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THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

SWORN CIRCULATION.

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London Saturday, Dec. 1.

A Curious Election Dispute.

The delayed election for the Dominion House of Commons in Nipissing has resulted in the return of Mr. McCool, the Liberal candidate, without a contest. It will be remembered that, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State, who had charge of these matters, the returning officer on Nov. 7 postponed the day of nomination to a later date. This action, it was explained, was taken under a provision of the law enabling an election in such an unorganized district to be postponed if it were impossible to have the proclamation properly posted and the voters' lists ready. In this case it was found that no proper voters' list existed, except that in process of completion at the time of dissolution, and the election was postponed to enable a voters' list to be provided.

On nomination day, Nov. 7, both candidates—Mr. McCool, the Government nominee, and Mr. Klock, the Liberal member—were ready with their deposits and papers, and the nomination would have proceeded then if it had not been postponed.

Now, we find that on the day finally fixed for the nomination, the Conservative nominee fails to appear. His avowed reason is that he ought to have been declared elected on Nov. 7. We fail to see why this should be, seeing that the postponement of the nomination was not the fault of his opponent, who, with his friends, was ready for the election, and desirous of going on with it. He was as ready as Mr. Klock to proceed. If the fault was anybody's, it was the returning officer's and those who advised him; but we cannot see how any court could, in equity, give the seat to Mr. Klock, unless he was prepared to enter the lists against Mr. McCool, and was shown to have the majority of the voters who went to the polls at his back. If irregularity there was in postponing the election, and upon that we do not profess to be authorities, it had the same effect on both candidates, and one of them had no more right to the seat than the other. Both had the same notification that the election was postponed, and both had the same chance to enter the lists in the delayed contest. Mr. Klock now plays the schoolboy, and refuses to enter the fight. That is his own lookout. We cannot believe that any court will decide that he is entitled to the seat. It may order another election, on the ground that the returning officer had no right to postpone the holding of the contest, even to provide a fair and up-to-date voters' list; but surely it could not decide that a man who had a fair opportunity, as Mr. Klock had this week, to test the opinion of the electors, and who, after all, ignored it, is entitled to get the seat. Cheap martyrdom is probably what Mr. Klock is posing for.

That Contemptible Cry.

The Literary Digest, that standard weekly review of current affairs, has an interesting article on the late Dominion general election. It points out that the Liberal campaign was made on its successful trade policy and the prosperity of the country since the accession of the Laurier Administration to power in 1896. The campaign, it explains, was comparatively quiet. But, adds this outside authority, "the Conservatives tried to put more life into the elections by raising the race issue. To the English-speaking voters Laurier was described as a Frenchman, and the French-Canadians were told that he is more English than the English themselves. But this maneuver seems to have hurt the Conservatives much more than the Liberals." Indeed it did, taking the elections as a whole; but in the Province of Ontario, where a persistently semi-sectarian race and religious cry was raised to aid in the election of Opposition candidates, there can be no doubt that it in some measure succeeded. But we doubt if ever it will be as successful again. The Literary Digest editor, reading such journals as the Toronto World and the Winnipeg Telegram, from which editorial quotations are given in support of its position, adds that "the Conservatives, though they are badly beaten, seem to be inclined to retain the race cry as a means for future agitation." That is no doubt the case, though within the past week or so the journals which were most persistent in their efforts to defeat Liberal candidates, because they had a leader of French origin, have strenuously striven to make their readers believe that those who now point out the contemptible means by which the Opposition strove to win votes are the real raisers of the race and religion cry. That is to say, the guilty person is not the law-breaker, but the individual who calls "Stop, thief!" How flimsy the defense!

Our Municipal Policy—VIII.

8.—Parks and playgrounds should be established in every part of the city.

We have taken occasion more than once to call attention to this defect. It is as natural for a boy to play ball as it is to eat, and it is almost as necessary.

A few years ago when London's population was not so large as it is now, and when there were commons in every part of the city, this defect was not noticed. The commons were the playgrounds. Then there were ball clubs in every part of the city, and the boys gladly took advantage of their privileges.

