

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1853.)

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The black camel kneels at every door. W. E. H. Massey, of Toronto, a good man, wealthy, beloved, and apparently possessing everything to give happiness, is dead at forty years of age.

The power of public opinion cannot, perhaps, be seen to greater advantage than in the quietus it has placed upon the old-time custom of hazing at the West Point Military Academy, a custom which had been carried to such an extent as to border on barbarity.

According to the accountants' estimates, the Pan-American Exhibition will be financially a failure. The total loss, it is expected, will exceed four million dollars. The two and a half millions contributed by the stockholders will be a total loss, and the contractors will lose to the extent of one million dollars, and twenty per cent of the first mortgage, together with the whole of the second mortgage, will be defaulted. The determination of the contractors to recover their losses before the courts will doubtless mean a long period of litigation. Business in the city of Buffalo has been disturbed by the failure of several of the city banks. As a means of showing the world the degree of advancement this continent has attained in the mechanical arts and sciences, the Pan-American Exhibition was in a high degree successful. It may also serve as an advertisement to the city of Buffalo; or Buffalo may share the feeling of other great world cities, where similar exhibitions have been held; she will never want another exhibition. However, four millions are nothing to a great city.

Electrocution of Czolgosz.

At an early hour this (Tuesday) morning, Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, paid the penalty of his crime in being put to death by electrocution at Auburn, N. Y.

Many questions of fate and destiny suggest themselves when one thinks of the career of a useful and good man like William McKinley cut short by one so worthless as Czolgosz. But these things are deep and inscrutable, and however much one may puzzle over them, one comes back perforce to the doctrine of a Providence through whom even the most untoward of national events "make for righteousness," both nationally and individually. One can only exclaim, with Milton:

What in me is dark,
Illumine; what is low, raise and support;
That to the height of this great argument
I may assert eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men.

Providence undoubtedly does overrule all happenings for good; and one sees already, that salutary lessons from the death of President McKinley are being taken to themselves by the people of the United States.

After the first stunning sensation of the late President's assassination, the most thoughtful minds among our neighbors and throughout the world pointed out, as to be desired, three things of much importance:

First, that there should be no prison-breaking for the purpose of exercising lynch law on the murderer; to the end that the sentiment in favor of law and order should be strengthened and not weakened.

Second, that the ordinary processes of the law should move on, as the Latin proverb has it, without rest, yet without haste; and with provision, by the State, of counsel for the prisoner, that he might have an absolutely fair trial.

And third, that newspapers and speakers should, as far as possible, avoid giving the murderer that notoriety as a "hero" for which he may have craved, rather consigning him as far as might be to an oblivion of contempt.

It is very creditable to our neighbors that their seventy millions of people have demeaned themselves so well under the trying ordeal through which they have passed. There was no lynching of the assassin. The processes of the law moved on calmly and steadily. Like the mills of the gods, they have ground slowly, but have ground exceedingly small, Nor

has Czolgosz been made a cheap martyr or hero, either on the platform or in the columns of the press.

A President has been assassinated. The miscreant who did the deed is removed from the face of the earth. A new President takes William McKinley's place, according to law, and the machinery of government goes on without jar. The assassin has gone, like Judas, to his own place, but "the Government at Washington still lives."

General Buller.

The case of General Buller seems to have aroused intense but mingled feelings. No one can defend the indiscretion of a military man, seeing that discipline is of the very essence of military life, and must be demanded from the highest as well as the lowest. Yet no one can look at General Buller's career without both admiration and sympathy. As it has turned out, it is easy now to see that at the beginning of the war he had, with the material at his disposal, an impossible task. He did not make any brilliant stroke, but he did a lot of dogged fighting, and kept through all disasters the confidence and admiration of his men. We are not military experts, but we cannot help regretting that the services of a good man have to be dispensed with. Though not a brilliant general, Buller is regarded as an honorable, reliable, useful soldier. A correspondent of the London Times says: "It was once said sarcastically that there should be peace generals, and war generals; but many a true word is said in jest, and I am not at all sure that this is not one of them. Not every one who can teach can act up to his teaching, and a trainer is not necessarily himself proficient. So also in soldiering. Many officers are perfectly excellent peace instructors, but no more good than a sick headache in real fighting. On the other hand, there are born fighters, who are intensely bored with peace work, and are highly inferior in the art of imparting instructions." There is no doubt something in this, and there is strong testimony that General Buller at any rate seems to have been very useful at Aldershot, as well as dogged and determined in Natal. We can only regret that he was not sufficiently determined to do his duty silently, and let the dogs bark.

