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THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

SWORN CIRCULATION.

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London, Monday, Nov. 26.

## Lord Rosebery.

Many people regard Lord Rosebery as the spoiled child of fortune. He married the richest heiress, one of the Rothschilds. He was Prime Minister, and a thing that some value even more highly—he won the Derby. No doubt he, like all mortals, has had his troubles and disappointments, but the eye of the crowd is fixed upon the outside, and pictures the noble lord as one of fortune's favorites, whose lot is to be envied. This much is no doubt true, that Lord Rosebery is a man of high position, great gifts and privileges, who has had a fair share of what the world calls success. The question now is as to whether he takes to politics with sufficient seriousness to be willing to make sacrifices in the service of his country. There has been lately an abundant display of patriotic feeling within the Empire on the part of high and low, rich and poor. Men of all classes and conditions have toiled hard to help the country out of a difficulty, and we have a right to expect politicians to manifest something of the same spirit. Lord Rosebery has no doubt manifested deep interest and realized the seriousness of the situation, but something more is needed than an occasional smart letter or brilliant speech. The active politician, whether in or out of office, must be a hard worker; he must have a purpose, and work for the realization of it in dark, dull days, as well as in times of excitement and success.

Of course, in one sense, politics has nothing to offer Lord Rosebery; that is, from the point of view of those who regard politics as a sphere in which a man may advance his own worldly interests. Yet in another sense it can offer him the highest that the world has for a man—that is, the opportunity to serve his fellow-countrymen, and through them the world at large. Lord Rosebery is now being appealed to by politicians and journalists. Some would like to see him form a third little party of his own. This proposition seems to us absurd and un-English, and ought not to be made unless every other door was closed. The leader of the Liberal party has practically offered to retire in favor of Lord Rosebery, but at the same time he said things about Liberal "imperialists" which seem partly to have spoiled the effect of his offer.

The situation is awkward, yet it seems as if it ought somehow to be possible for Lord Rosebery to work in connection with the Liberal party. The best elements of that party are certainly in favor of strengthening the defenses of the country, and making the army more of a real fighting machine, and less of an expensive toy, but they wish a less blustering policy abroad and more attention to reforms at home. Lord Rosebery is as strong in foreign affairs as any man the Conservatives have, while he is in sympathy with the best traditions of the Liberal party. It is felt by all that the country needs an effective opposition, and Lord Rosebery will now have to take his choice as to how he will use his great powers. We trust that they will be applied to the strengthening and upbuilding of the great party to which he belongs, and that both he and it will have in the immediate future a career of usefulness.

## The German Eagle.

We often hear about the American eagle screaming and screeching, but it looks as if the German eagle was now having a turn. The Kaiser's mailed fist has reached to China, and now the eagle goes forth on its civilizing mission, and does not object to the company of the lion. It was very unfortunate for China, and it may turn out to be so for Germany, that the German ambassador was killed. The Germans, so the Chancellor tells the world, always treated China kindly, and always cherished the most kindly feelings towards the Chinese. But as we know, when two German missionaries were killed by a mob, the German Government seized one of the best bits of Chinese territory. It is true that Germany helped to keep Japan from getting any territorial gain from the late war, but it is questionable whether that action was prompted by pure love for the Chinese. And now that the sacredness of the German ambassador has been violated, revenge and compensation is demanded in a dramatic fashion.

It would be a striking spectacle to have a Chinese prince travel to Germany to carry an apology, but whether it would do any good to Germany, China, or the rest of the world, may also be questioned. The Chinese authorities are willing to give up any amount of "heads," so long as these are not their own. To get hold of the real "heads" is a different and difficult matter. However, Germany has gone into this tragic business and will have to make something out of it. One thing is certain, a new power has come upon the scene to take part in

the flag-waving, and it is not certain what it will lead to at home or abroad. The Germans, then, have their "expansion" policy also on hand, and it will cause much difference of opinion in the fatherland.

