

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Sir Richard in London.

Sir Richard Cartwright will address the electors of London in the London Opera House on Wednesday, Sept. 13.

"Moments of Weakness" and Vote-Getting Expedients.

The London Free Press is endeavoring to come to Sir Charles Tupper and by joining in the unpatriotic cry that Canada is "Quebec ruled."

Canada is no more Quebec ruled than it was in the eighteen years that it was under the control of Conservative governments. But it is necessary, we suppose, for Opposition journals to say something that they may hope to injure the Ministry, and so they are reduced to follow in the tortuous line of action mapped out by Sir Charles Tupper—with variations.

The Free Press, for example, says that the country is "Quebec ruled." For Quebec consumption, Sir Charles Tupper asked a French-Canadian Conservative journal to tell its readers that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was "too English" for him, while in Ontario the Opposition leader and his associates have been preaching that Sir Wilfrid was not English enough. It is to back up this view, no doubt that the Free Press talks of Canada being "Quebec ruled," because, on a vote for prohibition of less than one-fourth of the electors of the Dominion, it refused to regard the time as having arrived when a prohibitory law could be enacted. In this view, Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues have the endorsement of such eminent friends of prohibition as Rev. Dr. Potts.

It is a somewhat novel position, let us say, for the Free Press to assume to become the assailant of the Government because it has not placed on the statute book a prohibitory law. In times gone past, our city contemporary has been known as the persistent opponent of prohibition in any shape whatsoever, and its editor has expended reams of paper and gallons of ink in the endeavor to convince its readers that a prohibitory law under any and all circumstances was a wrong to the community, and that in no part of the world has it been successfully operated.

Let us suppose that the present Government had resolved to put a prohibitory law on the statute book, in spite of the fact that the legislation was supported on a free vote by less than one-fourth of the people of Canada, would not our contemporary have been among the first to condemn the Government for so doing? Would it not have pointed to the answer given by responsible Ministers of the Crown before the voting for its justification in such condemnation? Would it not have pointed out that again and again leading Ministers and members of Parliament have assured the people that unless there was an overwhelming majority of the electorate in favor of the revolution it would not be in the best interests of temperance to enact a prohibitory law?

One can imagine how our anti-prohibition contemporary would have worked itself up to a white heat of simulated passion in denouncing the Administration for passing a law of the kind without the majority in its favor set forth by those entitled to speak for the Ministers.

The administration having adopted the course clearly foreshadowed by its members before polling day as the only wise one, political necessity now moves our city contemporary to take an altogether different tack. It is probably not any more favorable to a prohibitory law than formerly, but it cannot resist the temptation to endeavor to create trouble in the community by attempting to make believe that the country is "Quebec ruled."

The Free Press will not affirm that if a Conservative Government were given the opportunity tomorrow it would pass a prohibitory law. It knows that Hon. George E. Foster, who was first selected as a prohibitionist, was challenged by the Hon. W. S. Fielding to say what he or his associates would do if they were given the opportunity, in view of the clearly ascertained views of the people. But Mr. Foster, cunning politician that he is, refused to say where he now stood; he refused to tell Parliament which of the two platforms he now takes his stand on. In one of these, it will be remembered, Mr. Foster committed himself to the position that there ought to be an immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic. That was before he took office in a Conservative Government. A few years ago Mr. Foster was made to face the demand he had formulated. He was then Finance Minister and he still professed to represent the temperance people. He said that he had made his earlier demand for prohibition "in a moment of weakness," and he was not now prepared to even all in amending the Scott Act to make it more workable.

In the last session of Parliament Mr. Foster professed to be very much shocked because of the determination of the present Government not to enact a prohibitory law on a favorable vote of less than one-fourth of the people. But when challenged to say which of his own two platforms he was now prepared to stand on he sat "dumb." All he wanted was to gain the votes of the Liberal temperance people in

order that he might get back to office and enjoy some more "moments of weakness."

Our city contemporary, when it professes to believe that the country is "Quebec ruled," because the present Government takes the only wise course open to it in regard to this matter, has the same object in view—the assistance, not of temperance reform, but of the political fortunes of Sir Charles Tupper, and the incidental advantage of the brewers and distillers.

