

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1883.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Mayor Rumball's Inaugural.

Mayor Rumball's inaugural address was not a highly-colored prospectus, but it was practical and businesslike, and maps out a useful programme for the Council of 1899. Let us look at his propositions in order:

1. The mayor affirms that ratepayers are well pleased at having permanent walks laid, and suggests that the method of payment—one-half by the city and one-half by frontage tax—be continued. This will probably be done, but the ratepayers sharply demand that the work be more rigidly superintended in the future. Last year's board of works was in the position of not knowing whether the specifications for most of the cement walks had been properly carried out or not.

2. The mayor calls attention to the bad condition of the cedar block pavements, and advises that care be exercised in determining what material shall be used for new pavements. The advice is sound.

3. The mayor points out that the construction of the sewerage system, undertaken nearly three years ago, is nearing completion, and the Council must now adopt a method for the disposal of the sewage. This will be perhaps the most important business of the year, and will demand the most careful and competent attention. The Council at 1898 tried to cope with it, and though unsuccessful, accumulated data which will be useful to the present board.

4. The mayor advises great caution in acting on the petition to change the names of certain streets, as it involves the title-deeds to property on the streets affected. Whatever is done, the Council should spare the property owners expense or inconvenience.

5. The mayor alludes to the overwhelming vote against the ward system, and trusts the Council will take steps to effect the desire of the electors. No time should be lost, as the formal application must be in Col. Lays' hands when the Legislature meets, a few weeks hence. The Council, while about it, should also fix the number of aldermen to be elected under the new system, and provide for a two-years' term; half of the members to retire each year.

6. The mayor recommends that greater publicity be given the weekly pay-sheet. This is an outcome of the Hamilton investigation, which suggests the need for greater vigilance.

7. The mayor is of opinion that the work of the engineer's department would be more satisfactorily performed if the members of the council were to refrain altogether from interfering with the duties of the officers of the department, and he urges that decisive action be taken, so that the proper officers may be held responsible for the work done. This is one of the most valuable points in the mayor's address. The Advertiser has all along urged the same step. Under the present order of things, the engineer's department is unable to do systematic work in street improvements or spend its funds to the best advantage because of aldermanic interference and ward-grabbing. The reform will come easier when the aldermen are elected to represent the whole city, and not a particular section.

8. The mayor candidly admits the prospect of a high rate of taxation this year, owing to the deficit of \$10,000 bequeathed by last year's Council, and the interest and sinking fund on the debt, incurred the past five years. While he enjoins strict economy, he says he cannot recommend the levying of taxes less than sufficient to meet the entire obligations of the year. This admonition should be strictly heeded. The Councils of 1898 and 1899 left large deficits—a practice that should be avoided, even at some temporary inconvenience. It confuses the accounts and encourages extravagance and loose financial.

The Council of 1900 has its work cut out.

SUPPORT THE MIDDLESEX PREMIER BY SUPPORTING DR. McWILLIAM, THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE.

Who Should Know Better?

Those partisan writers who have attempted to belittle Premier Ross' progressive policy, as outlined in his Whitty speech of last November, and developed in subsequent orders-in-council, might read with advantage an article on the subject, which appears in the latest issue of the Canadian Manufacturer, and which we reproduce in another column. It should be needless to state that this publication is not a partisan journal, but looks at public matters solely from the standpoint of the interests of its constituents, the Manufacturers' Association of which it is the accredited organ. Speaking on their behalf, it commends Mr. Ross' policy in the strongest terms, as certain to greatly increase the demand for manufactures of all kinds; noting that its effects have already been favorably experienced in connection with the machinery required for the lumber and pulp mills established in Ontario by reason of the prohibition of the export of raw material. The Manufacturer deprecates the lengths to which partyism is carried in considering measures tending to advance the general welfare and build up the country, and declares that were it to withhold its support from such a policy it would be false to the principles it has at heart and the interests it represents. It concludes by trusting that the mea-

ures in question will commend themselves to the support of the Legislature.

The opinion of the practical men who are interested in manufacturing as to the effect of legislation upon their business, drawn from actual experience, surely outweighs any amount of editorial writing and speech-making inspired solely by partisan feeling.

Will Not Be Pleased.

Mr. Clarke Wallace, we judge from some public utterances, does not propose to be satisfied when Parliament meets with anything whatever respecting the Canadian contingent so far as the Dominion Government is concerned. Whatever has been done, he will object that something else ought to have been done. If two contingents are sent, it ought to have been four contingents. If large miscellaneous expenses are paid by the Canadian Government, more ought to have been paid, etc. Strike high, strike low, we are afraid the Dominion Government will not succeed in pleasing Mr. Clarke Wallace.

