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Mr. Whitney's Tribute to Mr. Hardy.

Hon. A. S. Hardy has accepted the joint office of surrogate clerk and clerk of the process at Osgoode Hall, at a salary of \$3,400 a year. At the age of 62 Mr. Hardy leaves the public service, in which he has handled millions of public money, a comparatively poor man, and no one will begrudge him a post which will yield him a moderate, but needed, income, and will not prove too arduous for his precarious health. Mr. Hardy sacrificed a brilliant professional career to enter the Legislature. A leader of the bar in a more enviable financial position than a leader of any government in this country, as experience seems to show. It is almost pathetic that a man after giving his brains and his energy to his native Province for 26 years, should step down from the highest place in the gift of the people and be obliged to look for other employment in order to support himself at an age which would have brought him ease and opulence had he refused to enter public life. Still, if public life has few tangible rewards it has some compensations of another kind, though they, too, often come late. One of these is the kindly tribute paid Mr. Hardy by his political antagonist, Mr. Whitney, the leader of the Opposition in the Legislature. Speaking at the Tupper meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto, on Saturday evening, Mr. Whitney said:

"Mr. Hardy was his (Mr. Whitney's) personal friend, and he was glad to say it here to people who thought as he did. On the first day that he entered the Legislature Mr. Hardy was one of two who came across the house and made his acquaintance. This act was characteristic of the man. He had warm blood in his veins. Although a Grit, he did not think of the only people worth knowing were Grits. He (Mr. Whitney) had criticized Mr. Hardy unmercifully and Mr. Hardy him, but this was proper in both cases, because it was simply the working out of British parliamentary methods. He regretted exceedingly to find that the cause of Mr. Hardy's retirement was ill-health. Mr. Whitney read the passages in Mr. Hardy's letter of retirement referring to his health and to his relations with his fellow legislators. He said that no better words could possibly be used, and he reciprocated with all the earnestness he was able. The day was past for contention between them. The past would become a sealed book. No word would issue from his lips calculated to hurt the feelings of Arthur Sturgis Hardy. He spoke of Mr. Hardy's disposition to sink political feeling between the members if the legislature as individuals and to be friendly with Conservative members. He was glad to say that he had spoken of Mr. Hardy in this way on many a public platform before and in private. It was a serious matter when any public man retires from public life, more serious, more pathetic, more inclined to make us think when the retirement was due to the precarious state of his health. This was the result of long years of public life. He was sure they would all agree in the position he had taken."

To the Liberals of West Elgin.

The deplorable and unnecessary crimes against our boasted purity in political matters in connection with the last bye-election in West Elgin have done more to injure the cause of Liberalism in Ontario than anything else that has yet occurred. Since the revelation of the iniquities that were enacted, the very mention of "West Elgin" has caused every true Liberal to hang his head in shame. Among the Conservatives of the county a great deal of Pharisaical indignation is expressed, mixed with exultation over this opportunity to taunt the Liberal party with corruption. Among the Liberals of the country there is a feeling of the deepest regret, coupled with the earnest desire that the persons who are responsible shall be dealt with as they deserve. But those who have reason to feel most indignant and most anxious that justice shall be done are the Liberals of West Elgin themselves. The crimes which were committed for the supposed benefit of their candidate, and have disgraced the Liberal party as a whole, have also besmirched the Liberals of that riding, but most unjustly so, because they were in no way responsible for their commission. No wonder if there should be a feeling of disgust among the stalwarts of West Elgin who have upheld the banner of the Liberal party there in days gone by. What is most desired now by the Liberal party is: First, that this blot be wiped out; and, second, that the guilty parties be brought to justice. The most important step towards the consummation of the first object is almost entirely in the hands of the West Elgin Liberals themselves, and must be carried out by them. If they would effectually and completely remove from their riding the stigma that has so wrongfully been placed upon it by others, they can best do so by triumphantly electing their candidate at the coming bye-election, without any interference from outside, and without any outside assistance, except probably in the way of speakers. To carry the next election by their own unaided efforts will prove to the country that they are still true to their proud record in the cause of Liberalism, and that the shameful interference with their management of the last campaign was as unwelcome as it was uncalculated. To suffer defeat now will be to add color and strength to the assertions of the Conservatives that the Liberals of the riding could not hold it without external help. The dearest hope today of the Conservatives is that the Liberals of West Elgin will, through feelings of indignation or disgust, withhold their support from the Liberal candidate at the coming election, and while they are earnestly endeavoring to ex-

cite such feelings, they are quietly chuckling over the prospects of success.