There may be a temperance elector of Liberal proclivities who will support the Opposition on the plea so craftily brought forward by its agents, but we doubt it. Such an attitude would not show good sense.

Mr. John Ford, secretary of the American Asiatic Association, which has done such excellent work in educating American sentiment regarding the necessity of maintaining the "open door" in China, contributes to the September number of the North American Review a strong and luminous article on "The Root of the Chinese Trouble." Mr. Ford marshals a formidable array of facts in support of his contention that the outbreak of the elements in North China was not a revolt against the advance of western civilization, but a result of the corruption, ignorance and incapacity of the government of the Empress Dowager. It served the selfish, personal interest of the rulers, who were enriching themselves by robbing the people, to oppose the foreigner, since the influence of his teaching might be fatal to their opportunity for peculation. Says Mr. Ford:

"The appetite of the palace for tribute has been that of the two daughters of the horse-leech, continually crying, 'Give, give,' and government has been one vast system of 'bribe' and 'squeeze,' and wholesale robbery. Offices, great and small, have been a matter of purchase, and the purchaser has been mainly intent on making the most of his bargain. Official peculation is the curse of China, and the root of all the evils from which it is suffering. Let that be cured or abated, and the people who starve while palace favorites grow rich can be made to see that the foreigner may be the instrument of their well-being—the advance agent of prosperity." Of all the punishment that Western civilization can contrive, as a penalty for the misdeeds of the empress dowager and her clique of obscurantist advisers, none would be so exquisitely painful or so productive of results in the highest degree beneficial to the world as to deliver the government of China into the hands of honest Chinamen."

The policy of Imperialism is one which, almost inevitably, involves occasional or even, perhaps, frequent war. Indeed, during the reign of Victoria there has scarcely been a year in which the clash of arms has not been heard in one part or other of the British Empire. The question arises therefore—and it is answered in the negative by not a few—Is Imperialism consistent with the principles of Christianity and with the teachings of the gospel of peace? In the September number of the North American Review the Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, dean of Canterbury, contends that, provided the cause be just, there are times when war is not only defensible but a positive duty. The world being what it is, the suppression of all appeals to the decision of the sword would mean the certain triumph of robbery, oppression, greed and injustice. The necessity of armed conflict in the settlement of serious national differences, is recognized throughout the Scriptures, and while the Saviour never forbade war, he sometimes took his metaphors from it. Moreover, it tends in a high degree to the ennoblement of individual character, and in all ages some of the most saintly men have been found among professional soldiers. Dean Farrar says:

"There has scarcely been any war in which some of the finest elements of virtue have not been educated. What splendor of self-sacrifice, what unflinching battle-brunt of heroism, what sense of the absolute supremacy of duty does war call forth, even in the humblest and most ignorant soldiers! The youngest lad, from the poorest peasant cottage, is willing to take his life in his hand and sacrifice it, without a murmur, for his queen and his country and his home. 'Though he knows,' said Koseuth, 'that the glory of the victory will rest with the great leaders, and that where he falls there he will lie, unhonored and unsung, yet such soldiers will charge unflinchingly on the batteries which vomit their cross fires into the dense ranks, and so they die by thousands, those unknown demigods!' We know Sir Francis Doyle's famous lines on the 'Private of the Buffs,' who would not know to his Chinese captors, because:

"He only knows that not through him Shall England come to shame. Poor, reckless, rude, low-born, untaught, Bewildered and alone, A heart with English feeling fraught, He yet can call his own; And thus with eyes which would not shrink, With knees to man unbent, Unflinching on its dreadful brink, To his red grave he went."

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 5.—There was a splendid naval display here yesterday, when five British warships steamed into the inner harbor and fired a national salute, which was returned by the U. S. S. New York. The British ships were H. M. S. Crescent, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Bedford; the Psyche, Tribune, Indefatigable, and the torpedo boat destroyer Quail. After the exchange of salutes, Rear Admiral Farquhar, with his staff, made a formal visit to Vice-Admiral Bedford on the Crescent, and at its conclusion a return call was made by the British officers, headed by their vice-admiral. In the afternoon a reception was given to the officers of both squadrons.

