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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY
(Limited).

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Honoring Hon. Clifford Sifton.

We learn from Toronto that the public banquet to Hon. Clifford Sifton promises to be the most successful function of the kind ever held in Toronto. Though the gathering will not take place till Dec. 11, the applications for tickets are already pouring in upon the committee of arrangements not only from Toronto and neighborhood, but from distant parts of Ontario. We in London, the scene of the boyhood and young manhood of the Minister of the Interior, have naturally been much interested in his career. We have watched his achievements, professional and political, with pride, and knowing the man as very many of us do we have been at a loss to account for the virulence with which his political opponents pursued him, or for the determination which they have shown to leave no stone unturned to drive him from public life. Those who know him best, the people of Brandon, by the magnificent majority which they rolled up in his favor against the most popular member of the opposition in the Northwest, have given their answer to the campaign calumny by which Hon. Mr. Sifton was assailed. But in the East, as well as in the West, the Minister of the Interior has thousands of friends who are equally well pleased with his triumph, and who are anxious to testify to their satisfaction in this regard, and in some measure this great gathering of representative men in Toronto will afford them an opportunity. No doubt very many in this locality would have liked to have had the banquet held in this city. An opportunity may occur at a future date. Meanwhile we have no doubt that London will be well represented at the forthcoming gathering in the provincial capital.

Britain and the American Colonies—What Might Have Been.

Lord Rosebery, in a recent address, drew a wonderful picture of what might have been had wiser statesmanship prevailed in Britain at the time of the quarrel with the American colonies. The English-speaking people might have formed one great empire, ruled on liberal principles, having its center on this continent, its European outpost in Britain, and its colonies all round the world.

This is, of course, a fancy picture, but it shows that Lord Rosebery has large aspirations and great imaginative powers, as well as much historical knowledge and political skill. Well, what might have been cannot be now, and never will be, in that form; still, if men are willing to learn from the past, the spirit of what might have been may incarnate itself in other forms. The two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race without hostile intent towards the rest of the world may cultivate kindly relations with each other and pursue legitimate and common interest.

Some will extend Lord Salisbury's principle to other cases, and contend that with more common sense and statesmanship, on both sides, things might have been very different in South Africa, or even nearer home. Ireland might have been made a more prosperous and contented land. The true statesman, however, will not waste his strength in vain regrets, but will endeavor to apply the principles of freedom and toleration to his own time.

We have great cause for gratitude that in Canada the situation is still so full of hope. The problem of different races living in harmony and co-operating for the common good has been solved in a fairly satisfactory fashion. What is needed is a fair recognition of the fact that in politics we are not French, or English, or Catholic, or Protestant, but Canadians, seeking the development and prosperity of our own land and the welfare of the whole empire to which we belong.

We must, however, be willing to learn from the past, and one of the lessons which stands out with greatest clearness is this, that when politicians place race or sect above the principles of justice, the result is disaster. It may come to bloodshed, but in any case it produces intolerable bitterness. If we proceed on right principles we may preserve prosperity for ourselves and set a noble example to the world.

Tomorrow the people of the United States will celebrate Thanksgiving Day with all the more zest that it is naturally called for a review of the causes for thanksgiving during the century now within a few weeks of its close. The Nineteenth has been a great century for the United States, and our neighbors enter on the Twentieth with an immense start.

Let London celebrate the incoming Twentieth Century by electing the best set of municipal representatives obtainable.

The "Casualty Lists" in Peace and War.

The war casualty lists are a dreadful daily item in the daily papers. We wonder how many people realize the fact that the daily industrial casualty lists of killed and wounded workmen in England show a heavier expenditure of life than that revealed by the war lists. Such, however, is the fact. The Labor Gazette, in its current number, gives a summary for the present year, up to the end of August. During these eight completed months of 1900 there have been 3,053 workpeople reported killed, and 59,274 injured—for more than the total number killed and wounded since the war began in South Africa. "The reservists who were called up for service from our mines, quarries, railways and workshops have apparently only exchanged one risk for another." This is quoted from a London newspaper, which the critic classes as "one of the most intelligent." The newspaper may as a whole belong to the intelligent class, but the critic—F. Harcourt Kitchin, in the Nineteenth Century for November—shows that this is a specimen of the loose thinking which produces very poor writing. This gentleman says, quite correctly and forcibly: "It is easy to juggle with figures; it is easy to put forward statistics in undigested lumps in such a manner as to alter entirely their true significance. There is a growing habit with both speakers and writers to deal with numerical facts simply to point some passing argument, and to have little regard for their real meaning, so long as some temporary advantage is derived from their distortion. This would matter less if statistics were less valuable. But it happens that few things are more valuable."

