carbine until they had broken through.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing the affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS, UNDERTAKERS, WAREHOUSE—180 King street, FACTORY—Globe Casket Works, Telephone—643, and house 373.

Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures sexual weakness, varicose, night emissions, premature discharges, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. W. Knappe, 203 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy, order this every week man may cure himself at home.

J. HINTON, THE UNDERTAKER,

260 Richmond Street, Private residence, 42 Bocher Telephone—Store 440; House, 152.