PAIN-KILLER cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

CLOSING UP THE CAMPAIGN

War in South Africa Believed to Be Practically Over.

Though Sharp Engagements Are of Frequent Occurrence—The Enemy Scattering.

New York, Sept. 5.—The London correspondence of the Tribune says Lord Roberts' annexation of the Transvaal is generally regarded as proof that in the opinion of the military authorities both at home and in South Africa the war is practically over. The stock exchange takes this view. The effect of the proclamation will cause Transvaal burghers now in arms to be treated as rebels, and forfeit belligerent rights. It is hoped that by this means the hopelessness of further resistance will be speedily brought home to the Boers; but the experience of the Orange River Colony is not altogether encouraging.

London, Sept. 4.—Lord Roberts reports from Belfast that Plumer engaged the Boers at Rook Kop and captured 100 rifles, 70,000 rounds of ammunition, 350 cattle, three wagons and seven prisoners. Plumer's loss was seven wounded.

Lord Roberts also reports that a part of Gen. Dewet's force, which has been so active around Johannesburg, was scattered after a sharp fight on Aug. 22. The British lost three killed and six wounded. The field marshal sends word that a mounted column marched from Zeerust to Krugersdorp, which is in the disaffected district, and initiated severe punishment upon the Boers. The British loss, unofficial figures, is 60 killed and wounded.

Buller reports that he engaged the Boers under Botha, near Lydenburg, yesterday, and that the enemy's fire was heavy. It is reported at Pretoria that Gen. Delany, the Boer commander, died of wounds received at Bland's River.

THE ELUSIVE BOERS. Johannesburg, Aug. 31.—The North Staffordshire and East Lancashire Regiments, with 300 irregular troops, went to the south and west today in an effort to corner Commandant Theron, but he eluded them in the fog after a skirmish, in which the British lost four killed and several wounded. One Boer was killed and two were captured.

Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 3.—Officers in charge of the wounded report that ex-Presidents Kruger and Steyn were at Nelepurit yesterday in a railway saloon carriage, which was coupled to vans covered with large Red Cross hoods to prevent the train from being fired on.

THE HOSPITALS. London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that at the monthly meeting of the Good Hope Society, Sir John Fyfe, chief commissioner, of the Red Cross Society, stated that he had recently visited the hospitals at Pretoria, Johannesburg and other centers of operations. He had found arrangements for the care of patients excellent and hospital supplies abundant. He spoke in glowing terms of the work of the London central committee, which he hoped would become a permanent organization, and result in the co-operation between civil and military hospital systems. The strain of war was now practically over, and there was no further need for public aid, although private assistance was still welcome.

BRIDGE RESTORED. The great Vaal River valley bridge at Vereeniging, which was dynamited by the Boers last May, has been completely restored. The first train crossed yesterday. The task was cleverly completed in six weeks by the railway pioneer corps.

The Canadians

MORE INVALIDS.

London, Sept. 4.—The following invalided Canadian soldiers sail on the Corinthian on Thursday for Canada:

Pte. A. C. Beach, 8th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, A Company, wounded at Paardeberg.
Pte. W. A. Martin, 42nd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, C Company.
Pte. T. H. Graham, 12th York Rangers, G Company.
Pte. F. C. Walker, 71st York N. B. Battalion, G Company.
Pte. S. Burnett, G. G. F. G., Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Pte. J. Hire, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, A Company, Nova Scotia.
Pte. L. W. Bingham, 1st Regiment Canadian Artillery H. Company, Nova Scotia.
Corp. J. Downey, Montreal Company, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Pte. Perry Barton, Westmount, Montreal, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Pte. P. Crotty, 8th Royal Rifles, Montreal Company.
Pte. Samuel Jones, 71st York N. B. Battalion, G Company.
Corp. Jas. Pringle, 71st York N. B. Battalion, G Company.
Pte. H. G. Bolster, Cobourg Company, F. C. G. Company.
Pte. J. C. Perry, R. C. D., A Company.
Pte. L. C. McMillan, 93rd Cumberland Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Pte. H. Donohue, 26th Middlesex Light Infantry, B Company.
Pte. John McDiarmid, 62nd St.