At the present time nearly all these open spaces are built on, but it is not yet too late to obtain fairly good provision for both parks and playgrounds.

With reference to our parks we have Victoria Park and Queen's Park, each good in its way. Victoria Park is in reality only a square, and no part of it has been reserved for recreation, and it is too late to point out the error made when the military grounds were sold, or when the "Old Orchard" was sold, or when the Union School grounds were sold. All these were errors. It remains to be seen what can be done to prevent errors in the future, and secure what may yet be secured.

The late Mayor Cowan advocated the land at the north end of Talbot street, bordering on the river, as a park, and he was right. It is the duty of our aldermen if they can still secure it to do so, and when doing so to add to it the Harvey lands, formerly the old East Middlesex fair grounds. These combined could furnish for that section a good park and playgrounds.

The Parke and Gerry flats and the part belonging to the Beattie estate, in South London, would make a beautiful park and playground for the southern portion of the city. London has many beautiful trees, but few, if any, are equal in size and beauty to those on these flats.

Then Tecumseh park should be made permanent and public, not reserved for professionals only; and one in the northern part of London West should be obtained.

No. 4 Ward should secure one or two blocks before they are built on. The northern portion of the city has had many good houses erected. A few more years will leave few available spaces. The possession of recreation grounds will make that section of the city more desirable, and the possession by the city of such parks and play grounds will not cause one house less to be built, or add one cent to the taxes.

London East has Queen's park. The most difficult part to provide for is No. 3 Ward. It is very common in this ward to see boys playing in the street. Part of the block bounded by Waterloo, Horton, Colborne and Simcoe streets might be got for the central portion; and perhaps in the southeasterly part of the ward another place.

Other points may be suggested. We regard parks and play grounds as very desirable, not only in point of health, but also as educators. It does all boys good to play ball, and to play matches; to learn to win and lose, and to be men. There is no doubt that the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race is largely due to their love of outdoor sports. Give that love for outdoor sports an opportunity to gratify its desires, and the result cannot fail to be productive of much good. More muscular, active and brainy men will grow out of our boys, to say nothing of the unadulterated pleasure to be derived from such games.

We hope to see a move in the direction indicated, and to see London within a year possess more parks and play grounds.

Ballot Marking.

In Manitoba a judge has counted all the marks opposite the top space in the new ballot paper, for the candidate whose name is nearest to it; but in Ontario three judges have thrown similar ballots into the "rejected" basket. In all three cases the Liberal candidate was the loser. There must be an authoritative decision from a higher court if the candidates in question are wise. We had thought that the ballot on which the vote was taken was so plain that no voter would be led to mark it in any way that could leave any room for contradictory decisions of this kind, but experience proves that though a vast improvement has taken place as a result of the new ballot there is still room for differences such as we have noted.

It is maintained that there are more Canadians and their descendants in Chicago than in any other city on the continent. Unfortunately for the Windy City, however, they have not generally become naturalized, living in hope, apparently, that they will be able to resume residence in the Dominion. The opportunities for success, if they choose to return, were never so plentiful as they are now.

The Winnipeg Free Press bewails the fact that the Conservative party no longer commands the support of the majority of young men in the country. There is good reason for the lamentation. The Liberal party, it cannot be denied, has proved the party of progress, and the youth of the land, it is fitting, have as their motto, "Onward and Upward."

Butter and Cheese.

We observe that while the quantity of cheese exported from Canada last year shows a substantial increase, there is a decrease in the exports of butter. This result is probably due to two causes. Cheese brought such a good price last year in Britain that there was a greater disposition to make and export it instead of butter. On the other hand, as householders in Canadian cities well know, the price of butter all last year, throughout the Dominion was high, and exporters tell us that the price in our markets was such as to make it more profitable to sell at home than to sell abroad. It would be interesting to know how far this is the result of the increased demand for our dairy products arising from the phenomenal development of Canada's natural resources that has been in progress within the last four years.

Near Its End.

