

## London Advertiser.

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THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

### SWORN CIRCULATION.

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London, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

### Parliaments Galore.

Next month we will have a very liberal supply of discussion of public affairs. Not only will our own brand new Parliament meet at Ottawa, but we will have the meeting of the legislatures in Ontario, and Quebec, and possibly in other provinces. The Imperial Parliament will also resume. The Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth will not begin its historic first meeting till the 1st of May, by which time it is expected that the Duke of York, Britain's future king, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be able to participate in the attendant celebrations.

### Some Educational Tendencies.

The tendency of education during the past century has been away from private schools towards schools supported by the state. At the beginning of the nineteenth century nearly all educational institutions were under the control of private persons or of religious bodies. Now, the public and high schools outnumber many times the private institutions of learning. Another notable change in the educational work of the past century, is in regard to discipline. At the beginning of the century, and for many years afterwards, the discipline of the schools was, for the most part, severe. Thomas Carlyle describes the teachers of his day as "hide-bound Pedants without knowledge of man's nature, or of boy's. They knew syntax enough; and of the human soul thus much: that it had a faculty called Memory, and could be acted on through the muscular integument by appliance of birch-rods."

Teachers have become gradually convinced that kindness is the best method of dealing with children, and that the imparting of instruction is secondary to the development of character. The democratizing tendency is manifested in educational affairs as in other matters pertaining to social progress. The idea is to develop a man who shall be free and able to govern himself as a citizen of a free community.

Vast improvements have been made in regard to text books and apparatus for use in schools. The child's surroundings show a decided advance on the old-time institutions. Yet still greater changes might be made, mostly along the line of decoration. It would be well to adorn the walls of schools with pictures of an historic nature, say, these leave a lasting impression on the plastic mind of the child, and if they are well chosen both as regards subject and quality, a most desirable result will be attained.

### The Year's Failures in Canada.

In its review of business embarrassments in Canada and Newfoundland for the past two years, with assets and liabilities, Bradstreet's report is as follows: Number of failures in Canada in 1900 were 1,333; in 1899, 1,285; assets in 1900 were, \$4,244,932; in 1899, \$4,507,608; liabilities, 1900, \$10,786,276; in 1899, \$11,077,891. While there is a gain in the number of failures in 1900 of 3.7 per cent over 1899, it will be noted that there is a decrease as to liabilities of 2.6 per cent.

### Municipal Borrowing.

"The Kingston Whig (Liberal) strongly denounces the London Advertiser's scheme of municipal borrowing through the general Government. The scheme, in its essence, is, that the municipalities borrow money from the Province, that the Province borrow from the Dominion, and that the Dominion take the debentures of the municipalities on the English market, under the new arrangement, and sell them to the best advantage. This involves a supervision of the municipal transactions by the Province and Dominion. Each would have to be satisfied and approve of every issue, of the circumstances which led up to it, of the resources on which the municipality depended for the redemption of its liability, of the liabilities already assumed, and the possibility of carrying an increased burden. Would the city or town be agreeable to Government interference for the sake of the little there is in the deal? Municipal debentures sell very well at present. Would they sell so much better by the change proposed? The Whig doubts it, and doubts the willingness of the Province to enter into the money-lending business. It was entered in this one, and the history of the municipal loan fund is decidedly against a repetition of the experience—London Free Press."

The Free Press has not quite caught our meaning. It is not intended that the Dominion Government shall take the debentures of the municipalities on the English market and sell them. The Dominion Government would not know the municipalities in the transaction at all. So far as the Dominion Government is concerned, they would borrow, in addition to the amount they now borrow, such sum as the Provincial Government would require from them, taking debentures of the

Province as their security. Clearly, therefore, no supervision of the municipalities on the part of the Dominion Government would be necessary.

So far as the Provincial Government and the municipalities are concerned, they are now in close touch. Municipal law forms a large share of the total legislation of the Ontario Legislature. There is a Provincial Auditor. The Free Press says, "Municipal debentures sell very well at present." We agree with this, but there will be at least between 1 and 2 per cent, say 1½ per cent, of a difference between the rate at which the Dominion can borrow money, and say a city like London. This 1½ per cent means to London over forty thousand dollars a year. The amount is not small in our estimation. The fact that such debentures sell very well at present but sustains our view of the feasibility of what we have suggested. We regard the debentures of a municipality like London as perfectly safe, and that the Provincial Government would be taking no risk by indorsing such debentures or guaranteeing their payment. All debentures now issued by any municipality are issued subject to Provincial legislation. We do not say there is no possibility of some municipality failing to meet its liabilities, but the chance is small, and if such a calamity happened, the Province as a whole would be out of the money the municipalities would save. The Provincial Government would not require to exercise any more supervision than they do at present. The Free Press refers to "the little there is in the deal." We do not think an annual saving of over forty thousand dollars a small amount to London, and the saving to the whole Province would be large.