Independence.

Comment is made on the fact that Mr. Bourassa, the rather eccentric M. P. for Labele, has been lecturing in Montreal on Canada's future, and declaring that he believes the destiny of the Dominion is to become an independent nation.

As Mr. Bourassa places the time for the change in the far distant and undeclared future, few there be who will dogmatically contest his view, for who can tell what change may come after this country has a population of forty or fifty millions, which it is destined, we doubt not, one day to have? What we desire to point out is that Mr. Bourassa is a disciple of Mr. Maclean, Conservative for East York, who some years ago attended as Young Liberal convention in the city of Montreal, and most earnestly endeavored to get the delegates to pronounce in favor of Canadian independence. Mr. Maclean had some friends who agreed with his programme, but the convention failed to take him seriously, in which attitude it followed another Liberal convention in Toronto, at which Mr. Maclean put in an appearance. But from Mr. Bourassa's present attitude Mr. Maclean may now claim that he was in those days merely casting his independence bread upon the water and that it is returning to him after many days.

Some Conscience Left.

It appears the German contingent carried off the Chinese astronomical instruments from Peking, and that this has raised a row in Germany. Then it was stated that these instruments were bought, but this turns out to be false, and the question arises, who has made the matter worse by telling lies? In many respects the Chinese have been badly treated. In comparison with the great wrongs they have suffered, the stealing of their instruments may seem a small affair. But such an outrage is unworthy of a civilized nation, and the protest made by German journals is creditable to them. One says: "A state which champions the cause of civilization and international law, ought to be the last to ride roughshod over the law of nations. If its troops have committed a mistake, both wisdom and justice demand that the error should be confessed, and that what was done should be undone." It then argues the case, and suggests the best method of procedure. Another journal which is regarded as an organ of Jungo tendencies, comes out straight in the following fashion: "We do not think that it is enough to place the instruments 'at the disposal' of the Chinese Government. The more correct course would have been to offer to send them back and replace them in their former position at the expense of the German Empire. If the Chinese Government does not desire to have the instruments replaced, the proper course would be to deduct an amount corresponding to their value from the war indemnity." There are signs

that the Germans are pretty well sick of the whole Chinese business, but at any rate it is a healthy sign when its press gives forth such a strong protest against vandalism.

British National Debt.

War is a great fattener of the national debt of civilized countries. When King William was brought over to England in 1689, the debt of the country was but £664,263. To this William found it necessary to add nearly £12,000,000 during the sixteen years of his reign. In the days of Queen Anne, Marlborough engaged in wars that required the expenditure of another £38,000,000. King George I. had the good fortune to see the debt slightly decreased; but in the reign of George II, nearly £87,000,000 was added to it. While George III. was King, there came the American war of independence, when the debt, which was being steadily decreased, very speedily began to mount up, and it was nearly doubled, being increased from £130,000,000 to £251,000,000. When this disastrous war, which many believed might have been averted, was ended, there was a popular agitation for the reduction of the war debt, and in nine years, from 1784 to 1793 £10,500,000 were paid off. Then came the French revolutionary war, which lasted with but a short interval until 1815, when Napoleon was sent to Helena. During this period, money was borrowed in the most extravagant manner, an example of the terms given to lenders being the loan negotiated in 1815, when for £36,000,000, every subscriber received £174 3 per cent stock and £10 4s. per cent. In 1816 the national debt had mounted to the enormous sum of £300,000,000. An earnest attempt was accordingly made in succeeding years to cut it down, but the abolition of slavery and the Crimean war added to it very considerably. It is interesting, in view of the very large amount spent in South Africa in the last two years, to note that Britain's additions to the national debt from the Crimean war was only £32,000,000. In 1857, at the close of that conflict, the debt stood at £238,318,443. In the succeeding 43 years, the debt was reduced by £198,753,178, and in 1899, the date at which the liabilities were lowest, they were £635,040,965. This year, through the expenditure on the war, they have again risen to £705,723,878.

Some idea of the cost of the South African conflict may be gleaned from the fact that in the past twelve months the British national debt has been added to by the sum of £36,558,613. This is over \$300,000,000, besides which sum Canada's contribution of under \$3,000,000 in expenses for the contingents seems very modest indeed. We can well understand why so many public men in Great Britain are anxious to have the war brought to a close at the earliest possible moment.