ROSS FOR MIDDLESEX, AND MIDDLESEX FOR ROSS.

General White's force is hanging on like a British bulldog.

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald assumes the premiership of Manitoba, burdened with a dead weight of promises that will soon break down his slender platform.

The first member of the Dominion Parliament who attempts to make political capital out of the war should be branded as a renegade to Canadian nationality.

DR. McWILLIAM WAS BORN AND RAISED IN THIS COUNTRY. SO WAS THE PREMIER OF ONTARIO. EAST MIDDLESEX SHOULD SUPPORT BOTH.

The Mayor of Toronto has thrown down the gauntlet to the street railway company and calls its president an "insolent plutocrat." The mayor realizes that he was put in office by the strap-holders, and that they hold a strap over him at the next elections if he fails to stand by them.

For the British victory at Elands-laagte, General White gave the credit to General French. For the brilliant and successful defense of Ladysmith on Saturday General White gives special praise to Colonel Ian Hamilton and Colonel Buller. But when the British met disaster at Nicholson's Nek, General White took the blame on himself. General White is one of nature's noblemen.

Kruger's refusal to allow the American consul at Pretoria to look after British interests there is calculated to cool what pro-Boer sentiment there is in the United States. Even Spain showed more liberality than the Transvaal. Americans will never forget the services rendered Hobson and his fellow-captives at Santiago by the heroic British consul, Ramsden, whose devotion to duty cost him his life.

Mr. Balfour, in his Manchester speech, made a reassuring statement. The longer range of Boer guns in the present war led the British public to suspect that their artillery was deficient, whereas they had always believed that it was the most effective in Europe. Mr. Balfour explains that the British ordnance now in South Africa was not intended for siege purposes, but for a mobile force. Guns of longer range, he asserted, were being sent out in abundance.

The Free Press raises the non-resident cry against Dr. McWilliam, the Government candidate in East Middlesex. It is true Dr. McWilliam's domicile is a mile from the boundary of the riding, but one-third of his professional practice and most of his property interests are in East Middlesex. The late member, Mr. Hodgson, was not a resident of the riding, strictly speaking, but did anyone raise that point against him in the late campaign?

DR. McWILLIAM, THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN EAST MIDDLESEX, IS ONE OF LONDON'S OLD BOYS. HE WAS BORN IN THIS CITY IN 1854.

What Others Say.

A Habit They Have. [Cleveland Plaindealer.] The Canucks fought nobly.

A Peaceful Ack. [Detroit Tribune.] For war dogs that are straining at the leash, according to reports, those of Europe are in reality, a quiet set of pups.

Their Preference Explained. [Pittsburgh News.] The average salary of ministers in this country is stated to be a little over \$470. It is easy to see why so many of our young men prefer to be railroad kings and trust magnates.

Germany's Changed Conditions. [New York Times.] In 50 years the population of Germany has changed. In 1871 67 per cent of the entire population was engaged in agricultural pursuits, the rest in commerce and manufactures. Today the figures are reversed, 67 per cent following commerce and manufactures, the rest remaining on farms.

A Nation That Doesn't Lie Down. [New York Commercial-Advertiser.] There will be no revision of public opinion in England till the Boers shall have been crushed. This people may throw away a victory for sentiment. It never will lie down under defeat. Its

generals may lack the military science of the Germans, and the troops may have grown reckless fighting negroes, but the people is the factor that faced Napoleon across the channel and bided its time in Portugal for the march to Paris and the afterpiece of Waterloo. It was almost worth while to endure defeats to show the union and resolution of the British people and the unreality of the bogy of foreign intervention. These are moral victories.

No Blooming Errors.

[Bobaycon Independent.] The Canadian boys send us the first cheery news from South Africa, for many a day. Now that we are in for the war, and bound to carry it to the finish, the quicker the finish is reached the better. Blunders that prolong the war are in the worst degree lamentable. Our boys have not stalked deer in the highlands of Ontario without learning a trick or two equal to anything the Boers know of. It may not have been much of a job they did, but what if it was they played the game so as to win, hands off, and made no blooming errors. Good boys. Remember Canada was sent to close the war with the snap of a cracker-jack, so try and do it.

