

London Advertiser.

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THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

SWORN CIRCULATION.

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London, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

London Starts the 20th Century Municipally.

The new system of abolishing ward-voting in aldermanic elections was yesterday tried for the first time in Canada in a place with the population of London. School trustees were elected by the reduced number of wards, but will be elected next year by the vote at large, as were the aldermen this year. In a contest for the first council of the new century, and with the new system of all-over voting, one need not wonder that a very large number of aldermanic candidates entered, so many, indeed, that the expected easily happened, namely, that through the dissipation and division of voting force, many men as good as those elected were defeated. However, the defeated have no lack of good company.

Mayor Rumball's deserved majority of nearly a thousand votes gives him an invigorating mandate to carry out his programme.

Major Hume B. Cronyn has the honor of heading the aldermanic poll for the first council of the twentieth century, with Ald. Greenlees close after.

Ex-Mayor Little heads the poll as water commissioner. His ex-works has never been beaten yet.

Among the electors called back to service, after a year's absence from the council are Messrs. Parnell, Greenlees, Olmsted and Stevely.

Mr. John W. Pocock made a capital run for water commissioner, and against two strong men.

The bylaw to abolish the hospital trust was itself abolished by a vote of 2,326 to 476. That settles that.

Among the "new blood" in the city council are Major Hume Cronyn, Dr. Ch. T. Campbell and Mr. J. H. A. Beattie, each of whom may be expected to do good work.

Although some excellent men were necessarily defeated, the result of London's first election for the century may be regarded on the whole as satisfactory.

The new city council of London starts the twentieth century with new opportunity.

The House Question.

Lord Salisbury has stated that in England the question of the better housing of the poor is a question of prime importance; and when he says that, we may take it as serious, for he is not given to needless agitation. Mr. Alfred Smith, late chairman of the Housing Committee, London County Council, has published a small book on this subject. He is an authority, and, according to the review in the International Journal of Ethics, handles the subject in an intelligent, sensible fashion, with the result that he has a remedy to propose. His work applies to London, but the principle may apply elsewhere. Mr. Smith insists upon the need of increased accommodation. If the slums were cleared and replaced by wholesome dwellings, that would not materially increase the accommodation. That cleansing is absolutely necessary from the sanitary standpoint. The question, then, is what hinders the utilization of land for building purposes? Mr. Smith's answer is that the reason is one quite apart from the question of facilities for communication, and one of a far more fundamental character, namely, the present system of local taxation. His view is that local taxation ought to be levied, not on the present rateable value, i. e., the value of the premises as a whole, land and buildings taken together, if occupied; but on the site value, i. e., the value of the ground apart from anything in the way of buildings or improvements upon it, and the rate ought to be levied whether the land is occupied or not. This theory is, of course, not new, but Mr. Smith, working upon a large basis of fact, applies it to London in a way that will commend it to many. One brief extract must suffice.

"On the outskirts of growing neighborhoods we often see land which is suitable for building, but which is left idle year after year. Under the present system of rating such land is classed as agricultural, and rated on this basis, say from £3 to £5 an acre. But as soon as houses are built and occupied, the rateable value goes up suddenly a hundredfold, from £3 to £5 to £500 or £500 an acre. The under-rating of the land before it is built upon, encourages owners to hold it for a rise longer than they would if it were rated all the time at its real value; but it is also true that the crushing burden of rates, which is imposed when the houses are built, operates in itself to postpone and prevent

building. Our present rates immensely increase the cost of occupying the houses that are built, and it becomes impossible for any one—private builders, philanthropic companies, public bodies—to provide houses for working people at reasonable rents. If land everywhere were rated on its real value, whether built on or not, and if the erection of buildings did not make it liable to any increase of rates, there can be no doubt that we would have more and cheaper houses."

The author goes on to show how this would throw the heavier taxation on the fully developed sites at the center and relieve the outskirts of burdens that hinder their progress. Such a proposal needs careful consideration, but it is evident that in Old London it is a pressing question, and other cities will learn from any experiments there.

A Symposium of Forecasts.

Great attention has been paid by prominent men and journals to the record of events and the progress of the nineteenth century. Apparently not content with retrospect, many thinkers are attempting a forecast of the present century. Such a forecast, it is hoped, will stimulate thought, and tend to bring about the results predicted. We are living in the age of the Daily Newspaper and the Telegraph, an age when facilities for the spread of knowledge are multiplied a thousand-fold as compared with those of a century ago. With such a beginning, prediction in many cases is little more than mere speculation.

The New York Herald, in a recent issue, gives a number of predictions by eminent men, who are specialists in their particular departments. A few of these forecasts are given here, as they are along lines of greater certainty.

Prof. Felix Vitale, surgeon of the Italian army, and Government physician of Uruguay, has great faith in that branch of medical science known as bacteriology. This science was founded by the French chemist, Pasteur, a short time before the Franco-Prussian war. Next to Pasteur, Dr. Koch stands out as the most prominent man in researches along the line of the germ theory of disease. Prof. Vitale observes: "It is possible that during the century to come the germs of every infectious disease will be discovered. It is in my estimation incumbent upon governments to furnish the opportunity of research in this promising branch of science."

