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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY Limited.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Edward Parnell for Mayor.

If there is a man in the city of London who has earned the right to receive the highest municipal position in the gift of the electors, it is Edward Parnell.

Mr. Parnell has been an alderman for nine years, and has been one of the leading minds at the Board of Aldermen. At no time during his long service in the City Council has his name ever been associated with a dishonest or questionable act. In that respect he is a typical Englishman—straightforward, outspoken, honest, manly, with

Pride in the power that guards his country's coast, And all that Englishmen enjoy and boast.

Mr. Parnell's experience will be invaluable in the mayor's chair. He, as an alderman, has been the right hand man of more than one mayor, notably of ex-Mayor John W. Little, and it will be admitted that London never had a more competent mayor than Mr. Little. That gentleman made no secret of the fact that he regarded Ald. Parnell as one of the ablest aldermen at the board, and the best man to complete the work which he had commenced.

Promotion is a sound principle, recognized as right by almost everyone. It is a laudable ambition when a young man joins the volunteer force that he should, at least, before retiring, be captain of his company; and it is the same laudable ambition that causes one who has served honestly and efficiently as an alderman, to desire to occupy the mayor's chair. We believe the electors will recognize this, and elect Ald. Parnell as mayor for 1902.

As between Mr. Beck and Ald. Parnell, the arguments are all in favor of the election of Ald. Parnell.

1. Experience. Mr. Parnell has shown himself to be one of the best aldermen London has ever had, while Mr. Beck has had no experience.

2. Business capacity. Both have been successful in their private enterprises. It does not follow, however, that one who is successful in private business has the knack or genius necessary to transact the public business. Mr. Parnell is tried in this respect. Mr. Beck is untried.

3. Public speaking. Mr. Parnell is a forceful, vigorous, able speaker, one who has by experience year by year improved until he is one of the best speakers in Western Ontario. Mr. Beck has had only a limited experience, and it will not be argued that in this respect he is Mr. Parnell's equal.

4. Knowledge of the affairs of the city. On this point, too, Mr. Parnell is perfectly posted, while Mr. Beck can know nothing. It may be argued that such knowledge can be acquired. So it can; but one totally unacquainted with municipal affairs will not easily acquire the necessary knowledge within a year. It is therefore in the interest of the citizens to elect the man who has the knowledge, rather than the one who must acquire it.

Knowledge of municipal affairs is not easily acquired, and only a few of the aldermen or county councillors ever acquire much knowledge on the subject. Seldom is it that more than two or three men either in the City or County Council can be termed well posted.

Those who have been continuous members, and had a liking for the study usually came to the front. In the County Council such names as Waterworth, Waters, Currie, Gilmore, May, Evey, Macdougall, Boston, C. C. Hodgins, Calvert, Griggs and Traflet Campbell, will occur, while in the City Council, among our mayors, such names as John Campbell, I. H. Graydon, Benjamin Cronyn, Henry Bachus, Ald. Greenlee, E. T. Essery, Edmund Meredith, J. W. Little, Melville Spencer, F. G. Rumball, and others, will come up. It can be safely claimed for Ald. Parnell, that he has always been in the front rank, and that he is well qualified to ably succeed those who have occupied the mayor's chair.

Not only would Ald. Parnell's election be a deserved promotion and a fitting recognition of the gratitude of the people for his past services, but also be the course the citizens should take in order to be sure that their interests are in safe hands.

A New Use for Sunflowers.

Consul Raynal, of the United States, we learn from the Scientific American, reports from Beirut, Egypt, that a new substitute for olive oil is about to be put on the market. Cotton seed oil has been the chief rival of this oil, used for so many purposes, but oil obtained from the seed of the sunflower, it is announced, is the coming liquid. Experiments made by German chemists have convinced them of the availability of this cheap raw material, and it may shortly become a valuable article of commerce. It is said to be convertible to many uses, and, besides having possibilities as a lamp oil, may be used for dyeing purposes, and will be of service in soap-making. As sunflowers are grown in great profusion in the Do-

minion, may we not expect some of our experimenters to take up this matter, and see what foundation there is for the assumption that a profitable article of commerce may be thus produced. If the German chemists say the prospects are good, we are inclined to put our trust in their statement, as they are among the best educated and most painstaking of the world.