The perpetuation of the gerrymander in Ontario was what the Opposition worked for so hard in the recent election. The official returns show how much method there was in their feverish anxiety to defeat the Government. They knew that with a fair distribution of the constituencies, such as will now be possible, under the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberals would now have over 50 and the Conservatives less than 40 at the present time, reversing the conditions which the infamous gerrymander forced upon the electorate of this fair Province. From an Opposition point of view, the retention of the gerrymander was of vital necessity, hence their herculean effort to prevent justice being done. But the overthrow of the injustice will now come.

The following schedule, which has been compiled from reliable sources, is interesting as giving the rates current for board and lodging by workmen in the trade centers named:

	Per week.
Halifax, N. S.	\$3.00 and up.
St. John, N. B.	\$3.00 to \$4.00
Quebec	3.00 to 5.00
St. Hyacinthe	2.25 to 4.50
Montreal, Que.	3.00
Toronto, Ont.	3.00 to 4.25
Hamilton, Ont.	2.50 to 3.50
Guelph, Ont.	3.00
London, Ont.	3.00 to 4.00
Winnipeg, Man.	4.00
New Westminster, B. C.	5.00
Vancouver, B. C.	5.00
Nanaimo, B. C.	5.00 to 5.50

(a) Lower prices in east end and higher in west.

(b) Rule is a monthly charge of from \$20 to \$22.

INTERESTING ANALYSIS

Of the Vote Cast in Ontario on the 7th of November.

A Liberal Majority Outside of Toronto—How the Gerrymander Operated.

The Montreal Witness has the following letter from its Ottawa correspondent: "The correspondent of the Witness has completed a calculation of the popular vote in the Dominion of Ontario on the late Dominion elections, which will prove of deep interest. What will strike the observer at first glance is the disproportion between the vote polled for Liberal candidates in the various electoral districts, and the number of Liberal members elected to serve the new parliament. The election returns show a choice of 55 Conservatives and of 36 Liberals out of a total vote of 371,562. In the districts included in the accompanying table the Conservative majority is 32,874, but if it were the voice of the Province of Ontario as a whole that counted the Conservative plurality of nineteen seats would be small indeed. In other words, if a man were to take the same value wherever he cast it and if the inequalities existing in favor of the Conservative party by virtue of the gerrymanders of 1882 and 1892 were removed, it would put a very different face upon the outcome of the poll in Ontario.

The returns quoted are, for the most part, from the official figures, communicated to the clerk of the crown in chancery here. In instances where the official count has not yet been handed in, use has been made of figures given out as official by the returning officers. In the cases of Ottawa, Toronto West and Hamilton, where each elector marks his ballot for two candidates, account is taken of the highest for each of the party nominees. This seems the only fair way of getting at the popular vote.

Again, there are numbered on the government side Messrs. Rogers, McCarthy and Stubbs, nominal independent members who have given the Laurier Administration an independent support, and who were in each case opposed by straight Conservative candidates. Mr. Richardson, who won over Dr. Landerkin in South Grey, is reckoned as a Conservative. The acclamation for Seagram (Conservative) in North Waterloo is paired off against the acclamation of Charlton (Liberal) in North Norfolk. The cases of South Lanark, in which there were two Conservatives running, and of South Huron, where two Liberals held the field to themselves, are also paired off.

If attention be directed to the result in the province outside of Toronto, where the Conservative plurality was 3,814, it will be discovered that the government has an actual majority of the popular vote, which will be larger when the figures are published for Algoma. The returns of the popular vote may not alter the fact that the Conservative party has a majority of nineteen members from Ontario, but it wipes out the dream of the Conservative party leaders that the government has met with the severest condemnation at the hands of the electors of Ontario. No more convincing proof could be adduced than these returns furnish of the soundness of the claim put forward by Sir Richard Cartwright and his colleagues that, but for the stuffing of this province by the infamous gerrymander, the Liberal Government would have been known to prevail.

Grocery and
Crockery
Department
in the
Basement.

The Runians, Gray, & Carrie Co.

The New Idea
Patterns,
10c.

FOR TODAY'S SELLING.

As the season advances, in every department we are showing Broken Lots and Odds and Ends and marking them regardless of their actual value, in order to clear before stock-taking.