The emperor is accustomed to going ahead without paying much heed to other people's opinions, but he cannot altogether avoid political problems. The German workmen are heavily taxed to support an immense army at home. The chancellor tells the world that the expedition abroad will not weaken them at home. Unless money can be squeezed out of China, which seems a pretty difficult thing, this means more expense. The high protectionist policy also presses heavily on the artisan. If he has to pay for the opening out of markets abroad, and be heavily burdened to keep the market for German agriculturists at home, he will find himself unpleasantly squeezed. This will play into the hands of the Socialists, and the position will be still more strained.

Germany is becoming a world-power, competing with Britain and America in the world's markets, and looking

out for colonies. This means a bigger navy, and altogether the programme is very ambitious. We trust that the influence of Germany in the world's politics will be for good, but one thing is clear, that if she goes too fast, the speed may be awkward for the Germans themselves as well as for others. It may be that this Chinese crisis may mean a crisis for Germany as well as for China.

## Kruger.

Mr. Kruger is having quite a good time in France. So had his envoys on their visit to the United States, but fine words butter no parsnips, and our American cousins soon politely bowed them out. The Government of France will be heartily glad when Mr. Kruger says them good-bye.

The Ottawa Journal has got in a big press, and is evidently prospering.

The Chatham Banner has changed hands. It is called The Banner-News, is published by A. C. Woodward, walks the avenues in a brand-new dress, and looks forward to a prosperous future.

## CABLED COMMENT

On Old World Topics—John Bull Laughs at Kruger's Visit to France—Bitter Attack on Kitchener—The Bear's Shadow—The Czar's Illness—Promotion of Kitchener—Novel Form of Amusement at Sea.

London, Nov. 25.—Mr. Kruger's triumphant passage from Marseilles to Paris is regarded with curious and unexpected indifference in Great Britain. Every detail of the remarkable ovations has been read here with interest, but the underlying feeling here is more of amusement than irritation. The nation that boiled over with fury when Queen Victoria was caricatured by Paris journalists, takes the French homage to its arch-enemy as an exhibition of inevitable Gallic enthusiasm, not likely to affect international issues or create any more serious friction than already exists among the populace of the two countries. The recognition of Mr. Kruger as being still president of the Transvaal by both the French Government and the Queen of Holland calls forth from the Westminster Gazette the remark that this apparent unfriendliness is really due to Great Britain's own fault in not communicating to the powers the annexation of the South African republics. So long as this is not done, Mr. Kruger, according to this English authority, has a perfect right to be treated as a sovereign traveling incognito. This failure to notify the powers, the same paper declares, militates so much seriously against Great Britain, for, until this international formality is observed, no right exists to treat the inhabitants of the Boer republics as rebels.

## GENERAL KITCHENER.

The forthcoming promotion of Major-General Lord Kitchener to a lieutenant-generalship elicits from Mr. Chas. Williams, one of the leaders of the war critics, the bitterest indictment that general ever published in England. He declares Gen. Kitchener meditates a reckless and ruthless extermination of the Boers, hoping to execute his atrocities amid silence, like that of the tomb of the unknown. He believes the British officers and men will not endure this, and that Kitchener will stand revealed to the country as a scourge inexorable. Mr. Williams apologizes to Kitchener for mentioning him in the same breath with Kitchener, and maintains that the return of several general officers and the removal of Kelly-Kenny from Bloemfontein confirms the suspicion that they "have nothing to do with Kitchener's dirty work." It is almost needless to say that this bitter attack by no means represents the average opinion.

## THE BEAR'S SHADOW.

What exercises Great Britain more than the progress of the war in South Africa and Mr. Kruger's visit to France is the illness of the czar. The shadow of the bear couchant is ever present as a source of dread and suspicion to the average British statesman. How much more would he be feared if rampant is evident from the grave tone of the editorial articles of the London press when their writers contemplate what might happen should the hand of death remove the present pacific ruler of Russia. The possibility of an avowedly anti-British regency, with aggressive proclivities, looms up so keenly that it is doubted if the daily bulletins from Liavdia are awaited any more keenly in Russia than in Great Britain.