The statistics in both cases are then thoroughly examined, with this result, that if the considerable chances of death from disease are ignored, and only the risks of battle dealt with, "the reservists, by exchanging industry for war, multiplied their daily risks by more than five times, and in addition ran all the hazards of disease." We take it, however, that the Journalist did not wish to belittle the service of the reservists, but rather to mitigate somewhat the idea of the horrors of war, which was being impressed upon the public mind by the sad lists published from day to day. But even so, he arranged his figures in such a way as to produce a false impression. For example, he does not state the important fact that not fewer than five and a half million persons were exposed to the industrial risks of which he was speaking, and therefore he left an exaggerated impression of the individual percentage of risk, which, except in the case of sailors, can be shown to be very small. Handling figures in this careless way makes not only a false impression at the time, but tends to beget in the average mind a suspicion as to the danger of statistics when manipulated by a clever debater.

The writer in the Nineteenth Century makes this pertinent remark: "Statistics will not prove anything; they will prove no more and no less than the facts which they envelop, but in order to get at these facts the man who deals with them must have a special training in his work, and must have not political or social axe to grind. He must deal only with the facts and be guided solely by what they teach him."

The facts in this case, after they have been examined, sifted and arranged, give the following results, which are not at all startling, but rather what a reasonable person might expect: The industrial average of killed of every thousand persons exposed to risk among sailors is 7.59; railway servants, 1.2; miners and quarrymen, 1.21; factory workers, 0.79—that is, less than one per thousand. But in Africa the deaths among non-commissioned officers and men was about 37 per thousand. With regard to injuries the figures per thousand were, for the soldiers, 67.4; for the servants of industry, 17.23.

The real lesson is that every effort should be made to reduce the risks to which men are exposed who are pursuing their daily and useful avocations, but that war is indeed so horrible that, if possible, it should be avoided. Millions of men must risk their lives daily for the comfort and convenience of society, but that does not make the horror of war one whit less, while it should teach kindly consideration for the men who are laboring in legitimate ways to supply our common needs.

Gold and Vegetables.

It has now been demonstrated that potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots, lettuce and cabbage can be grown for domestic use in Dawson City and neighborhood. That so little cultivation of the soil has taken place has arisen from the fact that hitherto men have made more money working at the mines or in other industries, and though very good prices are paid—50 cents for a small head of cabbage, for example—very few seem inclined to follow market gardening as an industry. Though the earth is never thawed out deeper than a foot and a half to two feet from the surface, the summer sun brings to fair perfection vegetables such as we have named.

An injunction has been issued against the Countess of Castellane (formerly Miss Gould) spending more than \$250,000 a year.

The civic banquet to Hon. Clifford Sifton, in celebration of his great victory over Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, takes place at Brandon on Friday next.

Our Municipal Policy—V.

5. The railway and other facilities of London should be used to build up and increase the population of the city, and efforts made which tend in view by a joint committee of the Board of Trade and the City Council.

This proposition will probably be admitted by nearly everyone, but for the lack of concerted action London does not get all it might. The Board of Trade is supposed to embody the business life and push of the business community, and the City Council the municipal life, and for that reason we suggest joint action. Each business man knows his particular business, and many suggestions might be got from members of the Board of Trade which might be carried into practical action by the members of the Council.

That a great deal can be done in this way is apparent. Witness the town of Sault Ste. Marie, growing rapidly almost by reason of the vim and energy and enterprise of one man. Witness the activity of Mayor Teetzel and the council and business community of Hamilton, with such satisfactory results, and Toronto has always been a model city in at least this respect. If it failed to get all within reach, it was not because its Board of Trade and public men were not alive to the welfare of the city.

London has peculiar advantages, and one of these advantages, perhaps the best, is its railway network. There are doubtless many enterprises ready to settle somewhere, and if in active committee were formed London might get what it otherwise might miss. There is at present no organized effort being made. There are some other places that are growing in proportion more rapidly than we, and while London has many advantages over other places, these advantages are not set forth in the way a joint committee might set them forth.

New Ontario is opening up. There will be much business to be done with Old Ontario. There will be active times in the new section for many years to come, in mining, in lumbering and other lines. These will necessitate machinery and supplies, the bulk of which will be bought in Old Ontario. London ought to be in a position to get its share of the new business likely to come from that section. It is not necessary to point out the value of increased business. That is apparent to everyone. We emphasize the necessity for a joint committee.