Cuticura REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itching, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold by all Colonial Chemists. Forster, Dore and Co., 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. || The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

New Fall Dress Goods ... TODAY ...

Our Dress Goods Department is undergoing a great transformation. New goods coming—new goods going. A constant succession of newness and novelty, making this department one of the most attractive and interesting spots in the store. A few of the latest arrivals mentioned below are ready for your inspection.

New Frieze Finish Homespuns, at, per yard, 50c.

New Harris Tweed Suitings, at, per yard, 50c.

New Cheviot Finished Homespuns, 54-inch, at, per yard, 75c.

New Cheviot Suitings, in black and colors, at, per yard, 75c.

New Bannockburn Suitings, camel's hair finish, per yard, \$1.

New Tweed Effects in Homespun Suitings, 54-inch, per yard, \$1 and \$1 35.

New Harris Frieze Suitings, 54-inch, at, per yard, \$1.

New Oxford Suitings, all shades of gray, per yard, \$1 and \$1 25.

New Venetian Suitings, new shades, per yard, 60c and 95c.

New Covert Suitings, camel's hair finish, per yard, \$1 and \$1 20.

New Cheviot Homespuns, new shades, 54-inch, per yard, \$1.

New Cheviot Homespuns, in frieze finish, per yard, \$1 35.

New Black Dress Goods.

Black All-wool Serges, special weight, per yard, 35c and 50c.

Black Cheviot Suitings, all wool, at, per yard, 75c and 85c.

Black Homespun Suitings, 54-inch, per yard, 75c.

Black Cheviot Suitings, special weight, per yard, \$1 and \$1 25.

Black Venetian Suitings, for tailor-made suits, per yard 60c, 75c, \$1 and \$1 25.

"Priestley's" Black Broadcloth Suitings, at, per yard, \$1 25.

"Priestley's" West End Suitings, black, at, per yard, 75c, \$1 and \$1 25.

"Priestley's" Black Poplins, all-wool, at, per yard, 75c, 90c, \$1 and \$1 25.

Black Broadcloth Suitings, special finish and weight, for tailor-made suits, skirts unlined, per yard \$2 and \$2 50.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street.

John Fustlers, G Company, at one time a prisoner with the Boers.
Lance-Corporal W. McNaughton, 3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal.
Pte. W. E. Cordingley, G. G. B. G., Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Pte. J. S. Walker, 82nd Queen's County Battalion.

ON FURLOUGH.
Pte. R. T. Biers, 3rd Victoria Rifles.
Pte. Francis Panton, N. W. M. P., Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Sergeant Johnston and Pte. T. Taylor, W. Lane, J. Pigott and F. McNaughton, the latter two being among the recruits for the first contingent, are on furlough.

THE WOUNDED.
Pte. F. Brown, of the G. G. B. G., Ottawa, who was wounded in the knee at Brandfont, is almost well.
At Machadodorp, on Aug. 28, Pte. E. C. Wickley, of the Strathcona Horse, formerly of Holland, Ont., was slightly wounded.
Pte. E. G. McDuff, of the Strathcona, was severely wounded at Amersfoort on July 7. McDuff came from Point Fortine, Quebec.
Pte. John Nick received a gunshot wound in the lung at Carolina on July 14th.

LIEUT. LAWLOR KILLED.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 4.—This afternoon a cablegram was received by Mr. J. J. Foy, Q.C., guardian of Lieut. John Lawlor, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, announcing that he had been killed in action in South Africa. Lieut. Lawlor was a gallant young officer, the son of the late Dr. Michael Lawlor, of this city, and was born in Toronto in 1874. About ten years ago the family removed to England where young Lawlor was educated for the army. He got his commission in 1898, and went to South Africa with the Inniskillings on the outbreak of the war. He was with Gen. French in the pursuit of Cronje, and in most of the cavalry affairs of the campaign. Lieut. Lawlor was the owner of the most valuable block of land in Toronto—that at the northwest corner of King and Yonge streets.