ONTARIO'S GREAT LUMBER CUT

A Probable Output of Nearly 900,000,000 Feet

For 1899—Signs of Municipal Progress—Trade With Australia—Our Ottawa Letter.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The temporary lull in Federal politics has given the opportunity to pay a little more attention than usual to municipal matters, and the local affairs of the town and township have been uppermost for the past two weeks. So much interest is generally taken in federal politics that provincial and municipal matters are liable to be overlooked, and yet to the average citizen they are of at least as much importance and often affect him more closely of the two. Once a year, for about two weeks before election day attention is given to a more or less superficial consideration of local affairs, but the ward politician and the municipal wire puller, who are working full time twelve months in the year have an advantage which a couple of weeks spasmodic discussion cannot offset. In spite of this there are indications of a steady progress in the development of our municipal institutions, and the increasing interest at all places show the increasing interest the people are taking. The disposition to reduce the number of representatives and the securing better men is growing, and the discarding of the old ward system and electing representatives from the municipality at large is also being regarded with increasing favor. Our parliamentarians learn the business of government in the municipal council chamber, and it is therefore the more desirable that they learn it thoroughly and well. Better men and better methods should be the outcome of the present forward movement.

THE CONTINGENT.

The work of preparing the second contingent goes bravely on, and the arrangements are now in forward condition. The enthusiasm of those who seek admission within the charmed circle of the chosen 1200 grows as the ranks close up, and the work of discriminating which is the more desirable and the discarding of the less desirable is going on. The news from the front telling of the first brush with the enemy, when a hundred of the Toronto boys in Col. Pritchard's column routed a detachment of Boers numerically much stronger, and captured prisoners and stores, has raised the excitement to fever heat, and if anyone was taken that wants to go there would not be enough left to form a home guard to entertain the Fenian raiders who are mustering at Omaha.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

This week's Australian mail brought to the trade and commerce department an interesting report from J. S. Larky, Canadian Commissioner. He gives the trade figures for the year for South Australia and Tasmania, and states that while some Canadian products reach those colonies, the development of trade with Canada is not as rapid as it might be if representatives of Canadian houses were to extend their business connections directly into Australia. The wool crop in New South Wales promises to be short this year, as from five to eight million sheep less will be shorn. The price of wool is low, and it is estimated that for the whole of Australia there will be 18,000,000 bushels to export.

Mr. Larky mentions the gratifying fact that where Canadian business has been assiduous in working up trade they have been successful, one Canadian house, for instance, having secured an order for 125,000 chairs. The commissioner sees no reason why Canada should not monopolize the chair trade with Australia. He says "that energy and lots of it counts in Australia," and mentions the gratifying fact that a representative of a Toronto neckwear factory did such good business on his first visit that he quickly found it to his advantage to make a second call on the colony. The commissioner suggests that where it would not pay a single house to send a representative to Australia, a number of firms might unite to send out a trader. In this way there would be an economy of expense.

ONTARIO'S LUMBER SUPPLY.

A correspondent in the Toronto Globe sends an interesting estimate of the probable output of lumber this season from northern Ontario. He quotes from carefully collected returns to show that a total of nearly 900,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut, distributed as follows: Parry Sound and Muskoka, 200,000,000; Upper Ottawa and tributaries, 150,000,000; Thunder Bay and Rat Portage, 75,000,000; North Shore and Lake Huron, 300,000,000; Georgian Bay and Nipissing, 150,000,000; total, 875,000,000. These figures, while not final, will undoubtedly be borne out by the facts at the close of the season. When compared with the output of the previous year, they show an enormous increase, as the cut in 1898 was only 570,000,000 feet. The year 1896 constituted a record, the output then being 940,000,000, but the average is far below the figures estimated for 1899. In considering the cause of the large increase, undoubtedly the principal element is the high price for lumber, and the prospect of good sales of Canadian sawn lumber in the United States.

GENERAL SERVICE MEDALS.

The ribbon for the general service medals has arrived from England, and as soon as medals and clasps have been properly attached the distribution will

Some Extra
Specials

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

For Wednesday
and Thursday

Notwithstanding we're busy stock-taking, we don't propose to neglect your interests in connection with our January Discount Sale. The following specials for Wednesday and Thursday are but a sample of what you'll find in bargains all through the store.

Stock-Taking Discounts From 10 to 25 Per Cent.

Staple Department.