Mr. John W. Keller, president charity commission, New York, predicts broader public charity. He says: "The old idea that anything is good enough for the sick poor man is gone forever. The new idea is that nothing is too good for the sick poor man, and that idea has come to stay. That is the outgrowth of public opinion centered strongly on the department of public charities in the last ten years. It would have been so long ago if the light of publicity had been on the department; but it never was."

Dr. W. H. Tollman, director of the Museum of Social Economy, New York, writes: "Sociologically the marked characteristic of the new century will be a greater development of industrial betterment; that is, the various ways by which the conditions of wage-earners can be improved." The twentieth century employer, in other words, will feel it a duty to do more for his employee than to merely pay him his wages; educational, recreative and social institutions of all kinds will be planned for his special benefit.

Speaking of art, Mr. Albert B. Wenzell advocates the nationalizing of art schools. He observes: "I believe the next century will see a national government art school, properly conducted, and a permanent national art exhibition building, beautiful in design, and the yearly exhibition in that building will be the equal of any exhibition in any other country. While perhaps art will not reach its zenith in the twentieth century, for art is long, it will make big strides."

Mr. L. L. Curran, making his forecast along the line of photography, writes: "The desideratum in this particular branch is to make a picture that shall be as a mirror held up to nature. 'It will not be many years,' says Mr. Curran, 'before the album will disappear entirely, and in its place will come the color photographic transparencies, seen stereoptically, giving the exact presence of the subject in every detail of color as well as form. The very best of the monochrome photographs will be as antiquated as the old-fashioned daguerrotype is today.'"

Prof. G. A. Bobrick, of the University of St. Petersburg, declares that liquid air is the most promising aspirant for twentieth century glory. It will be put to a variety of uses. Liquid air will probably be used in the transmission of power of Niagara Falls to distant points. Automobiles are already being propelled by liquid air, and it is possible that liquid air will solve the problem of aerial and submarine navigation. Regarding its use in the household, Prof. Bobrick says: "Before the century is half-gone, ice for household use will be a curiosity. Liquid air will be delivered from house to house in cans, just as the milkman delivers his wares every morning for daily consumption."

The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., sends us one of its calendars for 1901. The calendar is embellished with four pictures of classic art, representing the ideals of this enterprising journal. The names of these allegorical pictures are: "Advertising—Business Activity," "News Gathering," "The Day's History—Literature, Science, Art," and "The Editorial Function—Justice, Instruction, Moderation."

tion." It is appropriate that one of the best newspapers in the world should issue so unique a calendar.

Grants To Volunteers.

We notice that the London Advertiser is advocating a grant by the Ontario Government of 100 acres of land to the soldiers of 1866, 1867 and 1868. In New Ontario there is plenty of land, and such a grant would probably not be missed by the province. We hope, however, that if such a grant is made it will be under such settlement conditions as will insure the settlement and cultivation of the land. The granting of land and land scrip in Manitoba to soldiers and half-breeds without any settlement conditions, has proved a curse in that province. Probably 90 per cent of these lands fall into the hands of land speculators at a minimal price, and a large part of them are still in the hands of these speculators. This makes scattered settlements which is one of the drawbacks of that province.

It is not likely that many of those who were out in the Fenian raid of 1866 would care to go farming up in New Ontario, and the suggestion is nonsense. If the Government want to reward the persons referred to let them offer 100 acres with settlement conditions attached to the grant, and also the option of a money grant, say of \$100, or one dollar an acre, \$100—Windsor Record.

The Record appears to approve of the principle. We do not know under what, if any, conditions the Government grant to the veterans of 1866 has been decided to be made. If there are few of the veterans of 1866 who would care to take up land in New Ontario the less objection should exist to the offer, whether made subject to conditions or unconditionally. We see no objection to the Record's suggestion of an optional offer, and no reason why, in either way, it should not be open to the descendants of such veterans. We have not discussed the details or conditions under which such a grant should be made.

The Advertiser explains that it did not mean to intimate that the Ontario Government should confiscate the Proof Line toll road, but that somebody should purchase it. That proposition was fully agreed to years ago, when all the other toll roads in the county were abolished. The only difficulty has been in agreeing as to who should do the purchasing. Should it be the county as a whole, or the townships through which the road runs, and what proportion should each township bear? If the Advertiser can settle these points, and enforce its decision, the whole matter will be simply and easily settled.—Free Press.

The Free Press states the point fairly. The Advertiser says it can never be determined with absolute justice whether the county as a whole or the township through which the road runs should bear the expense, or what proportion each township should bear. Toll roads are a nuisance. The question should be approached in a broad spirit. The people who pay toll in London township today ought not to be called upon to do so. The County Council should not draw too fine distinctions. The county is in a splendid condition financially, and it would be a very small matter for the county as a whole to secure the abolition of tolls on this the only road in Middlesex where tolls are collected.

Paragraphs About People.