The rascals who stole the votes from the Conservatives inflicted thereby a far greater wrong on the Liberals, because they robbed them of their honor, and honor is more to be desired and more necessary than the carrying of an election. A political party may be able to bear a few defeats, but it can hardly survive disgrace; therefore the Liberal party in Ontario have greater reasons than their opponents have for being incensed at the work of the "machine," and at those who manipulated it. The task of redemption must be undertaken and carried out by the Liberal party of the Province. As a fitting commencement of the good work, let the Liberals of old West Elgin buckle on their armor, stand shoulder to shoulder, and carry the riding by one of their old-time majorities, and they will not only gloriously restore their own good name, but they will do more than any others can do towards removing the stain that now attaches itself to the Liberal party of the Province. They will also strike a death-blow at "machine" politics in Canada, and thereby remove the cause of most of the corruption that has been practiced in the interests of both political parties in the past.

The Premier's Tour.

Everywhere throughout Western Ontario Sir Wilfrid Laurier is being welcomed with the greatest cordiality. If it were in the heat of a campaign the demonstrations could not be larger or more jubilant. His tour is a repetition of his triumphal progress through the Province just before the general election of June, 1896. At this particular time Sir Wilfrid's presence and the outpouring of enthusiasm it has caused, should give pleasure to all patriotic Canadians, irrespective of party. It shows how utterly the race campaign, which the Montreal Star and a few unscrupulous journals in Ontario tried to engineer, has failed to impress this great generous Province. The blots who try to kindle racial and religious prejudice in Ontario are merely throwing firebrands into the ocean. The Premier's enthusiastic reception must, therefore, rejoice everybody who believes that in a united Canada is the hope of the Empire.

Mr. Bourassa's Resignation.

The resignation of Mr. Bourassa, M.P., as a protest against the sending of a Canadian contingent to South Africa, has produced no convulsion in Quebec. The area of actual disturbance is confined to Mr. Bourassa's own constituency, and merely arises from the fact that a bye-election will be necessary. Elsewhere our French-Canadian brethren are as little moved as we in Ontario. Not one French-Canadian member of Parliament has imitated Mr. Bourassa's action; not one has even approved it. On the contrary, a score or more have come forward to record their dissent from his views, and to pledge their support to the Government's South African policy. The net result of Mr. Bourassa's letter has been a fresh demonstration of Quebec's sound loyalty, which puts to shame the race incendiaries of this Province.

It would be a grievous wrong to impute unworthy motives to Mr. Bourassa or to question his patriotism. He is one of the most able, estimable and upright of the brilliant band of young French-Canadians in the House. In his letter of resignation, he earnestly protests his loyalty to the British crown, and he is worthy of belief. His claim is that his very loyalty to the British constitution, and his jealousy of his rights as a British citizen, impelled him to take the step he did. The dispatch of Canadian troops to South Africa without the authority of Parliament, is, he holds, a breach of the constitution, and is equivalent to "taxation without representation" which British subjects have never endured. One can respect the man and his motives, while disputing his judgment. If the expense of sending the Canadian contingent were a tax imposed by the mother country upon Canada without Canada's consent, Mr. Bourassa's analogy would hold. But as the Canadian contingent is a free-will offering, the principle of "taxation without representation" is not involved. It is true, the Canadian Government would be wrenching our liberties and the constitution if there was the least possibility that Parliament would not sanction the act. But public opinion has declared itself so unmistakably that parliamentary sanction would be only a formality; and as the present emergency allows no time for the assembling of Parliament, the Government are warranted in brushing formalities aside.