## LONDON TIMES ATTACKS HAY.

The bitterness with which the London Times attacks every move made by Washington in Chinese matters seems to increase daily, and is all the more surprising on account of the attitude of the British foreign office. The principles laid down in Secretary Hay's latest note were given to a representative of the Associated Press by a British official before the reception of Mr. Hay's note as voicing the opinion of the British cabinet. And yet the Times comes out with a vigorous protest against the very idea of Mr. Hay's principles being considered. Referring to the Cincinnati speech of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, after saying that this promising the United States better commercial chances when peace is restored, would, in some countries, be resented as an injury, the paper adds: "But Wu Ting Fang seems to have known his audience. All the comment on an influential American paper makes is that Wu Ting Fang knows that Americans, like all others, give their own interests first place."

The Times then compares this attitude with that of Li Hung Chang on his trip around the world, during which, it is asserted, he acted on the conviction that pecuniary self-interest was the sole guiding principle of the people and governments "which proved unsatisfactory recipients of the multitudinous promises which he failed to redeem." Secretary Hay is taken

severely to task for daring to differ from the demands as now formulated.

## THE PEKIN FARCE.

Mr. H. J. Whigham, the newspaper correspondent and golf player well known in America who is now representing the London Morning Post in China, cables from Shanghai as follows: "The Pekin farce continues. When I left all the legations were trusting Li Hung Chang. It was believed the court would return to Pekin and that any attempt on the part of the dowager empress to arrest Prince Tuan would be absurd. Prince Chwang who was arrested is simply Prince Tuan's scapegoat. It is obvious, therefore, that the court will not return to Pekin. It can only be attacked during the winter through the Yang Tse Valley."

## THE CZAR'S ILLNESS.

Isaac N. Ford, in this special cable letter this morning, says: "A real source of uncertainty and alarm is the illness of the czar, with its bearing on the Chinese complications. The Lancet, reasoning from the medical diagnoses of the czar, asserts that the range of temperature and rate of pulse indicate a mild attack of enteric fever, and that convalescence will be speedy and sure. There are various sensational reports from the continent, including a rumor that the attack of typhoid is acute and has affected the patient's brain. The latest telegrams tend to increase rather than diminish the apprehension respecting the czar's condition, and there is apparently a deep feeling of uneasiness and alarm among the great dignitaries at St. Petersburg, although the rumors about a regency have not been fully confirmed. When special prayers are ordered throughout Russia by the czar's health there may be some uncertainty in all European capitals respecting the maintenance of the strongest bulwark of peace in the Far East. While the czar lies there is reason to expect a prudent and amicable settlement of the Chinese question."

## KITCHENER'S PROMOTION.

The promotion of Lord Kitchener to the rank of lieutenant-general was the chief result of the cabinet council. He attains this dignity at the early age of 50, and is now fully equipped to take Lord Roberts' place in South Africa without exciting jealousy over points of seniority and military etiquette. Kitchener is almost the only general in the British army who is without a social clique in London. He is a social outcast, and is no carper knight, he even has the reputation of being a woman-hater. He has, however, what is more valuable than social prestige, namely, the active support of the prime minister. Lord Salisbury has the greatest admiration for him, and is probably responsible for his succession to the chief command in South Africa as he was for his appointment as chief of staff last December.

## NOVEL SPORT.

An extraordinary novel form of amusement, recently innovated from Iceland, was described before the board of trade at Hull, when the skipper of a Grimsby steam trawler charged the skipper of another Grimsby trawler with wilfully ramming the former's boat while off the coast of Yoland. It appears that the captain of the trawler Balmoral Castle became facetious at the expense of the captain of the trawler St. Paul, who immediately put on a full head of steam and charged on the Balmoral Castle. By skilful maneuvering a collision was avoided. But again the furious skipper of the St. Paul charged at his enemy. Again the Balmoral Castle slipped away. Mad

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Men's Heavy Tweed Suits, all-wool, made in single and double breasted saque style, well trimmed; made special to our order and made to fit. Were \$10, for.....\$6 50