Eiderdown Comforters

Our best Eiderdown Comforters, satin covered, plain and fringed, regular \$5.00 and \$6.50, today

\$4.50

Comforters

Special line of Comforters, filled with best batting and covered with art muslin, good size, special

\$1.50

Wrapperettes

Special line Fancy Wrapperettes, in flannel and cashmere finish, assorted patterns and colors, regular price 10c and 12½c, today

7½c

Flannelettes

Special line very heavy English Flannelette, in fancy stripes and plain twills, regular price 15c, today

11c

Prints

American Prints, in navy, green and black grounds, with small floral and figures, fast colors, regular price 8c, special to clear

6½c

The Event of Events in Blouse Waists

A special line All-Wool French Flannel Blouse Waists, black with white polka dots, sky with black dots, cardinal, helio, cerise, new blue, grenat, newstyle sleeve, soft cuff, regular price \$2.75. Special reduced price.....\$1.75

Crockery Department

6 sets of 97-piece Dinner Sets, illuminated, assorted decorations, with gilt edges; regular \$10.00, for.....\$5.50
10-piece Assorted Toilet Sets, in three colors, regular price \$2.50, for.....\$1.25
White Toilet Sets, per set.....\$1.25
1 cask of China Goods, consisting of Berry Bowls, Salad Bowls, round and oval, with heavy gilt edges, from.....25c to \$1.00
One package of Fancy Chinaware, in gilt and red decorations, in Cups and Saucers, Tea Plates, Celery Trays, Fruit and Berry Bowls, B. and B. Plates, etc., from and upwards.....25c
100 Assorted China Fruit Plates, with gilt edges, regular 15c, for, each.....10c
25 per cent off all Japanese China Goods
1 table of Bright Yellow Sugar for.....25c
and Saucers, B. and B. Plates, Salt and Pepper Shakers, etc., at each.....5c

Grocery Department

Our Imperial Blend 40c Black or Mixed Ceylon Tea for, per pound.....25c
3 pounds of Choice Prunes for.....25c
6 pounds of Choice New Figs for.....25c
1 packet of Granose Flakes and 1 packet of Swiss Food for.....25c
2 packets of Caramel Cereal Coffee for.....25c
2 pounds of Choice Layer Table Raisins for.....25c
1 pound of Selected Valencia Raisins and 1 pound of Clean Case Currants for.....25c
2 tins of our Cook's Delight Baking Powder for.....25c
1 can of Peas, 1 can of Corn and 1 can of Tomatoes for.....25c
2 pounds of Cowan's Soluble Loose Cocoa for.....25c
2 large 3-pound Bars of Hard Soap and 1 Cake of Sweet Home for.....25c
5½ pounds of Bright Yellow Sugar for.....25c
11 pounds of Redpath's Standard Granulated Sugar for.....\$1.00
3 pounds of Mixed Candy for.....25c

Ladies' Costumes

The reduction in price is not from an imaginary one. You get the best \$12.50 suit in the market for

\$8.50

Children's Ulsters

Special line Children's Ulsters, assorted cloths, sizes 6 to 10, were \$3.50 to \$4.50, today

\$1.00

Special line Children's

Ulsters, assorted cloths, sizes 6 to 10, were \$3.50 to \$4.50, today

\$3.50

Ladies' Jackets

Blue, Black and Fawn Beaver Jackets. Regular price \$8, today

\$5.50

Blue, Fawn and Black Kersey Cloth Jackets. Regular price \$12 to \$15, today

\$10.00

Hosiery

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, plain, seamless feet, applied heel and toe. Regular price 40c, today 3 pairs for

\$1.00

XMAS GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY

Are being opened up and displayed. We cordially invite all to come in and inspect our novelties for holiday gifts. Articles useful and ornamental, beautiful and durable and marked at staple prices are now on view.

The Runians, Gray, & Carrie Co

208, 20 & 20½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

RECENT PROGRESS IN SURGERY

By Dr. Alex. C. Wiener, Professor of Surgery in Harvey Medical College.