28-inch Plain Linen Toweling, regular 12½¢, for 8½¢

60-inch Cream Table Linen, fine quality and good weight, 2 pieces only, worth 35¢, Wednesday and Thursday 28¢

4 pieces Half-Bleached Pure Linen Damask, fine satin finish and good weight; exceptionally good value at 50¢ and TEN PER CENT OFF

10 pieces Dark Stripe Flannelette, gray and brown stripe; regular 10¢; special 6½¢

37 pieces 34-inch Flannelette, in stripes of pink, gray and blue, regular 8¢; special discount sale, per yard 6¢

17 pieces best 36-inch Flannelettes, plain, pink, blue, cream, and 7 patterns of stripes, regular 12½¢; special discount sale, per yard 9¢

10 pieces best 36-inch White Cotton, fine, even thread, regular 10¢; special discount sale, per yard 8½¢

Sheetings—In spite of the raise in price, we will offer 10 pieces Best Bleached, 8-4 Sheet, twilled or plain, regular 25¢; special discount sale, per yard 21¢

Another bale of that heavy 70 yard wide Factory Cotton, at per yard 5¢

10 per cent off all Wrappertees, 10c, 12½¢, 15c and 18c per yard—10 per cent off.

10 per cent off all Cotton Shirts and Gingham, Indigo Blue, Brown and Fancy Patterns—10 per cent off.

10 per cent off all Feather Tickings, Cottonades and Fancy Flannels—10 per cent off.

10 per cent off all White and Gray Wool Blankets, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per pair—10 per cent off.

Extraordinary Bargains

—IN—

Ladies' Mantles.

78 Coats, 22 inches long, in colors of fawn, green, blue and black; silk-lined throughout; best man-tailored garments; every one thoroughly up-to-date; sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Prices were \$25.00, \$25.00, \$25.00, \$25.00 and \$35.00 each.

On Sale Till \$10.00

Sold, Each \$10.00

10 Per Cent Off any Jacket in Stock, including Children's Goretchens and Coats.

47 only Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, 21 inches long, good solid frieze and wool beaver cloths; sizes 34, 36 and 38; colors: brown, dark fawn, green and black. Were \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.00.

To Clear at, \$1.98

Each, \$1.98

SPECIAL FROM THE

DRESS GOODS DEPT.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

10 pieces Navy Serge, all Wool, 40 inches; good hard finish and fast dye; extra special at, per yard 35¢

5 pieces Navy Serge, all wool, 52 inches; good hard twilled English coating, heavy, for ladies' skirts and jackets; good 75¢ cloth; extra special at, per yard 50¢

15 pieces Whip Cord, blue, green and brown leather mixed twills. Honespun Cheviot, 44 inches, all wool goods; regular prices 75¢ and 85¢; your choice of this lot at, per yard 50¢

17 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, in tweeds, fancy checks and covert suitings; regular 75¢ to \$1.00 per yard, your choice of this lot at, per yard 50¢

500 Remnants of Colors and Black Dress Goods, 1½ to 5 yards, to clear at half price. ONE HALF OFF

Skirts made FREE, goods over \$1.00 per yard.

Goods \$1.00 and under per yard, making 50¢.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

12 pieces "Priestley's" Black Figured Dress Goods, 44 inch, all wool, small, bright designs, for skirts and dresses, price 75¢, 85¢ and \$1; special sale price 50¢

15 pieces (Gold Medal) Black Figured Dress Goods, 44 inch, all wool, small, bright designs, regular 75¢ to 90¢; extra special at, per yard 50¢

10 pieces Black Crepon, for skirts, 44 inch, mohair, very bright, small mohair designs, elegant silk finish goods, regular \$1.25 to \$1.50; extra special at, per yard \$1.00

44-inch Black Amazon Suiting, bright satin finish, for suits and dresses (tailor made). Regular 75¢, special at 50¢ Regular \$1.50 inch, special at 75¢ Regular \$1.25, 52-inch, special at \$1.00

Black Serge, all wool, 50 inches wide, fine French serge, hard finish, for skirts and dresses; extra special at, per yard 50¢

Skirts made FREE, goods over \$1.00 per yard.

Goods \$1.00 and under per yard, making 50¢.

Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

be commenced. The first issue will probably be to Ontario veterans, soon after the 15th inst. Those who served in the Fenian raids and Red River campaign and now reside within the headquarters district will receive their medals direct from the claims board. Elsewhere they will be distributed from district headquarters. There are still many claims to be dealt with which were put in subsequent to the date fixed for receiving them. These will be dealt with after the distribution of the medals now awarded has been made. The claims board found that only two per cent of the claims had to be rejected.