British Policy Contrasted With That of Deiractors.

The continental Anglophobes who have been criticising the policy of Great Britain in South Africa certainly had not clean skirts. They object because Great Britain has declared it to be her intention that the Boers shall no longer be enabled, through governments independent of our motherland, to menace the safety and peace of the great South African commonwealths, in which British law and order have been established. But they conveniently forget that they were parties to the dismemberment of the Kingdom of Poland, and that not even the worst enemy of Great Britain can fairly assert that Great Britain has shown any intention of pursuing a policy of extermination such as the protesting countries have pursued with regard to the Poles and other nationalities who have been conquered in Europe. The Prussians in dealing with their section of Poland, have not been much more humane towards the subject race than have been the Russians in Poland. The whole effort has been to Prussianize the Poles, to make them, by force, forget their past as a people. They have expropriated the lands and placed under the ban the Polish language. Such persecution always results in a more firm adherence to their language and institutions by the people so assailed. It has been so in Russia, where recently the children have refused to say their Catechism in any other language than their mother tongue, and their mothers have been sent to prison for long terms because of their patriotic obstinacy. This penalizing of that which a proud people holds dear has caused much anti-German agitation in all three Poles. It cannot be said that the Poles in Prussia are less faithful to the Empire because they adhere to the speaking of the language of their forefathers.

The result of treating the minority with moderation has, in other countries, been such that one would have thought the lesson would have been well learned long ere now. The Poles have in Austria proved a strong and patriotic element in the make-up of the Empire. And in other parts of the world it has been proved that the best way to make a people permanently dissatisfied, if not disloyal, and a weakness to the body politic, is to prohibit either their language or religion, or both. We have proved this beyond a doubt in Canada, as it was proved many years ago in Ireland. Nothing did more to make British rule in Ireland unpopular than to penalize the religion of the common people, as the legislators of past ages, in their wisdom, did. The evil effects of this mistaken and shortsighted policy are felt today, long after it was given up. On the other hand, nothing has done more to add to the peace and goodwill which now prevails in Canada than the liberal treatment which has been extended to all nationalities within our borders. Historians are agreed that in past crises in this country, the contentment of the French-speaking portion of our population, because they were liberally treated when Canada passed from France to Great Britain, was a source of great strength in resisting the attacks of the enemy. Great Britain has never regretted that liberality, as a united Canada today adds to the stability of the Empire as surely as it did a hundred years ago.

The continental nations who profess to be afraid that the Boers will be badly treated than have other races who have come under the sway of the British Empire, should possess their souls in patience, and not anticipate a date for the South African population which has been that of no people who, in modern times have been protected by the Union Jack. The critics of great Britain should set their own house in order, and learn the lesson of liberation which our motherland has earned, and has for many years practiced, adding much to the stability of the Empire.

End the war when it may, we have no doubt that at a very early day the Boers will enjoy better rule and fairer treatment than was ever meted out to them by the autocracy of Kruger & Co. And if they are not then as contented, prosperous and happy as all races are in Canada, we will be much astonished.

University and Newspaper.

The Chicago Dial compares the work of a newspaper with that of a university. The suggestion of such a comparison was afforded by the recent centennial of the New York Evening Post and the ceremonies connected with the bicentennial of Yale University, which was recently held.

"Slated in its simplest form," says the Dial, "the comparison takes the following shape: The college influences a few hundred men, but its influence is exerted during the formative period of life, is steadily exerted for a number of years, and usually draws all other influences during that period. The newspaper, on the other hand, appeals to many thousands of men, but its appeal is intermittent, and always subject to the competition of other influences. It is, moreover, an appeal made to men whose intellectual outlook is fairly well fixed, and whose opinions are not easily to be molded. The college has the additional advantage of exerting social, artistic, emotional and other in-

fluences upon the men whom it brings together; while the newspaper, not bringing men together at all, is deprived of every hold of this sort upon them. On the other hand the life of the collegian is a semi-cloistered existence, offering limited opportunities for making actual use of the guidance so amply offered; whereas the man for whom the newspaper is produced is in the thick of the world's conflict, confronted every day by practical problems of conduct and to him the newspaper—that is, the sort of newspaper that provides text for these reflections—comes just at the time of need and brings its trained intelligence or its broad social philosophy to bear upon the question at issue. This is its special opportunity, and here, in proportion as the reader believes in its honesty and its sincerity does it directly influence him to action."