## \$4 50 Boys' 3-Piece Suits, \$2 95

Boys' Heavy Tweed and All-Wool Serge Suits, odd lines from season's selling; splendid value at our original price; \$4 50, for.....\$2 95

## \$3 50 2-Piece Suits, \$1 98

Boys' Very Select Fine Tweed Suits, with heavy Italian linings, very nifty; were \$3 50, for.....\$1 98

## Men's Overcoats, \$7 90

Black and Navy Dress Overcoats, made special with piped seams, heavy Italian lining, silk velvet collars, durable and strictly correct coat. Regular value \$10, Tuesday.....\$7 90

## Very Dressy Overcoat, \$10

The new Chesterfield Top Coat for men, full back, three-quarter length, Oxford gray, navy and black. These coats are a marvel at the price.....\$10 00

## Boys' Sample Reefers

25 only, Boys' Very Fine Reefers (samples) which we are selling at about half price, for boys from 4 to 12 years, \$7 50 to \$5, at.....\$4 75 and \$3 50

## GREAT PANT EXTRA

100 pairs Men's Very Fine All-Wool Tweed Pants, neat hair line stripes, also Fancy Worsteds, regular \$3, Tuesday.....\$2.45

## TREMENDOUS CUT-PRICE SALE OF SHOES.

Our Shoe Stock must be reduced fully one-half. Tuesday many special lines at prices that astonish.

250 pairs Granby Rubbers, regular 50c quality, ladies' sizes, Tuesday.....39c

## Men's Underwear.

Men's Very Select Fine Wool Shirts and Drawers, ribbed cuffs and skirts, double breasted; regular 75c, Tuesday.....50c

Very Fine Wool Fleece Underwear, every garment shaped and trimmed with silk seams, all over-stitched, very warm and splendid wearing. Extra value.....67½c

Choicest Lambswool Shirts and Drawers, heavy weight, soft finish, medium, large and extra large sizes. Special.....\$1 00

## Boys' Underwear.

Boys' Wool Fleece Lined Underwear, in all sizes, very neat trimmings, full shaped, at from.....30c to 50c

Workmen's Knitted Shirts, dark gray wool, splendid weight for winter wear, all sizes. Tuesday.....50c

Men's Fancy Colored Shirts, fancy pattern and fast colors, all sizes.....50c

## The RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO

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

drunk, and enraged at his failures as the captain of the St. Paul once more made straight at his enemy's trawler. This time he crashed into her starboard quarter. The shock threw the ramming skipper from his wheel house, but picking himself up, he backed away, shouting songs of victory. The Balmoral Castle was almost sunk, and the captain of the St. Paul will probably have to pay high for his exhibition of naval tactics.

## "CHRISTIAN BURGLARY."

The approaching departure of the Rev. Campbell Morgan to follow up the work of the late Dwight L. Moody has caused Dr. Parker, speaking this week, to refer to that act of America taking him as a "Christian burglary." Some quibbles are expressed if Mr. Morgan's health will stand the strain of a sailing evangelist.

## LIBEL SUIT—VERDICT \$55,000.

A verdict of \$55,000 against the Daily Chronicle for libeling a preserved meat concern causes bitter comment in the English papers over the ridiculous libel laws now in existence. Commenting on the court proceedings, in which a retailer described the firm's goods as more deadly than the Boer's spears, the Daily Chronicle remarked: "If the government patronized the firm they would be certain of giving the Boer a nasty jab, and the law of libel is brought into the line of common sense."

## AGONY THE KAISER.

The German Reichstag debates last week on the China indemnity bill evolved a mass of interesting facts, showing that Emperor William's personal China policy of the last six months is either wholly or partially disproved by almost the entire nation, as evidenced by the fact that every party leader has thus expressed himself—even the extreme Conservatives—but that now the reichstag, unless it is willing to precipitate the gravest kind of a conflict, which it is not, must needs approve the sum already expended.