It is a strange coincidence that the year 1846 brought forward the two fundamental discoveries on which rests modern surgery in all its diversified branches. On the 13th day of November the chemist, Charles Jackson, of Boston, submitted a communication to the Academy of Sciences in Paris on his discovery that human beings could be brought into complete anaesthesia and unconsciousness by inhaling the fumes of pure sulphuric ether. One year later Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, introduced chloroform into surgical practice for the same purpose. The war waged between the two rival remedies has lasted since their discovery, and as yet neither can claim a decided victory. Local anaesthesia, which is the pain without disturbing the central nervous system is rapidly being developed; lately by successfully injecting a 2 to 4 per cent cocaine solution in the spinal canal.

Dr. Ignaz Semmelweis, then a young student at Vienna, published in 1846 his first article on the causes of child-bed fever and its preventives, and was laughed at. He succumbed to the trials of his mission heart-broken, the apparent non-success of his efforts, Ignaz Semmelweis, one of the great benefactors of mankind, died. His principle, absolute cleanliness in operations, triumphed and with it modern surgery. Today the operating room, all the world over, are constructed on the same principles; the methods, which insure an absolute absence of microscopic germs in everything which directly or remotely comes in contact with the wound, are wonderfully uniform. The tender structure of the delicate membrane which covers the inside of the abdominal cavity could not stand the inroads of strong chemicals, as carbolic acid, which Sir Joseph Lister first employed. The poisonous germs were then supposed to be omnipresent and to drop out of the atmosphere into the open wound, where their infectious presence had to be counteracted by the liberal flow of strong chemical solutions, preferably

carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate. Scientific bacteriology has long ago proven this theory to be erroneous. The principle today is established and borne out by our results that healthy tissue is free of germs and that infectious material must not be carried into the wound by instruments, dressings or the hands of the operator. The vitality of the peritoneum, not being diminished by chemicals, is the best help and friend of the surgeon.

Thus general anaesthesia and asepsis in the first place have made possible the great work done for the relief of surgical diseases. Of course, every line in surgery has been benefited by these, yet none more than abdominal surgery. The amount of work done in this region and its success are even wondered at by physicians. The technique has reached great perfection.

Surgery of the bones and joints has not received the attention it deserves. The best talent was attracted too much by the fascinations of abdominal work. Yet there is a great revival on foot. Apparatus are constructed to treat diseases of the bones and joints of the lower extremities and the spine without condemning the patient to the recumbent position. The walking treatment of fractures of the limbs is coming rapidly to the front, for it is absolutely safe and abbreviates the time of bed rest to about ten days.

The more successful removal of malignant tumors is another task required for the future. The great advance surgery has experienced in the last half-century gives assurance that the progressive spirit animating the modern surgeon will in the coming century enlarge the field of surgical usefulness for the benefit of suffering humanity and to the glory of natural sciences.

The natural sciences form one great unit and an advance in one line further all others. So the discovery of the X-ray by Professor Roentgen has been of incalculable value to surgery. The next problem seems to be to illuminate hollow organs as bladder, uterus and stomach, so effectively that morbid processes may be inspected thoroughly and operations performed under the guide of the eye.

IT CURES ALL CREEDS.—Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims: Bishop Sweatman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist); and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking, 50 cents. Sold by C. McCallum & Co.—10c.

Cuticura SOAP

For Sanative Uses.

Its remarkable emollient, cleansing, and purifying properties, derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, warrant the use of CUTICURA SOAP, in the form of a standard for removing irritations, inflammations, and chafings, for too free or offensive perspiration, and also in the form of internal washes and solutions for skin diseases, and for the treatment of the scalp, and especially to women, and especially to mothers. The use of CUTICURA SOAP will suggest itself in the severest cases.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Grocers. Prepared by J. C. Allen, Boston, U. S. A.

THE GREAT LUNG HEALER is found in that excellent medicine sold by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It soothes and diminishes the sympathy of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

FREE

For selling or more of our new "Lung Healer" in bulk, send your name and address to our list of 24 V.A. TABLETS. Send your name and address to our list of 24 V.A. TABLETS. Send your name and address to our list of 24 V.A. TABLETS.