Mayor Rumball.

When a man has occupied the position of mayor of the city for two successive years, to the entire satisfaction of everyone, and is stepping out, it is fitting that we should recognize his services.

Mr. Rumball has, in many respects, been an ideal mayor and man. He is absolutely without airs of affectation. He leaves the office the same sincere, unaffected, approachable, manly man as when he entered it. Such men as he do much to make public life tolerable, and in doing so help on the general prosperity. Take, for instance, his constant efforts to secure more factories for London while enlarging his own. Take his genuine and effective interest in London's railways. Take the dignity and fairness with which he presided at meetings of the council; in fact, his whole conduct as mayor reflects credit on himself and on the citizens.

If he is willing to act as Hospital Trustee, no better man can be got; and if at any time in the future he is required to run for any office, he will have to help him to success the prestige he has gained for himself as Mayor of the city. He will not need to consider long the question considered by the old Yankee. He had been requested to run for Congress, and told the deputation that waited on him that he would take time to consider. He thought the matter all over first himself; then went home and said to his wife, "Maria, I've been asked to run for Congress. No doubt everything I've ever done will be raked up against me, and it will be the same with you, too. Now, I've considered the matter fully, and so far as I am concerned, I'll run. But I want you to think it over; think if there's anything they can bring up against you, and let me know what I'd better do."

His wife pondered reflectively for a minute or two, and then said, "John, I guess you'd better not run." Mayor Rumball can, however, run with a clean and creditable record for any position he may desire, and we hope he may be called upon to fill many public positions in the future. While we bid him farewell as Mayor, we heartily welcome him as Hospital Trustee, and hope his services will be retained in the public interests in some public capacity.

Criticising Its Friend.

There are some very candid opinions of the tactics of its party friends in a late issue of the Colonist, the chief organ of the Conservative party in British Columbia. It heads its lively "setting out" "Poor Politics," and proceeds to dress down all and sundry as follows:

"The Mail and Empire attacks the revised census figures for Ontario and says they indicate that Mr. Tarte has concluded not to cut down the population of that province as much as he intended. The Hamilton Spectator declares that the fact that John Dryden, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, has invested capital in a cattle ranch in Dakota, will make 'capital campaign literature.' The Halifax Herald referred approvingly to this twaddle, and the Liberals swept Nova Scotia at the municipal elections, winning sixteen counties out of eighteen on a strict party fight and dividing the two others equally with the Conservatives. We put these things together for the purpose of pointing out how the policy of twaddle is driving people away from the Conservative party. When will newspapers learn that the public has a little sense? There is not a living man who would vote for the Conservative party because Mr. Dryden, who is well-to-do, sees fit to place some of his money in a Dakota venture. There is not a man outside of the lunatic asylums who believes that Mr. Tarte gave the census enumerators directions to add up the figures of Ontario wrongly, and then get afraid of what he had done and told them to put on a few thousands more. There is not a man in the Dominion who believes what the St. John Sun said last week, namely that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is opposed to sending a contingent to South Africa. Yet party organs publish such twaddle and think they are making votes by it. Sometimes people ask when the Conservative party will return to power. We think we can tell them one thing on this point, and it is that it will not be until the leading organs recognize that the people have just a little common sense, and begin to appeal to them upon live issues affecting the country's welfare."

Coming so soon after the candid talk of La Presse of Montreal and other leading journals which have hitherto supported the Opposition, this declaration should make the rank and file of the once great party, when led by Sir John Macdonald, seriously think over the necessity of a complete reorganization of its management and tactics.

Model of a Beautiful City.