Soldiers of the Queen.

The Seventh has done itself proud. No Canadian battalion has contributed a larger proportion of its members.

Great Britain's vast army and navy preparations may not be designed for moral effect on Europe. But that is the effect all the same.

Woodstock has the unenviable distinction of being the only Ontario town to uphold the ward system when the question was put to the people.

The Boers have proved their bravery. If they were only as enlightened as they are valorous, there would never have been any occasion for this war.

London's farewell to its warriors today can only be surpassed in magnitude and fervor by the welcome London will give them when they return. And may they all return.

The report that President Kruger was contemplating surrender proves to be fictitious. It probably arose from

the fact that Colonel Sam Hughes had been appointed to the Canadian contingent.

Great Britain in this war has the will of every nation on the continent of Europe, just as the United States had in the Spanish war. Uncle Sam and John Bull have reason to stand together because of the enemies they have made.

The report that the million dollars of life insurance offered the Canadian contingent through Sir Charles Tupper is an advertising scheme of a well-known Montreal newspaper proprietor, need worry nobody. If it is an advertising scheme, it is a good one. If not, it is a good thing, anyway.

What Others Say.

The Pharisee's Text.

[Toronto Sun.] If Kruger still believes that Providence is on his side, he must be relying upon the thought that whom the Lord loveth whom he chasteneth.

If He Can Tread It.

[Windsor Record.] From school teacher to premier has been the road the Hon. George W. Ross has trod. This road is open to every young Canadian.

A Dawson Note.

[Dawson News.] Last Friday evening John Mulligan was somewhat nattered by having a two-ounce nugget shied at him out of Hastings and Hall's box at the Monte Carlo, and it did not come from Swede creek either.

The Canadian Farmer's Proud Position.

[The Farmer's Advocate.]

It is a matter for devout thankfulness that our people are beginning to realize—as sooner or later all must by the trend of circumstances—that in no department of industry is intelligence more essential to success and more certain of its reward than on the farm. He who wants success must study the divinely ordered conditions, adjust his operations accordingly, get in harmony with the inviolable laws of nature—in other words, farm scientifically, whether he acknowledges it or not; or else he must fail and go under. It is inevitable that the stiffest will survive, hence, everywhere we find the Canadian farmer becoming a close observer, a student of agricultural literature, scrutinizing the investigations carried out by specialists at public institutions, such as our experiment farms, and a patron of agricultural colleges, schools of dairying and horticulture, and farmers' institutes. Here and there we find men who affect to despise these things, and yet may be doing fairly well. But why? Not because of ignorance, but because they are carried along unconsciously with the general current of progress, by very force of the example of other men. In the industrial world the great characteristic of the closing era of the nineteenth century has been the applying of mechanical forces, and consequently, so in the agricultural world it has been the utilization of machinery and the application of scientific intelligence to physical effort.

Edward Markham, a poet, whose name has recently sprang into notoriety by reason of the striking vitality of his writings, after gazing upon a painting by the French artist, Millet, of an European peasant farmer, embodied his conception in a poem entitled "The Man with the Hoe," which opens with the following lines:

"Bowed with the weight of centuries,
He leans
Upon his hoe, and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who has him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not, and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?"

As an embodiment of the general and dominant type of the Canadian farmer, let us use the profoundest thanks that the "Man with the Hoe" is a highly picturesque—a dark and grotesque impossibility. In these bright, closing days of 1899, it comes to us as a vivid portrayal of what has been, a glance backward into the gloomy shadows of the past, where we see the passing of a figure that can have no place of standing amid the enlightenment of agriculture on this Western continent.

Light and Shade.

"I should think a man who wrote such an illegible hand as you would learn to use the typewriter."

"Too hard to learn."

"Nonsense. The typewriter is easy to learn."

"Oh the typewriter is, of course, but it's a different matter to learn to spell. You can't end a word with a crooked line on the typewriter." [Chicago Evening Post.]

Coroner—So you've been to Boston eh? Did you find the streets crooked? Borcherting—Crooked. Great snakes! Every time I went out for a walk I met myself coming back.