Winner as well as loser have to suffer and pay in every war.

Money and Fame in Vaccination.

There was money and honor in vaccination for a distinguished ancestor of Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale, who, on the 28th of last month, was elected to fill the office of lord mayor of the British metropolis. Thomas Dimsdale, M. D., was born in 1712, and in 1767, having meanwhile become a leading physician, he published a book entitled "The Present Method of Inoculation for the Smallpox." The book passed through many editions, and became world famous. The Empress Catherine, indeed, noted its contents, and invited Dr. Dimsdale to visit Russia, and inoculate herself and her son, the Grand Duke Paul. There were ignorant and prejudiced persons in Russia in those days, just as there are today, and the empress was so fearful of the outcome of an untoward result that she had relays of post-horses ready all the way from St. Petersburg to the frontier for the safe conveyance of Dimsdale out of the empire. As both patients did extremely well, Dr. Dimsdale had the honor of baronetcy conferred on him, and he was made a councillor of state, receiving also \$50,000 down, an annuity of \$2,500 a year, and \$10,000 for expenses. There are few such "snaps" going for the medical fraternity today, though Sir Morell Mackenzie fared pretty well at the hands of the royal family when he attended the late German Emperor.

British Forestry.

Forestry is an important subject, either with reference to England or Canada. In our case, the danger is that we squander our abundant wealth without making provision for the future. We are glad, however, to think that attention has been called to the subject, if not in good times, at least long before it is too late. An article in the October issue of The Nineteenth Century and After directs attention to the "sad plight of British forestry." The circumstances there are quite different from ours, but it is interesting to note that the care and cultivation of forests is important in a small, fully-settled country, as well as in one with larger spaces and smaller population. The writer points out some improvements that have been made in Scotland, and remarks "Still more gratifying, in the north, there is now the application of scientific systems to forestry. Too long has the old, wasteful, rule-of-thumb manner prevailed; not a moment too soon have some Highland land-owners awakened to the increasing value of home timber, and have begun to recognize forestry as farming on a large scale. It requires, however, more than common prescience to adopt a revolution in a system of cultivation wherein the ro-

tation of crops must be measured not by seasons but by centuries."

Exactly. The man who wants to see quick results, will not be attracted by forest cultivation, especially if he has the spirit of the Irishman who is credited with the question, "What has posterity done for me?" In Britain the room and capacity for sport may have to be lessened in order to get back crops of trees, and at any rate science and forethought must be brought to bear.

"There is a practical code of British husbandry and stock rearing, and there are agricultural societies in every country of the realm to encourage and instruct individual effort. Nothing of the kind exists in British forestry. Our abundant coal supply has enabled us to become indifferent to a good supply of wood fuel; our wealth puts the timber of every part of the globe at our disposal. Here and there a few careful land-owners have borrowed from foreign countries and put in practice the rules of good forestry. But by far the larger portion of British woods are run on amateur lines, tinctured with local custom."

We are glad that in Canada both government and people are prepared to pursue an enlightened policy.

Editorial Book Table.

Physical Culture, published by the Physical Culture Publishing Company, Brooklyn, New York, is a timely periodical on an important subject. So much has been written on the subject of mental development, almost at the expense of man's physical being, that this monthly magazine will be welcomed by all who hold to the adage, mens sana in corpore sano, a sound mind in a sound body. The periodical is well illustrated, chiefly from photographs, and in its letterpress contains many valuable hints on the subject of exercise and health.

The Cosmopolitan has endeavored to make itself known by timely contributions to all important controversies. Frank Moss, so well known in the Lexow and Mazet investigations, contributes "Municipal Misgovernment and Corruption: A Warning to Patriots," to the November issue. This considers a serious difficulty in a way that will be found interesting not only to New Yorkers, but to residents of every part of America.

A Little Sunshine.

School Board Inspector—Who is it that sits idly by doing nothing while everybody else is working? Bobby—The teacher.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Early Marriages.—Miss Bud—Do you approve of early marriages? Mrs. Malaprop—Not too early. I should say not before high noon.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Considerate.—"Why is that picture turned against the wall?" "Oh, that is a haying scene, and we have to hide it whenever Uncle Thomas visits us, because he is a hay-fever sufferer."—Detroit Free Press.