We have heard very much about heroes lately, so that we are led to think that heroes are common. Well, that is one of the good things connected with war, and there are not many good features in that terrible business. This, at any rate, comes out in critical times, that there are many men who are prepared to suffer hardships for the sake of their country, and capable of showing heroic qualities. The conditions under which the war in South Africa has been waged are such that patient toil and daring activity has been demanded from thousands of our fellow-citizens of the British Empire, and the demand has not been made in vain. From the great city of London, from the towns and villages of England, Ireland and Scotland, from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, their response came with cheerful courage. Most conspicuous was the man, Lord Roberts, who has just received the honor of his Queen and the homage of his countrymen. At a dark hour, when his own heart was sore from personal loss, as well as from his country's sorrows, he took the big business in hand, and did his share of the work. A man who is naturally humane and peace-loving, he discharged his part of the sad duty with mastery skill and unflinching courage. Not only did he win the enthusiastic devotion of his soldiers and show his kindly care for them, but he gained the admiration of the world by the qualities of a statesman and the character of a gentleman, which he manifested in an unostentatious manner. He does not need our praise, but we are constrained to say that he is a man of whom the British Empire may well be proud. The country is to be congratulated that has such a man to serve her.

During the past century the center of population of the United States has moved from a point twenty miles east of Baltimore to Western Indiana, a distance of 505 miles.

The samir, a kind of dulcimer, has been used for ages in the Caucasus.

In the early days of the last century many efforts were made to fasten hard points to pens of softer material. Bits of metal were often fastened as points to pens of glass, tortoise shell or horn.

THERE IS DANGER IN NEGLECTING A COLD. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing colds, coughs and all affections of the throat and lungs.

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 Com'orters.
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 Cretannes,
All of our Towels, All of our Art Sateens,
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 Lunch 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.

THE MASSACRE OF 100 BOYS!

Described by a Sister of Charity at Ning Po.

British Take Little Stock in the Story of a Russo-Chinese Treaty.

London, Jan. 7.—A sister of charity, writing from the Maison De Jesu Enfant, at Nink Po, Nov. 29, describes the massacre at Nanking of 100 little boys. Some of them, she says, were roasted alive in the church. Others, led by a brother, escaped to the orphanage outside the city, but all were killed and the place was burned. Despite threats of torture and the frequency of most painful deaths, declares the sister, "apostasy was wonderfully rare."

The British foreign office considers the reported agreement between Russia and China, regarding the Manchuria province of Feng Tien, as probably referring to military measures of a temporary character. There is preventing outrages. The Chinese imperial personages finally agree to the penalties insisted upon by the powers.

EXPEDITIONS WILL GO ON. Count Von Waldersee says that China's request through her representative at foreign courts that the expeditions should cease cannot be complied with at present. No expeditions, he asserts, are sent out without adequate cause. When there are scenes of bloodshed or disorder, troops are sent to interfere, this being the only means of preventing outrages. He declares that the expeditions are not intended for punitive purposes, but merely for police purposes, with a view of giving the necessary protection to life and property.

COMMERCIAL TREATY PROPOSED. Shanghai, Jan. 7.—Sir Ernest Mason Satow, British minister to China, has proposed to the other foreign envoys the draft of a commercial treaty with China based upon the following conditions: First, freedom for all coasting vessels; second, freedom for all vessels on inland waters, especially the Yang Tse Kiang; third, permission to import foreign salt; fourth, adoption of regulations encouraging Chinese investments in foreign concerns; fifth, steps extending China's exports and imports; sixth, protection of trade marks; seventh, protection of

Rubber Bargains.



It's no trick to get cheap rubbers. They are everywhere.

When the market is flooded every fall with the imperfect product of the rubber factories, sold at auction—

Then the cheap man buys his 60c. rubbers, and the wearer—well, he buys them as often as they wear out.

In the long run he pays three times as much, gets a poorer rubber service, and ruins his shoes because the cheap, ill-fitting rubbers chafe and spoil them.

Knowing these things, is there an intelligent man who would not pay

A dollar for the Branded on the sole

"The Slater Shoe Rubber"?

FOR SALE ONLY IN LONDON AT

The Slater Shoe Store.

CLODE & CO.,

146 DUNDAS STREET.

treaty ports. The draft has not yet been accepted, by the powers. Court officials, it is reported, still raise objections to signing an acceptance of the joint demands.

BATHS AND FATIGUE.

When a body is fatigued or the brain has been over-taxed by excessive mental work, it is very wrong to take a cold bath. Such a bath excites, and if we add this to the already excited state of the body, the result seems rejuvenating for the moment, but very soon the tension becomes too great, and the body cannot be forced to do more work. A warm bath is the only kind to be applied when one wishes to recover from fatigue, and the longer in reason a tired body remains in a bath of, say, 70 degrees, the quieter become the strained nerves and the easier follows the sought for rest. In the morning, after a good night's rest,

a cold bath is very invigorating, but at no time during the day, if the nerves are strained, should it be repeated.

A SHORT ROAD to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

It is estimated that a permanent channel fourteen feet deep can be constructed from St. Louis to Lake Michigan, by way of the Illinois River, for \$35,000,000.

No grippes, no pneumonia in the early winter, those who build up their systems after the hot season by using DR. SEIGERT'S Angostura Bitters.—[Adv.]