Captain Coghlan tells the following story: Dewey sailed into Manila harbor, fought his battle, and then cut the cable. The English admiral wanted to help him, but didn't dare. But he thought that Dewey might take a hint. So the English admiral sailed over to Dewey and said: "Ah, I see you have cut a cable." "Yes," answered Dewey. "Which one?" asked the innocent English admiral. And then Dewey, knowing for the first time there were two cables, hustled back, grappled for the second cable, and cut it.—Lawrence Journal.

To Time, Not to Hurry with the Boys. Let them be a little space. Though they lack our crowning grace; Though their talk be not about things we talk of, dining out; Though their jokes are hard to see; Let them be.

Could we once have been as they? Fat and rosy, fresh and gay, With such reverence for the fact, With such perfect want of taste? Yes? Well, all the same, prithee, Let them be.

—The Spectator (London). The most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are ANGOSTURA Bitters, prepared by Dr. J. C. B. Siebert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for the genuine article.

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Our prices at present are causing a big upheaval in the Clothing Department. We're going out of Men's Clothing, and in consequence have reduced the price of everything in that line in order to effect a quick clearance.

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This Big Clothing Sale should bring crowds of buyers at the prices we're offering high-class and up-to-date clothing for, and this is the best week to buy, when we have all the sizes in stock and the assortment complete. You won't require a big purse to get fitted out for the winter here if you come in time.

Clothing Bargains Every Day This Week.

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THE QUEEN THANKS CANADA

Wishes the Canadian Contingent God-speed and Safe Safe—All Contingents Full.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 25.—The governor-general last night received the following cablegram from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary:

"London, Oct. 24.—Her majesty the Queen desires to thank the people of her Dominion of Canada for their striking manifestation of loyalty and patriotism in their voluntary offer to send troops to co-operate with her majesty's imperial forces in maintaining her position and the rights of British subjects in South Africa. She wishes the troops Godspeed and a safe return."
(Signed) CHAMBERLAIN."

AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 25.—The Transvaal contingent from here had a splendid send-off yesterday. The various regimental corps in town and several others paraded to the station, while a public half-holiday was proclaimed. The company consists of two officers and four non-commissioned from the Royal Canadian Dragoons, four privates from the same corps and forty-two volunteers from the province. About \$2,000 was subscribed to provide personal comforts for the men. The Provincial Government and city council gave \$250 each, and Hon. Mr. Sifton \$100.

MONTREAL'S MEN.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—The enrollment of men in Montreal ended at 4 o'clock. The full 110 men for the Montreal contingent had been secured at that time, and in addition, 24 French-Canadians for F Company, Quebec. Capt. Fraser, of the 53rd (Sherbrooke), will have command of the Montreal Company. Capt. MacDonald being given command of the Winnipeg Company, and Lieut. Armstrong has been appointed a lieutenant in the Montreal Company.

THE TORONTO COMPANY.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—The Toronto district company of the Transvaal contingent last night had 145 men sworn in; 45 more passed by the doctors who will be sworn in today before the company departs, and 50 volunteers awaiting the chance of filling up gaps elsewhere. The company leaves at 4 p.m. by special C. P. R. train, and all the city regiments, 2,500 school cadets, and the army and navy veterans will parade.

THE VICTORIA SQUAD.

Lindsay, Ont., Oct. 25.—At a joint meeting of the town council and citizens of the town \$5 was granted to each volunteer from the county of Victoria.

TWO CHAPLAINS.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—The minister of militia has reconsidered his decision in reference to chaplains for the force, and it is now said he will appoint two—one Presbyterian and one Roman Catholic.

THE KINGSTON SQUAD.

Kingston, Oct. 25.—The 32 officers and men of the South African regiment who enlisted here left yesterday for Quebec. They were given a rousing farewell. The station grounds were packed. A Battery and 14th P. W. O. Rifles band, besides volunteers, marched with the men to the train. The mayor gave each Kingstonian \$25 in

gold for personal comforts on his journey.

THE MINERS' PATRIOTISM. Toronto, Oct. 25.—The Toronto Mining and Industry Exchange voted \$50 for the use of the regiment.