Vain Ambition.—"It seems impossible to break into society," moaned the paven. "This is the fourth time I have been operated on for appendicitis, and the only invitation I have received is to call and settle with the surgeon."—Baltimore American.

Probably Got Them Mixed.—"My dear Miss Billmore," sadly wrote young Hankington, "I return herewith your kind note in which you accept my offer of marriage. You will observe that it begins 'Dear George.' I do not know who George is, but my name, as you know, is William."—Chicago Tribune.

False Economy.—Mr. Newcomb (examining the grocery bill, one item of which was tea, \$10, reprovingly)—"My dear, we can never use so much tea before it spoils." Mrs. Newcomb—I know it, but you haven't seen the dear little china plate I got for buying so much. It's worth at least a dollar, and the tea we don't use we can throw away."—Judge.

A FREDERICTON BANK

MANAGER ARRESTED

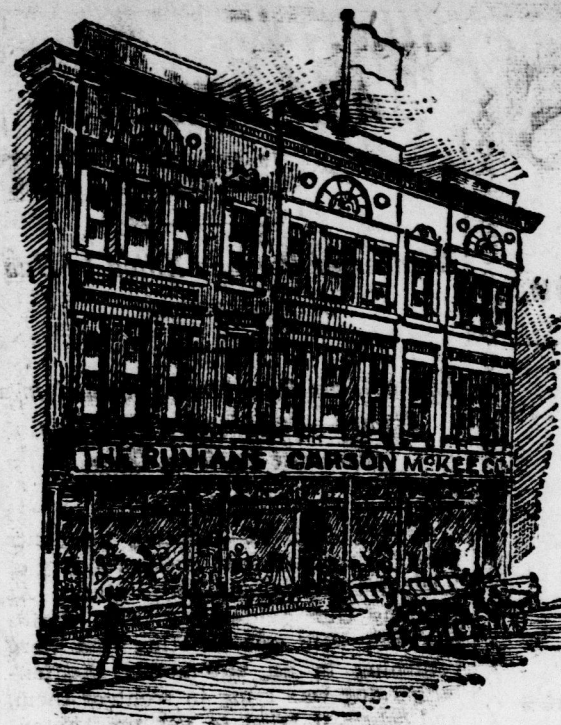
In Connection With the Disappearance of \$8,000—The Incident Causes a Sensation.

Halifax, Oct. 28.—A sensational arrest was made by Detective Power, of this city, last night, when a young man, who is connected with one of the best families of Halifax, was arrested, just as he was leaving on the night train for Boston. Ten or twelve years ago, A. Harrier, a young Scotchman, came to Nova Scotia, and entered the service of the Bank of British North America. He was a prominent footballist, and a general favorite in social circles. His advancement in the bank was rapid, and in a few years he was given the management of the bank in Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick. A few days ago he was dismissed from his position. He went from Fredericton to Boston, and under instructions of the general manager of the bank it is reported that he was under detective surveillance while in that city. He managed, however, to elude his shadowers, and on Friday night returned to Halifax, where his wife was. Last night, with his wife, he boarded the night express for Boston, but he was arrested on a warrant minutes before the departure of the train.

Some time ago a gentleman from Scotland, who was visiting Fredericton, deposited in the Bank of British North America \$6,000, receiving the regular deposit receipt therefrom for the manager. The Scottish gentleman went to Montreal, and recently presented his check to the British North America branch in that city for \$6,000, but was told that there were no funds there. The bank's inspector immediately investigated the matter, with the result that the Fredericton

CANCER CURED

No knife, no plaster, no pain. Send 6 cents in stamps for new booklet, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.



This Store Does Not Misrepresent.
Goods Are Exactly As Advertised.

Dress Goods

..Sale..

This Week

The special offerings in Dress Goods for this week need no comment or introduction. They speak for themselves, and are exactly as stated below. We have plenty for all. Come and see.

40c Homespun and Covert Twills, 25c.

20 pieces 40 to 48-inch Colored Homespun and Covert Cloth Suiting, new goods, regular 35c and 40c; to clear, per yard 25c.

50c and 75c Plaids and Fancies for 20c.

15 pieces Fancy Colored Dress Goods and Plaids, good quality, suitable for house dresses, skirts and children's dresses, regular 50c and 75c; to clear, per yard 20c.

75c Black Homespun, 50c.