The St. Louis Exposition offers a superb opportunity for popular education in the art of making a beautiful city, says a contemporary. If the excellent scheme proposed by Albert Kelsey, a well-known Philadelphia architect, is carried through, as it should be, his idea is to set aside a large tract of land, perhaps ten acres, for the construction of a model city, where would be shown all that is best in laying out the streets, in architecture, in bridges, paving, sidewalks, sewers, lighting, etc., with special attention to most efficient methods of city administration. One highly instructive feature contemplated is a cross-section of a representative street of Paris, London, New York, and other typical cities, showing not only the building and the paving, but all the subterranean arrangements, sewers, water mains, conduits for wires, gas-pipes, subways, pneumatic tubes, etc. These would be put adjacent to each other, so that they could be easily and effectively compared. There would also be samples of all the leading thoroughfares of the world, showing their distinctive qualities, and the relative merits of the checkerboard, the circular and the radial systems of laying out a city would be shown. Special attention would be paid to the modern scientific systems of disposing of garbage, and there would be model schools fire departments, police and hospital.

The estimated cost is about \$200,000. A vast impetus has been given to municipal improvement by the Chicago and Buffalo fairs, and such an exhibit as this would give such concrete and definite information as is much needed. Neither the practical nor the artistic side would be neglected, and the most casual visitor could hardly fail to appreciate the value of the scientific improvements which have so greatly modified the problems of city life within a comparatively short time. Such an object lesson as this would inevitably stimulate the development of American towns and cities.

"Bystander" on Free Trade.

The Bystander has more than once explained that, though a firm believer in free trade as the plain dictate of nature and experience, he is not so rigorous a free trader as to object on principle to retaliation. The principle of retaliation is involved in every commercial treaty. A retaliatory duty imposed to force open ports which are closed is in its intention and effect a measure of free trade. The Bystander, for his part, would not be sorry if a combination could be formed, as some propose, to defeat the grasping and churlish policy of the Americans by exclusion of American goods. But, in the first place, we have to be on our guard lest monopoly should insinuate itself under the guise of retaliation. In the second place, we have to be sure that the retaliation will be effective. A retaliatory duty is not effective, we shall be muzzling ourselves. It is not likely that by raising the Canadian tariff we should put sufficient pressure on the Americans to bring about reduction on their part, and the result would be simply increase of gain for our own monopolists and increase of loss for the people of our country. In the proposals for raising our tariff and making farm implements still dearer than they are, it is the voice of the manufacturer, not that of the patriot, that is heard.—Goldwin Smith in Toronto Sun.

A LITTLE SUNSHINE.

The Main Point.—Mrs. Gatterson—You will come to dinner anyway, Mr. Tutter, will you not? though I am afraid there will not be many interesting persons present. Tutter (gallantly)—What difference does that make? One is always sure of a good square meal at your house.—Brooklyn Life.

No Thoughts.—"The postman has just brought me Aunt Jane's present," said the poet's wife. "What do you think it is?" "I don't know," replied the poet, disturbed at work. "But can't you tell me what it is?" "How do you expect me to think now? I'm writing something for the magazines."—Philadelphia Press.

Pertinent.—Mrs. Duguid (President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)—My dear children, I love all animals. I never under any circumstance hurt one. I even have a family of pet toads. I love them as much as I do my cats. I feed them. Small Boy—Please, missus, ain't flies animals?—Town and Country.

A Pretty Custom.—"Don't you think that the writing of letters to Santa Claus is a pretty custom for children?" "I do," answered Senator Sorghum. "It is very much like the practice of introducing bills in congress. In the majority of cases there are no practical results. But the author is gratified and there is no harm done."—Washington Star.

TIME'S CHANGE.

"Do you see that pale young man calling out 'Cash!' at the ribbon counter?" "Yes." "That's a awful funny sometimes. Ten years ago, when we were boys together, his one ambition was to be a mighty hunter and catch lions with a lasso."

PATIENCE AND PURSE GONE

And still suffered the untold sufferings that are a part of some of the more violent phases of kidney disease. Doctors said "Get out of here, but South American Kidney Cure put him to rights."

Adam Soper, of Burk's Falls, Ont., was for five years a great sufferer from a most aggravated case of kidney disease. To use his own words: "I decided to try some of the patent medicines. I was recommended to use South American Kidney Cure. I received great benefit from one bottle, and five bottles completely cured me—and there has never been a symptom of kidney disorder since that time."