### Weekly Cold Storage Vessels.

It will prove welcome news for our fruit growers that it is intended by the Government to have weekly sailings of steamships from Canadian ports equipped with the most modern cold storage facilities to carry fruit and other Canadian produce to the Old Country. The market is there for all that our people can produce if the best is sent forward promptly and marketed in good condition.

### Municipal Gas.

Toronto, at its municipal elections on Monday, elected Mr. Oliver Howland, mayor, by over 4,000 majority. At the same time a vote was taken on municipal ownership and control of the gas plant, and the municipal ownership idea carried by a majority of over 7,000.

A recent traveler says there are few hopelessly plain women in Canada.

Hamilton on Monday voted by a majority of 2,829 to adopt London's method of all-over voting.

The voting machine was tried on Monday in Oshawa. It worked well, made no mistakes, and the returns were announced soon after the close of polling. London should consider it.

A rubber-tired omnibus service, propelled by electricity or oil, may pay in the large centers of population, but for ordinary communities the trolley will no doubt hold the fort for years to come.

In Ottawa the assessment department sends a postcard to every elector, two or three days before the election, stating the place where he votes. By this means much confusion is prevented.

There are some people who think they are pious when they are bilious. Biliousness causes fretting, and fretting causes biliousness. Wise old John Wesley said: "I no more dare to fret than I dare to curse or swear."

Dean Hoie, the witty and sensible, says about bibles: "Then there is the bible, who sends you a huge local newspaper with a supplement, containing some reference to himself, which you are expected to find without mark or clue." Editors know him!

Sir Dyer Duckworth, in the course of a paper read before the Medical-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland, said that the too common resort to sleep-producing drugs and anodynes would be largely reduced by plainer living and higher thinking.

New York Post: "England has learned well the lesson of the American revolution, and today her glory lies far less in the silent sullen peoples she holds subject than in the independent English commonwealths, sisters in power, who are proud to own her mother."

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review, seconded by the Brockville Recorder, thinks the formation of trusts and companies may be partially the result of the bonus system, which has encouraged the establishment of a greater number of industries than necessity demanded.

This is an age when the expense of civic government everywhere seems to grow faster than the population. In New York city, for example, the total amount spent in running the city in 1898 was \$77,589,332, whereas last year there was an increase to the enormous total of \$98,100,413.

Says the Ottawa Free Press: "Exit the lottery nuisance, and a very serious temptation is removed from the path of the unwary. The Minister of Justice has not only done the state some service, but a very great service,

in incorporating a cast iron clause with the Criminal Code governing the issue."

Phillip Armour, the great pork man, who died a couple of days ago, had business and financial talents of a high order, and in a certain sense was a genius. He seems also to have performed many unrecorded acts of genuine charity. But rich or poor, the black camel kneels at every door.

The Halifax Chronicle makes an appeal for wider tolerance, greater liberality, more freedom of thought and discussion. A great advance has been made during the last century in the regard named, but "cries" and happenings in all countries, including Canada, show that teachings in favor of wider tolerance are still needed.

The suggestion is current that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be sent to South Africa to help bring about a restoration of peace. He knows better than most, how, by sunny ways, to bring men of different races into harmonious relations. Yes, and Sir Wilfrid may some day do much to bring about thoroughly friendly relations between France and Great Britain.

The best recent case of unintentional transposition in speaking is that of a Canadian churchwarden who, intending to speak of his pastor as a loving shepherd, became a little confused on his feet, and called him a shoving leopard. This is nearly as good as a recent slip of the tongue in this city where an aldermanic candidate said he was glad to see before him so many horny-handed sons of soil.

Rev. Dr. Lyell, Hamilton, has been discussing the difficulties which face those who are laboring to reform the world. One of the greatest, he considers, is the weakness and lack of moral training in the homes. Is there less home-training in the present day than half a century ago, and if so, who is responsible? This is a good subject for ministerial associations to take up and thoroughly discuss.

The Winnipeg Free Press is already offering advice to the twentieth century woman. We hope our contemporary may have better success than it presumably had with its advice to the nineteenth century woman. Here is what our contemporary says:

"If the twentieth century woman will rise up and see to it that the gospel of right food, which is so highly an important element in the question of right living, is put into general operation, coming ages will call her blessed. At present only prize fighters and athletes in training are scientifically fed."

A Chicago millionaire, Dr. E. K. Pearson by name, is at once a philanthropist and a miser. Though he might sit down to a table laden with the richest viands, his bill-of-fare is of extremely meagre proportions. His Thanksgiving Day bill-of-fare consisted of a cup of hot water, a dish of plain pudding, celery, and two small slices of breast of turkey. Though a millionaire, there was neither cranberry sauce, nor nuts, coffee, nor ice cream. Just think of a millionaire not being able to eat more than was good for him! After all there may not be as much as one might at first sight think in being a millionaire at all.