Another noteworthy fact is that the reichstag, for the first time since the empire's creation, indulged in free and unrestricted criticism of the emperor's words and acts, every party sharing therein, without once being interfered with by the president of the house. This is regarded by parliamentarians as an important gain for Germany. Further political development was that it was remarkable that some of the most severe criticisms of his majesty's unmeasured "troop speeches" came from Conservative speakers. There is great Kruger enthusiasm at Berlin. The papers are commenting approvingly of the Boer statesman's reception in France, and arrangements have been made by the German committee to send a nation postcard, prettily illustrated, tendering Mr. Kruger the sympathy of the German

nation, for distribution by the Transvaal general at Paris. The Vancouverian thereupon editorially says: "Therein lies much hypocrisy and national hatred towards England."

## Ross Has Got a Gait On.

The Marchand government managed the provincial affairs of Quebec so well that, now when Hon. Mr. Parent goes to the country for an indorsement of its acts, there is practically no opposition from the Conservatives. We cannot expect to see Hon. Mr. Ross have such an easy walkover in Ontario when his turn comes, yet Conservatives as well as Liberals are aware that the Ross government is doing splendid work for this province, especially in the exploration and development of the northern districts. An illustration is given by the Peterboro Examiner. When the Algoma Central Railway bill was before the Ontario Legislature for its third reading on April 10, 1900, Hon. Mr. Ross said that one of the conditions was that the company was to build a \$200,000 ore dock, and build a fleet of ore vessels to convey ore wherever smelters might be established. The way in which this condition has been fulfilled is shown by the fact that a few months ago Michipicoten Harbor was backed by a howling wilderness, along a bleak and barren coast, and miles away in the midst of the unbroken wilderness a tremendous deposit of ore—an iron mountain, containing 30,000,000 tons of ore in sight. Now at Michipicoten Harbor a 300 feet ore dock has been built, with chutes capable of loading 2,000 tons in four hours. A railway has been built from the harbor to the Helen Iron mine, where 300 men, to be increased to 700 during the winter, are working day and night, and although work at this mine, then in the heart of the unbroken wilderness, was only begun last spring, by July shipments were being made. And now shipments are going forward from the mine at the rate of 1,000 tons a day, and over 800,000 tons of ore have been conveyed to the blast furnaces at Midland by the company's four steel steamships. Just think of the short time that has elapsed and the great things that have been accomplished, which are only an earnest of the tremendous results of the future. A little more than two months ago the first ore on the Algoma Central Railway (to run 200 miles from Sault Ste. Marie to Hudson's Bay) was not turned. Today, north from the Soo it runs completed 25 miles, and it is going northward at the rate of half a mile per day. This railway is solidly built, and to last. It was originally projected to supply pulp wood to the big mills at the Soo, but will be the means of developing the whole region between the Sault and Hudson's Bay, which is fabulously rich in minerals and timber of all kinds, to say nothing of fish and game. Spread all over Algoma are water powers capable of easy development, surrounded, close at hand, by sufficient available resources to keep the power, now running to waste, fully occupied, and to profitably employ hundreds of thousands of hands, who will constitute a demand for the produce of the thousands of

fertile acres in the valleys, capable of sustaining a large agricultural population. All this means demands upon the industrial and commercial activities of Ontario, and there is no calculating the far-reaching results that will follow the development of this new country. The Ontario government has acted wisely in aiding development, without burdening the financial resources of the province—making the now dormant resources, at present valueless, and to remain so without development—contribute to their own development.

TOTALLY DEAF—Mr. S. E. Cranford, Port Perry, writes: "I contracted a severe cold last winter, which resulted in my becoming totally deaf in one ear and partially so in the other. After trying various remedies and consulting several doctors, without obtaining any relief, I was advised to try DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. I warmed the oil and poured a little of it into my ear, and before one-half the bottle was used my hearing was completely restored. I have heard of other cases of deafness being cured by the use of this medicine."

Count Giovanni Palffy has made a gift of more than a million sterling to the Hungarian Government for the purpose of providing for the free education of 150 struggling students.

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