The Anticosti Squatters.

Another attempt is being made to misrepresent the facts with regard to the Fox Bay settlers, now settled in Manitoba. These people were squatters on the Island of Anticosti. They never made any effort to get a title for the land on which they lived, and when the island was sold to Mr. Menier in 1895 he made up his mind to dispossess them. This he was able to do under the provincial law, which does not give squatters the right to remain on land owned by another, except at his sufferance. It is well to remember that when the island was sold to Mr. Menier, the cocoa manufacturer, who has behaved so harshly towards the settlers, the Government of Quebec was Conservative, as was also the Government of the Dominion. We do not say that either of these governments in question could have prevented the sale of the island by its owners to Mr. Menier, but we do say that if either of them could, they failed to do so, and it is now hardly the expedient of honest men to attempt, as some Opposition politicians do, to hold the present Government responsible for the sale and subsequent eviction. The fact is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have done all that was in their power to aid the evicted squatters; the Premier raised the necessary money to convey the settlers to suitable lands in the Northwest, and a government officer was detailed to accompany them and aid them to a comfortable settlement in their new homes. That some of them have been sick and that they yet require aid is no fault of the Dominion authorities, who have done all in their power to aid the evicted persons.

Australia is having the same experience with its native wild animals that Canada has had. The kangaroo, which in earlier times was a plague, is now getting so scarce that great care is exercised in rearing the herds.

The Toronto Star says the Dominion Premier, because of the expensiveness of his position, is altogether underpaid. Which is true. The Star also thinks the Opposition leader should get more than the ordinary M. P. Which is also worth thinking over.

PIMPLES
PREVENTED BY
Cuticura
SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap, as well as purest and sweetest, for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexion, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, over-worked, or sluggish pores.

Sold everywhere. British depot: F. W. NARNEY & SONS, Ltd., London. French depot: L. D'ARCY, Paris. Australian depot: J. POWELL & CO., Sydney. U.S.A. depot: J. C. COOK, Boston.

See Our All-
Wool Blanket
for \$2.48 per
pair.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.
208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

See Our Large
Size White
Counterpane
for 75c.

SKIRT MAKING==50c

We not only give you a well-made skirt, made to measure and fitted, but a tailor-made stitched skirt, for 50c. Order now while this offer lasts.

100 Skirt Lengths at Special Prices.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS

Flannelette Reductions.

We place on sale today a line of Flannelettes, in dark and light fancy stripes, 34 inches wide, good weight; the close price of this line was 7c and 8c. Reduction price to clear..... 6c

Wrapperette Reduction.

364 yards heavy, 30-inch Wrapperettes, in dark colors, suitable for wrappers, blouses and dressing sacques; this lot is worth 12½c. Reduction price to clear..... 7½c

Special line very heavy English Flannelettes, in fancy stripes and plain twills; our close price for this lot is 15c. Reduction sale price..... 11c

Linen Reductions.

Special line Pure Irish Damask Table Linen, extra weight; regular price 50c. Special reduction price..... 39c

Special line Pure Irish Double Damask Table Linen, extra weight, fine quality, choice patterns. Special reduction price..... \$1 00

Flannelette Gown Reductions

Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, in plain colors, pink, sky and white, handsomely trimmed with lace insertion; our regular price \$1 25. Reduction Sale price..... 98c

Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, in assorted colors, fancy trimmed, with frills, edged with Honiton lace; our regular price \$1. Reduction Sale price..... 75c

Hosiery Reductions

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, plain, seamless feet, spliced heels and toes; our regular price 40c. Reduction price.... 3 Pairs for \$1 00

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose, all-wool, sizes 8½, 9 and 9½; our regular price 40c. Reduction price..... 30c

Kid Glove Reductions

We are selling Pewney's \$1 French Kid Gloves, every pair fitted and guaranteed, in black, gray, brown and modes, sizes 5¾ to 7¾. Reduction price until sold..... 79c

Wool Tams Reduced

Gray, White and Fawn Wool Tams; regular price 40c and 45c. Reduced to..... 25c

Black Sateen Blouses Reduced

Ladies' Black Sateen Blouses, all sizes, white and self stitching; regular \$2 25 and \$2 50. Reduced to..... \$1 75

The RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

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

A SWORD FOR
GEN. CRONJE.