Capt. D. M. Howard, of the Strathcona Horse, is still a prisoner of the Boers at Barbeton.
Rudolph Lemieux, M. P. for Gaspe, has received a letter from Eugene Lemieux, his younger brother, dated from Bloemfontein, stating that he had joined the Canadian Regiment under Col. Otter. Young Lemieux went out on his own responsibility.

TERSELY TOLD

Bryan's running mate of 1896 is said to be lying in his deathbed. Thus far this season 35 bodies have been recovered from the Detroit River.

Dr. Stuard states that Hon. Mr. Marchand's health is rapidly improving, and that there is no more cause for alarm.

Filipinos broke out near Camden, Island of Bohol. They now have 120 dead, American loss is 1 killed and 6 wounded.

Jacob Gross, Milwaukee, coal dealer, who shot himself yesterday while alone in his office, is dead. He was 51 years old. Supposed business troubles.

An immense Bessemer steel plant, to be erected for \$3,000,000, in Waukegan, Ill., with a capacity of 1,000 tons a day, is being considered by the American

Cut the loop and your silk is ready in needful lengths.

Brainerd & Armstrong's are the only Silks but in this perfect holder.

It keeps each shade separate and prevents waste, soiling or tangling. Its handiness adds to the pleasure of your work.

There are 376 shades of Brainerd & Armstrong's Wash Embroidery Silks. Each shade PERFECT—BRILLIANT AND LASTING—Asiatic Dyed.

Send us three holder tags or a one cent stamp for our "BLUE BOOK"—tells how to embroider 50 different leaves and flowers.

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

Steel and Wire Company, of New Jersey.

Lieut.-Col. McMillan, ex-provincial treasurer, will be next lieutenant-governor of Manitoba.

Palmetto's bottling works at Pictou, Ont., were destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss on building and contents about \$1,500.

Five feet of water covers the lower part of the city of Santiago de Cuba, the result of terrific storms. Sufferers are being helped by firemen and police.

Spreading rails on a curve wrecked a C. and N. W. passenger train, near Riddott, Ill. Engineer Patrick Ryan fell with his engine and was killed; a dozen were injured.

Twenty-one of the crew of the British steamer Cutch, wrecked on Douglas Island, have arrived at Seattle on their way to Vancouver. They say the steamer will be a total loss.

While shooting on the north shore of Burlington Bay, Mr. Harry Davis, Alderman, Hamilton, shot a fine bald-headed eagle, which measured 7 feet 4 inches from tip to tip of the wings.

It is now said the Philadelphia and Reading Railway collision, in which 15 were killed and 53 hurt, was due to disobedience of orders by Joseph Ackerman, an operator, killed in the wreck.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Perth Monday morning. William Publow, son of Mr. G. O. Publow, cheese inspector, was running on the legs at Allen's sawmill, when he slipped and fell between the logs. All efforts at resuscitation were fruitless. He was 7 years of age.

Rev. Dr. Menzies, his wife and two

children, and Rev. Dr. McKenzie have arrived at Winnipeg from Honan, China. On their journey from Honan to Foo Chow they had an exciting time, having to travel a long distance through Boxer districts.

Mr. John Rankin died Monday afternoon in Toronto, aged 85 years. He was elected as a Conservative for North Renfrew to the first parliament of Canada after confederation, but resigned in 1871. He was appointed collector of customs at Bowmanville, and held the office until 1877.

YOU CANNOT BE HAPPY while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

The old-fashioned idea of blood-letting as a universal remedy still prevails in the Polish settlement of Chicago.

In the Jaws of a Lion. The gallant Major Swaine tells of being knocked senseless by a lion that lacerated his arm. His thrilling escape from the jaws of death is only equalled by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which has saved thousands from desperate Throat and Lung troubles.

"All doctors said my wife would soon die of Consumption," writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "but your wonderful medicine completely cured her, and saved her life." Satisfaction is guaranteed by W. T. Strong & Co., who give trial bottles free. Large bottles 60c and \$1.

More than 10 per cent of all idiots are the progeny of intemperate parents. A rural editor says that cider is the spirit of the press.