THREE NURSES.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from the war office says the number of doctors and nurses to be sent with the Canadian contingent should be confined to that specified in army regulations. Only three doctors, therefore, will be sent. They are Surgeon-Major Wilson (Montreal), Surgeon-Lieut. Friel (Quebec) and Surgeon-Lieut. Osborne (Hamilton).

THE SARDINIAN.

The Sardinian, it is announced by Mr. Andrew Allan, will be ready to sail for Quebec on the 28th or 29th. The steamer is at present taking aboard about 2,500 tons of coal, which will be necessary for the long trip. The troops will be embarked at the wharf of the Messrs. Allan at Quebec.

THE CONTINGENT NURSES.

The nurses who are to accompany the Canadian contingent are: Miss Pope, of Ottawa, who will be superintendent of the staff; Miss Forbes, of Liverpool, N. S., and Miss Minnie Aitken, of Ottawa. Miss Pope is a sister of Mr. Joseph Pope, under secretary of state. She has had a wide experience in hospital work, and has been superintendent for five years of the nursing staff at one of the Washington hospitals. Miss Forbes is a sister of Judge Forbes, of Nova Scotia, and has been associated with Miss Pope in hospital work. Miss Aitken is a graduate of Kingston hospital, and a member of the nursing staff of the Children's Hospital in Ottawa.

MEALS ON THE SARDINIAN.

The scale of rations, medical comforts, water and forage for the troops on board the Sardinian is as follows:

Every day each man will be supplied with two ounces of butter, two ounces of cheese, four of fresh vegetables, four of biscuits, one pound of fresh bread, two ounces of potatoes, and two ounces of sugar. Sunday, Monday, Thursday and Saturday will be beef or mutton days; Tuesday and Friday, salt pork days; Sunday and Wednesday will be plum-duff days; Monday and Friday, rice or barley puddings. Four days in the week fresh apples are to be supplied, and two days bananas will be served.

FOOD FOR THE SICK.

Those who go into hospital will naturally receive a little better treatment. Preserved meat is to consist of beef and mutton, which are to be issued alternately. Fresh vegetables are to be issued whenever procurable, with salt or preserved meat, in lieu of the flour, rice, raisins, peas, compressed vegetables, preserved potatoes, or rice, specified in the scales.

THE OUTFIT.

The superintendent of stores, Lieut. Col. MacDonald, of Ottawa, has completed arrangements for the officers and men, with the following equipment:

Great coat, 1; helmet (white), 1; field service cap, 1; toque, 1; frock (rifle serge, unlined), 2; trousers (serge), 2; frock (khaki), 1; trousers (khaki), 1 pair; leggings (leather), 1 pair; boots, 2 pairs; shirts (gray flannel), 2; shirt (under), 1; drawers, 1 pair; abdominal bandage, 1 pair; jerseys (woolen), 1; shoes (canvas), 1 pair; brushes, cloth, 1, hair 1, blacking 1, polishing 1, shaving 1, razors, spoons, knives, forks, hollala, hairbrushes, combs, large and small, clasp-knives, 1 of each; towels,

2; soap, 2 pieces; socks (woolen), 4 pairs; blacking, 1 tin. The khaki trousers are semi-knickerbockers. Between the knee and the boots "puttees" of blue serge will be wound. The "puttees" is of light texture, and is about six feet long, two and one-half inches wide, and furnishes an excellent support to the calf of the leg.

Dollars For Doctors.

But Mrs. Douglas derived little benefit till she used B.B.B.

Proof after proof we have been furnishing how B.B.B. makes bad blood pure blood and cures cases that even the doctors failed to benefit.

Here's the case of Mrs. John Douglas, Fuller, Ont., an account of which she gives.

"I have used B.B.B. for impure blood, pimples on the face and sick headache. I tried a great many remedies and spent dollars for doctors' medicine but derived little benefit. I then started using B.B.B. and only took four bottles when my skin became clean and free from all eruptions. My other troubles disappeared also and I am now in perfect health."

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