A LONG-LOST BIBLE FOUND

Joy in the Home of Mr. A. E. Carpenter, of Hamilton—Probably Heir to Millions.

[Hamilton Times.]

Mr. A. E. Carpenter, stock broker, of this city, Mr. C. E. Carpenter, of Calisto, and about a dozen more Carpenters in this vicinity have been working for years to establish their claim to several million pounds, which have been in the chancery courts of England for nearly two centuries. They have spent thousands of dollars in their efforts, and a Toronto dispatch received today raises their hopes very much. It is as follows:

William Carpenter died intestate in England in 1700, and left much property, which today is in the chancery court and is valued at \$200,000,000. The Carpenters of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have tried to prove their claim, but have failed. But the Long Island Carpenters are still fighting for recognition. They have secured records which date back to 1593, and they claim they have established an unbroken line back to William Carpenter, the original intestate, through Ephraim and Timothy Carpenter, who settled in Long Island in 1678. Their progenitor settled in Sycamore county, Long Island, and played no mean part in the war of American independence. They were U. E. Loyalists, who settled in Canada after 1783.

When the William Carpenter estate was being sought by the Massachusetts Carpenters, the chancellor of the English High Court said the rightful heirs were U. E. Loyalists, who lived in Canada. Mrs. M. E. Henderson, of No. 34 East Queen street, Toronto, whose maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Carpenter, is one of the Long Island Carpenters, and is interested in Wm. Carpenter's estate.

The sticking point in the case has been the absence of a family Bible, owned by Timothy Carpenter, who settled in Long Island in 1678. This family Bible of Timothy Carpenter is bound in leather and brass. It is 20 inches broad, 30 inches long, 5 4-5 to 10 inches thick. It has two clasps at each end and three at the opening edge. In it are found all the family records, that are of inestimable value in the successful prosecution of the claim. When it was last heard of it was in the possession of Ralph Dering, who is supposed to be a resident of Western New York, and an interested party in the suit.

It is thought that this Bible has at last been traced. J. A. Sutton, of Pontiac, Mich., married Sarah Gidney, whose great grandmother was a daughter of Ephraim Carpenter. He writes to Mrs. Henderson that a Carpenter resident in Detroit has told him the



"Yes, I got the idea for this doiley in the Corticelli Magazine.
"You know you can work lovely designs from the instruction you get in it.
"It tells about hundreds of pretty things and has beautifully colored plates to illustrate them."
It costs only 25 cents a year and is issued quarterly.
THE CORTICELLI SILK CO., 91 Richlieu Street, ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

longed-for Bible is possessed by her uncle, who lives in Western New York. The uncle is described as "old, eccentric and ignorant." Sutton is going after him.

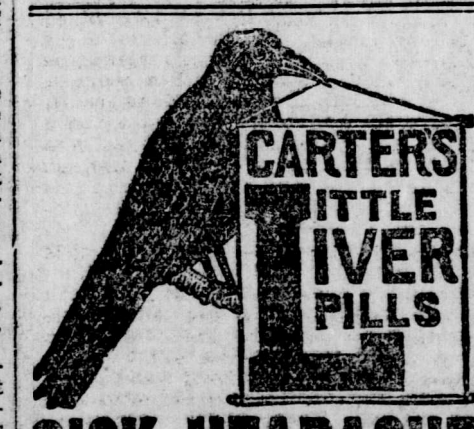
So firm is Sutton in his belief that the Bible has been found at last that he has employed the Hon. Samuel C. Smith, congressman from Pontiac, Mich., to look after Mrs. Sutton's interests. He has been aided in his efforts by Mrs. Nevins, of New Brunswick, who is a cousin of Mrs. Sutton.

Can Catarrh Be Cured?

Shepherd G. Frost, Chatham, N. B., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with catarrh and headache and have tried many remedies during that time, but without avail. At last I heard of your medicated air treatment and procured a Catarrh zone outfit. Within twenty-four hours my headache disappeared and has not since returned, and in a short time I have been completely cured of catarrh. I recommend Catarrhzone as the safest and cheapest cure for catarrh. One bottle did the trick for me." Catarrh-zone is sold by all druggists. Trial outfit sent for ten cents in stamps. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., Proprietors.

Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures sexual weakness, varicocele, night emissions, premature discharge, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. L. W. Knapp, 305 East Main Building, Detroit, Mich., sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy in order that every weak man may cure himself at home.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.