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

RHEUMATISM



My RHEUMATISM CURE is just as certain to cure rheumatism as water is to quench thirst. No matter what part of the body the pain may be in or whether it is acute or chronic, MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE will drive it out in a few hours, and fully cure in a few days.—MUNYON.

FAVORABLE COMPARISON

Of the Past Year With Its Predecessor

In the Matter of Business Failures in the Dominion.

Some \$131,000,000 Involved in the United States—Increased Shipment of Live Stock—Heavy Exporting at Windsor.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show that failures for the year 1901 in the United States were 11,002 in number and \$13,092,376 in amount of liabilities, while of banking and other fiduciary institutions, there were 74 insolventcies, involving \$18,618,774, a total of 11,076 defaults and \$31,111,150 liabilities. These figures compare very favorably with the 10,833 failures in 1900, with liabilities of \$17,113,236, of which \$9 were banks for \$15,617,563. Manufacturing disasters in 1901 numbered 2,441, with an indebtedness of \$44,960,884, compared with 2,200 in the previous year, owing \$51,702,142, while there were 7,965 suspensions of traders for \$32,000,640, against 7,544 in 1900, with liabilities of \$29,454,584. The defaulted liabilities were 36 cents to each \$1,000 of bank exchanges. A ratio to the number of firms in business shows that the entire amount of defaulted indebtedness averaged \$94.33 for each concern. This amount compares with \$119.68 in 1900, while going back to 1893 the average was \$200.65.

IN CANADA. In many ways the prosperous conditions in the United States were shared across the border, for commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada were fewer in number and smaller in amount of liabilities than in five of the preceding seven years. As to banking insolventcies, the statement was even more favorable, no one of the earlier years making as good an exhibit. All commercial defaults numbered 1,341, with liabilities of \$10,811,571, which compares with 1,255 in 1900, owing \$11,613,203. In manufacturing there were 289 failures for \$3,595,095, against 298 in the previous year, with liabilities of \$3,201,665. Trading failures numbered 1,029, with a total indebtedness of \$6,345,325, compared with 1,010 in the previous year for \$7,522,540.

EXPORTS AT WINDSOR. Windsor, Ont., Jan. 1.—Hugh C. Morris, United States consul, today forwarded to Washington his quarterly report. The statement showed an unusually heavy collection for the period, exportation to the value of \$200,000 having been made. Of this amount the United Gas and Oil Company contributed about \$15,000 in gas, which was exported to Detroit; and the Walker Company, of Walkerville, added \$10,000 in shipments of spirits for American consumption.

INCREASED SHIPMENT OF LIVE STOCK. Portland, Maine, Jan. 1.—A remarkable increase in live stock shipments is shown in the annual report of the cattle inspector of this port, which was issued today. In 1900 the grand total of cattle, sheep and horses shipped from Portland to the United Kingdom was 22,636, while the total for the season of 1901 is 100,880. The largest single item of increase was American sheep, the 1901 shipments being 44,964, as against 2,859 in 1900. A big increase in Canadian cattle and sheep also is recorded, cattle shipments being 21,435, against 7,988 in 1900, and sheep shipments being 15,964, against 5,807 in 1900. The number of horses shipped during the last season was smaller than in 1900, the totals being: American horses, 36, against 62 in 1900; Canadian horses, 235, against 671 in 1901.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Toronto, Jan. 1.—The earnings of the Toronto railway for the year 1901 were reported today. They total \$1,636,861, an increase of \$152,253 over the earnings of 1900. The greatest earnings in any month were \$160,121 in September, but the greatest increase in any month was \$25,573 in October, as a result of the royal visit. The company will have a surplus of \$150,000, after paying all fixed charges, and its 5 per cent dividend.

BIG BUSINESS. New York, Jan. 1.—The office of the Northern Pacific Railway Company was kept open today for the receipt and redemption of the preferred stock of that company. Upwards of \$90,000,000 of the entire \$75,000,000 of that issue of stock was received, paid for and canceled.

If it is asthma, bronchitis, croup, or any such trouble, use Vapo-Cresoline. All Druggists.