56-inch Black Homespun Suiting, heavy, for jackets and skirts, 5 pieces only; to clear, per yard 50c.

\$1 Black Frieze, 75c.

56-inch Black Frieze Suiting, smooth surface, heavy, for suits and unlined walking skirts, regular \$1; to clear, per yard 75c.

\$1 Colored Frieze Suitings, 75c.

56-inch Frieze Suitings, in gray, brown and garnet, heather and mixed colorings, and many skirt and suit ends, regular \$1 and \$1 25; to clear, per yard 75c.

This Is the Chance of the Season (This Week.) Don't Fail to See These Special Bargains.

208, 210,
210 1/2, 212
Dundas St.

The Runians
Carson McKee & Co.

208, 210,
210 1/2, 212
Dundas St.

DEATH RECORD

Demise of W. E. Massey, the Well-Known Manufacturer.

Prominent Allandale Merchant Dies in His Chair—Sudden Deaths at St. Thomas.

Winnipeg, Oct. 29.—Walter Suckling, one of Winnipeg's most prominent business men and on the staff of the press, died at St. Louis, Mo., Sunday night. Sudden Deaths at St. Thomas. St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Mary McCall, one of the oldest residents of Elgin, residing just outside of the city, dropped dead yesterday morning.

DEATH OF W. E. MASSEY. Toronto, Oct. 29.—Walter E. Massey, president of the Massey-Harris Manufacturing Company, died at his summer residence at Dentonia Farm last evening. Mr. Massey, who took a turn for the worse Sunday, sank rapidly yesterday. The family and all the near relatives who have been at the bedside for the past two days were present when he died. The doctor's early in the morning gave up all hopes of their patient's recovery. A new complication set in Sunday, and all chances for his living were given up. Mr. Massey was in his 38th year.

ANGIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION A PLEASANT MEDICINE

It is practically tasteless and has no odor whatever. Persons who cannot tolerate other preparations say they like Angier's Petroleum Emulsion because it has a pleasant taste and does not cause nausea. It agrees with the weakest stomach, aids digestion, helps assimilate healthy food and tones up the entire system. Put the children on a steady treatment of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion and note how quickly they will gain in health, weight and strength.

All druggists sell ANGIER'S Petroleum Emulsion. Two sizes, 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Be sure you get ANGIER'S.

ANGIER'S CHEMICAL COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

THE SMALLPOX

New Cases Develop in Various Parts of the Country.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—A new case of smallpox has been reported to the provincial board of health from Rockland, near Ottawa, and another from Wapahant. The former is believed to have originated in Hull.

IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Oct. 28.—The decidedly unwelcome but not altogether unexpected, information that the much-dreaded disease, smallpox, had declared itself in our midst was circulated in the city this morning, and an inquiry at the board of health office concerning the matter elicited a corroboration of the news. The disease is of an exceptionally mild nature, and for the particular kind which physicians declare is the least dangerous and contagious. The health authorities are exercising every possible effort to have the disease remain at a standstill, but advise the general public of the necessity, as a preventive, of being vaccinated without delay. The cases which have so far declared themselves number nine altogether, and are located in the suburbs. The first case was reported yesterday, and upon the physicians visiting the infected locality several other cases were also found to exist, but the victims in almost every case were about, and save for suffering from a headache or other slight symptoms, were as well as ever. However, the necessary precautions were taken, and the houses in question placarded. The physicians are confident that smallpox will soon be a thing of the past in our city under the adequate measures which are now being taken to suppress it.

IN KINGSTOWN.

Two cases of smallpox are reported at Kingston, and several houses are said to be quarantined. One of the patients, when told the nature of the disease, fled from the doctor's office to Harrow. He was captured and returned to Kingston.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Yesterday morning, at Osgoode Hall, Judge Street dismissed the appeal made by J. H. Moss against an order by the master in chambers to examine Mrs. John Calder, of Hamilton. Mr. Calder, a wholesale clothing merchant, failed last May, and the order was secured on the application of the Rosamond Woolen Company, of Almonte, which charged that an assignment of goods had been made to Mrs. Calder prior to the failure.

In New Orleans last year 73 persons died from gunshot wounds.

GRIP-QUININE TABLETS

FOR Grippe, Coughs AND Colds

ON EVERY BOX.

Relief in One Dose, Cure in One Day

25 Cents per Box at all Druggists.