Our vigorous contemporary, the Brantford Expositor is not so anxious to have the population of Canada increased at a rapid rate, as that we get the right kind of people. The Expositor idea is that quality rather than quantity of population is to be desired. "This question of population," says our contemporary, "is the greatest problem of the century for Canada. All others sink into insignificance in comparison with it. On the manner in which it is solved more than on anything else, depends the national character, the Dominion of Canada will hereafter assume. We would like to believe that this truth is sufficiently impressed on the minds of those who control both the legislation and administration; we are still more anxious to see it adequately impressed on the minds of the people already in this country."

### Paragraphs About People of the Day.

There is no man whom, irrespective of party or creed, Canadians more delight to honor than Lord Strathcona. The narrative of his life abounds with incidents stranger than fiction. Born in Morayshire, Scotland, where he received his education in the local school, he entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company at an early age. His prominence as a public man may be dated from the time of the insurrection at the Red River settlement, 1869, as he was in that year appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into the causes thereof. Since then he has made rapid advancement in titular distinction, which in each case was obtained solely on merit. Three years ago, in recognition of his services to his country, he was created a peer, with the title "Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal." As a man of affluence, he has always been marked by princely munificence, not only in regard to private charities, but also as a liberal patron of fine arts, and a supporter of educational interests.

Lord Strathcona is an old and tried servant of the public. Perhaps no more fitting tribute can be paid him than that by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who speaks of him as "a statesman of known ability and experience."

The Chicago drainage canal has a permanent life line, consisting of a strong wire stretched along its entire distance of 34 miles. It is there for use in case of an accident.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

### Best Men Wanted.

[Port Dover Maple Leaf.]

A good council should be composed of the best men in the place. By the best men we mean the most honest, trustworthy, intelligent, enterprising, and far-seeing in the way of business, success, and prosperity.

### Sir Mackenzie's Opportunity.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

The London Advertiser says that though it is none of its funeral, it begs to suggest that the Tory leadership be given to Sir Mackenzie Bowell. We second that. Let him take Mr. Corby's seat and confound the remnant of the nest of traitors in the House of Commons.

### A Party of Contraries.

[Brockville Recorder.]

Time brings peculiar changes. When the Ontario Government proposed to appoint a clerk of forestry, the entire opposition voted against it, and on several occasions since they have voted to strike this item out of the estimates. Now the scene is changed, and but a day or two ago, Mr. St. John, a pig-sty farmer, who voted against the appointment of a clerk of forestry, charged the Ross Administration with not taking sufficient interest in forestry.

## DURING THE 19TH CENTURY.

### Some of the Notable Events That Have Transpired

#### In the Past One Hundred Years no Both Hemispheres.

Legislative union between England and Ireland, and abolition of Irish Parliament, July 2, 1800.

Napoleon I. created Emperor of the French, May 18, 1804.

Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

Opening of first English steam railway, Sept. 27, 1825.

Reform bill passed British Parliament, June 7, 1832.

Slavery abolished in British possessions, 770,230 slaves declared free, Aug. 1, 1834.

Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20, 1837.

First trans-Atlantic steamship arrived in New York, April 23, 1838.

Penny postage established in England, Jan. 10, 1840.

Corn laws repealed and free trade adopted in Great Britain, June 27, 1846.

Discovery of gold in California and commencement of gold boom, January, 1848.

War declared against Russia by England and France, March 28, 1854.

Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; Balaklava, Oct. 25; Inkerman, Nov. 1, 1854.

Capture of Sebastopol, Sept. 8, 1855.

Treaty of Paris, terminating Crimean war, March 30, 1856.

Outbreak of Indian mutiny, May 10, 1857.

Capture Delhi, Sept. 20; relief of Lucknow, Sept. 25, 1857.

Government of India transferred to the crown, Nov. 1, 1858.

Publication of Darwin's Origin of Species, Nov. 24, 1859.

Outbreak of hostilities between Northern and Southern States, April 13, 1861.

Slavery abolished in United States by Dec. of Congress, Dec. 18, 1862.

Battle of Gettysburg (losses 49,000 men), July 1-3, 1863.

Surrender of Gen. Lee and Confederate army, April 9, 1865.

Prussia declared war on Austria and Prussia, June 18, 1866.

Austrian forces totally defeated at Sadova, July 3, 1866.

Completion of first Atlantic cable, July 26, 1866.

Treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia, signed at Prague, Aug. 23, 1866.

Federation of Canadian provinces, July 1, 1867.

Suez Canal opened for traffic, Nov. 17, 1869.

War declared between France and Prussia, July 17, 1870.

Defeat of French at Gravelotte, combined losses 31,987, Aug. 18, 1870.