From His Admirers in the
French Metropolis.

Belated Proposition for Arbitrating
the Transvaal Question.

Details of Sir Arthur Sullivan's Observations
at St. Paul's Cathedral.

SWORD FOR CRONJE.
Paris, Nov. 28.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Hotel de Ville, Vice-President Eschouder delivered an eloquent address, saying Paris had given Kruger a welcome worthy of his noble character and the grandeur of his cause. He said: "You have heard the heart of Paris beat. It is the heart of France. Let the people speak and speak loudly, and arbitration will impose itself as a necessary satisfaction to justice and civilization." The president of the general council spoke in a similar strain.

Kruger thanked the speakers for the sentiments expressed. Since he landed he had been on a rising wave of acclamation. He was very thankful for what had been done and for what they wished to do for him and his people, who were still struggling, and who were not yet defeated. "Their resistance continues and will still continue," he said. "They will ever struggle for independence, liberty and justice. Ah! why can they not hear your acclamations? It would redouble their courage." Kruger also said he hoped they would yet know them, one day in the future, when they had recovered their independence. He regretted that arbitration had been refused, and he would never cease to demand it. The president of the municipal council will today propose in the council a vote in favor of arbitrating the Transvaal disputes.

In the afternoon M. Henri Rochefort, with a deputation proceeded to the Hotel Scribe and presented Mr. Kruger with a sword of honor destined for Gen. Cronje, now in prison on the island of St. Helena. M. Rochefort spoke of the heroism of the Boers, and

expressed the hope that "the syndicate of thrones" will some day be overthrown by "a syndicate of the people."

During the day a thousand students formed a procession in the Latin Quarter, each school preceded by a banner, and the whole headed by a magnificent bouquet of chrysanthemums, tied with ribbons of the French and Transvaal colors, and inscribed: "The students do not know Kruger, and shouting 'Down with the English!'" No disturbance, however, occurred.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle says he hears that President Kruger had petitioned the powers for arbitration under the Hague convention; that two powers acceded to his request, but that all the others rejected the petition.

THE CZAR'S EXPECTED HEIR.
A Paris dispatch says: Anxiety about the czar's expected heir has much to do with the czar's condition. The zarina is praying, and doing everything possible with this end in view. She is reported to have tried every conceivable remedy, visited shrines, patronized quack doctors, investigated innumerable theories, and taken all sorts of nostrums and patent medicines. It is reported from St. Petersburg that the czar is addicted to the habit of taking patent medicines without the knowledge of his physicians. He is said to have acquired the habit from the zarina, who, before her marriage, used to dose herself with every new nostrum that appeared, and more than once has given testimonials to inventors. The illness the czar had two years ago was caused by the practice of dosing himself, though the usual nihilist poison story was circulated.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DENIAL.
London, Nov. 28.—Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, replying to incessantly repeated assertions that he is a shareholder in companies profiting by government contracts, has made the following statement:

to J. M. L. Wanklyn, member of parliament for Central Bradford, with the intention of having it published: "I hold a very small portion of the capital of the Birmingham Trust. I do not know and never have known anything about its investments, which, of course, are constantly changing. I did not know I had any investment in the company called 'the Tubes Limited,' and I did not know the company was interested in government business. I was not aware of these facts when I asserted in the House of Commons that I had no interest, directly or indirectly, in any firm supplying military stores to the government."

At St. Paul's Cathedral.
BURIAL OF SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

On the occasion of the funeral of Sir Arthur Sullivan yesterday, the clergy and the full choir of the Chapel Royal, where the first part of the service was held, were attired in their historic robes of scarlet and gold, and the remains were borne up the aisle of the effectively draped chapel behind the choir, chanting the plaintive opening verses of the burial service. The whole service was most impressive, and the anthems were expressly mournful. The audience displayed deep emotion as the remains of the anthem, "Yea, Though I Walk," set to music from Sullivan's "Light of the World," resounded through the sacred edifice. At the cathedral the dean and chapter of St.

(Continued on page 8.)

The
Croup.

It's a terrible thing, isn't it? Somehow, that awful cough, that hard struggle for air, can never be forgotten. Be a little forehanded and prevent it. Keep Vapo-Cresolene in the house, and when the children take cold let them breathe-in the vapor during the evening. It goes right to the throat, just where the croup lies. All irritation subsides, the cough quiets down and serious trouble is prevented. It never fails to cure whooping cough.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supply of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physician's testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 280 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.