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

The Runians Carson McKel BARGAIN DAY.

THE first Friday and Saturday we set the pace for. This store has an enviable reputation for RIGHT GOODS, RIGHT PRICES, RIGHT TREATMENT. We would not be so highly favored. A glance at following attractive array of bargains is sufficient to ante that this reputation will be maintained.

50c Corsets for 27c.

267 pairs of Ladies' Corsets, in best jean, steel filled, all sizes, regular price 50c. Friday and Saturday, per pair..... 27c.

20c Shaker for 13c.

160 yards White Saxony Shaker Flannel, 33 inches wide, heavy quality, regular price 20c; Friday and Saturday, per yard..... 13c.

48c Table Linen for 35c.

147 yards Half-Bleached Linen Table Damask, 64 inches wide, good weight, regular price 48c. Friday and Saturday, per yard..... 35c.

20c Gray Flannel for 15c.

185 yards Gray Flannel, in twill and plain, nice quality, regular price 20c; Friday and Saturday, per yard..... 15c.

45c Velvets for 25c.

5 pieces Colored Corduroy Velvets, in myrtle, purple, light green and cardinal, regular price 45c; Friday and Saturday, per yard..... 25c.

75c Homespun for 50c.

56-inch All-Wool Homespun Suits, in green, grays, browns and black, regular price 75c; Friday and Saturday, per yard..... 50c.

85c Fascinators for 50c.

Wool and Chenille Fascinators, in white, black and black and white, regular price 85c; special bargain..... 50c.

20 Per Cent Discount.

The whole of our fine stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Mantles and Furs, on Friday and Saturday, on sale at a discount of 20 per cent.

\$6 Men's Overcoats for \$4.75.

Men's Gray Frieze Dress Overcoats, latest style; regular price \$6; Friday and Saturday..... \$4.75.

\$3 Boys' Suits for \$2.29.

Boys' Fine Tweed Suits, 3-piece, well made and trimmed; regular price \$3; Friday and Saturday..... \$2.29.

40c Boys' Hose, 29c.

Boys' Extra Heavy Wool Hose; sizes 7 to 9½; regular price 40c; Friday and Saturday, per pair..... 29c.

50c Ladies' Gloves, 39c.

Ladies' Ringwood Gloves, fancy colors, extra quality; regular price 50c; Friday and to clear..... 39c.

10 Per Cent Discount.

The whole of our magnificent stock of Crochery, consisting of Dinner and Tea Sets, Fancy China and Japanese ware, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Glassware, etc.; Friday and Saturday at a discount of 10 per cent.

Holiday Novelties.

15c and 20c articles 15c and 30c articles 15c and 40c and 50c articles 15c.

Grocery Department.

6 lbs Redpath's Granulated Sugar..... 25c
50 Pails Jam, 7 lbs each, Peach, Raspberry, Strawberry and Plum, for..... 55c
40c Imperial Blend Black, Japan or Mixed Tea, per lb..... 25c
2 packages Granose Flakes for..... 25c
2 Large Bars Hard Soap, 6 lbs, and 1 Bar Sweet Home Soap for..... 25c
6 lbs New Figs for..... 25c
5 Cases Lemons, per doz..... 5c
5 Cases New Messina Lemons, per dozen..... 10c
5 Cases Sweet Valencia Oranges for, per dozen..... 15c

Shoe Department.

Women's Vici Kid Laced Boots, wide extension sole, regular price \$2.50; Friday and Saturday, per pair..... \$1.50
Women's, Misses' and Children's Cardigans, Rubbers and Shoes; all sizes; regular price \$1.25; Friday and Saturday, per pair..... \$1.00

House Furnishing Department.

7 Only Large Sized Comforters, well filled, good covering; special at..... \$1.00
11 Best Grade Rubber Door Mats, size 20x36; regular price \$1.75; Friday and Saturday..... \$1.00

Bargains in Millinery.

Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-Wear Hats, all colors, regular prices 50c to \$2.25; for only..... \$1.00
Trimmed Millinery, Wings, Birds and Fancy Breasts, at a discount of 50 per cent.

REMnant and Clearance Sale Now Going On.

The Runians Carson McKel 208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.