Surrender at Sedan of French emperor, Sept. 1, 1870.

French republic declared, Sept. 4, 1870.

Surrender at Metz of Marshal Bismarck, Oct. 27, 1870.

War declared against Spain by United States, April 21, 1898.

Spanish fleets destroyed, Manila, May 1, 1898.

Treaty of peace terminating Spanish sovereignty in western hemisphere accepted, Aug. 12, 1898.

Battle of Omdurman and destruction of Turkish power in the Sudan, Sept. 2, 1898.

Ultimatum sent to Great Britain by President Kruger, Oct. 9, 1899.

Dispatch to South Africa of first Canadian contingent, Oct. 30, 1899.

Pretoria occupied by British forces, June 5, 1900.

Royal assent given to Australian Commonwealth bill, July 9, 1900.

The January number of the Popular Science Monthly contains a number of important timely articles: "Asphaltum for a Modern Street," by S. F. Peckham; "The Effect of Physical Agents on Bacterial Life," by Dr. Allan Macfadyen; "Flies and Typhoid Fever," by Dr. L. O. Howard; "Geometry: Ancient and Modern," by Professor Edwin S. Crawley; "An Address Before the Anthropological Department of the British Association," by T. H. Huxley; "The Story of Autism," by Professor Wm. Henry Hudson; "The Economic Life of France," by Dr. Edward D. Jones; "Pearson's Grammar of Science," by C. S. Pearce; "The Structure of the Heavens," by Professor Simon Newcomb.

The January issue of Table Talk starts off the first number of the New Year and the new century with many excellent articles of value to housekeepers who are interested in home-keeping and home-making. How to prepare things to eat in the most palatable and nourishing manner is always a main feature of this magazine. Illustrated cookery is a permanent feature of Table Talk. It gives each issue a number of illustrations of practical everyday dishes, showing how they can be served invitingly. Table Talk teaches the art of good cooking and wise and economical living. It is a reliable aid to busy housewives.

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Grocery and Crockery Dept. in Basement.

## The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

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

The New Idea Patterns, 10c.

# A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

Our Annual Discount Sale, since its inception, has eclipsed all former records. The multitudes who availed themselves of this opportunity went away delighted with the results of their shopping. For one week longer it will be continued. In all lines advertised there is positively no reserve. Examine carefully the list offered today.

## ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE

### Millinery Department

25 and 50 per cent discount on all Trimmed Hats.  
25 and 50 per cent discount on all Fancy Wings.

### Crockery Department

10 per cent discount on all Crockery and Glassware.

## ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE

### Carpet Department

20 per cent discount on all Carpets.  
20 per cent discount on all Comfomers.  
10 per cent discount on all Curtains.

## ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE

### Mantle and Fur Department

25 and 50 per cent discount on all Ladies' and Children's Mantles.  
25 and 50 per cent discount on all Ladies' Tailor-Made Costumes.  
10 per cent discount on all Furs.

## ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE

### Knitwear Department

10 per cent discount on all Wool and Cashmere Hosiery.  
10 per cent discount on all Flannelette Gowns.  
10 per cent discount on all Underskirts.

## 25 Per Cent Discount on All Ladies' Shirt Waists

## DRESS GOODS

10, 20, 25 and 33 1-3 Per Cent Discounts Given in DRESS GOODS.

## Staple Department.

This List to Clear at a Discount of 10 Per Cent.

All of our Table Linens, All of our Cretonnes,  
All of our Towels, All of our Art Satens,  
All of our Towelings, All of our Art Muslins,  
All of our Prints, All of our Silkolines,  
All of our Wrapperettes, All of our Flannels,  
All of our Sheetings, All of our Pillow Cottons.

## ALL BLANKETS AT A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT.

THIS LOT AT A DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT.

All of our Doilies, All of our Metallic Skirt-ings,  
All of our Tray Cloths, All of our German Eiders,  
All of our Truch Cloths, All our Sideboard Covers,  
All our Five O'Clock Covers, All of our Pillow Shams.

## Clothing and Furnishings

10, 20 and 33 1-3 Per Cent Discounts Given in CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS DEPT.

## SHOE DEPARTMENT

10 and 20 PER CENT DISCOUNTS GIVEN IN THE SHOE DEPARTMENT.

### Railways and Navigation

#### Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, Nov. 28, 1900, the train leaving Union Station Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 10:00 p.m., connects with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure depot, Montreal, as follows:  
The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except on Saturday, at 12 noon for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., the Sydneys, and points in the Maritime Provinces.  
The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John, the Sydneys and other points east will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.  
The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1:05 p.m.  
The Local Express will leave Levis at 6:20 p.m., daily, except Sunday, due to arrive at Montreal at 11:00 p.m.  
Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express.  
The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler.  
The elegant, sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury.