

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL RACES!

The Object for Which Britain Draws the Sword.

Salisbury's Speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

The South African Question Fully Reviewed.

Foreign Intervention Not Likely and Would Not Be Accepted.

Early Difficulties of the War—Unbounded Faith in the British Soldier—Growth of Anglo-American Good-Feeling Appreciated.

London, Nov. 10.—At the lord mayor's banquet at the Guildhall last night, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Wolsley, Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Halsbury, the lord chief justice, the Duke of Marlborough, and a few diplomats were present. Mr. Chamberlain was absent. Lord Salisbury and Lord Wolsley were warmly cheered as they passed from the reception in the library into the banquet hall.

The lord mayor proposed "The Ministers" in a speech in which he vigorously denounced the "ignorant arrogance of the invader," dwelling upon the fact that Sir Alfred Milner, in spite of herculean exertions, was unable to "prevail with the overbearing, corrupt oligarchy. Therefore other of our champions have the business in their hands."

Replying to the toast to "The Army," proposed in warm terms by Alderman Trehear, Lord Wolsley said: "Every day applications are received from volunteers in all parts of the empire, who wish to be sent to the front. I am proud of the sailors, soldiers and volunteers, who are all on guard. We have hard work before us, for our foe is brave, and it is no mimic warfare in which we are engaged. When one reads of the work which our local forces in Natal have done in the past few weeks, one must deem them worthy of standing side by side with the best regulars."

FOURTY-FOUR THOUSAND MEN EN ROUTE TO THE CAPE.

"We at present have only mobilized one army corps, consisting of 55,000 men, of whom 44,000 are already on the way to the Cape. Today orders have been sent to mobilize another division, and if called upon by the ministers to mobilize another army corps, we are quite prepared to do so."

Lord Salisbury.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT. Lord Salisbury, rising at a quarter past nine, was greeted with intense enthusiasm, prolonged cheering and a general waving of handkerchiefs. The premier said: "I have had to answer for many years similar kind receptions in this hall, but never before under conditions that justified me in appealing so confidently to your sympathy and support as in the present grave state of public affairs. Before turning to this serious point, my duty is to inform you that our situation in South Africa is the only part of our relations with other nations to which any term of apprehension or doubt can be applied."

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORDIALITY. "For several years our relations with and cordial feelings toward our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic have been constantly growing, and though neither we interfere in the affairs of their continent nor they interfere in the affairs of ours, we feel now we can always look for sympathy and a fair hearing among those who share with us so vast a mission for the advancement of mankind. But perhaps you think I am sanguine in saying that on the continent of Europe we have

NO HOSTILITY TO FEAR. There is undoubtedly a certain sobriety of tone among the writers for the foreign press, but I do not believe that the trend of this opinion affects the people of foreign nations. I am quite certain it does not affect their governments, and I will say that I have noted, as one of the cheering symptoms of the present time, the happy relations existing between the United States and ourselves. We watch their approach toward the same great problems that we ourselves have had to solve. That is not to say that I do not feel that the great sympathy with their late antagonist, the Kingdom of Spain. We entertain the highest hope that out of that war a blessing in disguise will grow—an abundant growth of civilization and culture in that ancient and most interesting monarchy."

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT. "This morning you had intelligence of an agreement between ourselves and one of the great continental states, with which for many years we have entertained relations of friendship and sympathy beyond others. Samoa is not in itself a very important matter, but it was important because it constituted a difference between ourselves and a nation whose goodwill we prize very highly. I do not know entirely the reason why the German people and government at-

tach so much importance to Upolu, but they do, and we are very glad to find the means whereby, without in the least diminishing the rights and advantages of England, we are able to gratify their wishes and sentiments. The agreement is somewhat complicated; but roughly, it may be said that the Germans had great interests in this island, because they have invested large amounts in its cultivation, and because they have constructed a great commerce, of which they are proud. These islands, therefore, are of great value to them."

OF LITTLE USE TO BRITAIN.

"To us, on the other hand, islands are generally only valuable when they furnish good harbors. Upolu has a very good harbor. You will remember the hurricane when a British man-of-war was wrecked, and the German and American men-of-war were driven ashore. Well, in these circumstances, we were glad to accept a renunciation of the treaty claims and rights of Germany over a larger island, Tonga, where there is an admirable, an inimitable harbor. We took the harbor, and Germany took the territory, in which for many reasons the Germans are interested. I believe we have arrived at a very remarkable phenomenon—an agreement which was agreeably pleasant and advantageous to both powers; but this is interesting, particularly, because it indicates that, at the present moment, our relations with the German people is all we could desire."

"THIS WAR."

"The great subject that interests all of us, undoubtedly, is this war, advanced by many splendid feats of heroism and skill, but saddened by so many losses. I have great difficulty in dealing with the war; and if I attempted to deal with the future, I should be undertaking a task in prophecy, from which the hardest of us shrink. If I speak at all, it may rather be to deprecate criticisms and statements which I think unfounded than to attempt to pass judgment on what still depends upon the future for its full determination."

ITS DIFFICULTIES.

"Respecting the feeling expressed twice or thrice that the want of troops is due to a want of action on the part of the home government, I would point out that there have been two or three losses. Two or three months ago we were told by the most authoritative voice outside the government that there was no occasion for military preparations. Since then we have been blamed because there were no military preparations. But neither of these criticisms is at all relevant to the events which have been taking place. It has often been said, especially abroad, that we are a weak nation attacking a weak one; but so long as the principal part of our forces is separated by an interval of five or six weeks from the field of action, it would rather be true to say that we are a weak nation attacking a strong one. Elements of distance are vital and essential in this matter."

CAUSE OF THE WAR.

"It would have been nothing to the purpose to issue proclamations for reserves some weeks earlier. For what was the cause of the ultimatum? It was not because of any demand we had made. It so happens that at the moment the ultimatum was issued we had withdrawn our demands. There were no demands before the Transvaal Government. It was because we had taken measures to increase the amount of our forces in South Africa. But if that had been done a few months sooner exactly the same result would have taken place. The moment you have shown signs of raising your force to an equality to the force opposed to it, that moment the ultimatum would have been issued, and war would have begun. (Cheers.)"

It is not, therefore, right to say that there was no adequate military preparation. The evil dates further back. It dates to those unfortunate arrangements in 1881 and 1884 by which we deliberately permitted a community obviously hostile to enjoy the unbounded, unlimited right of accumulating munitions of war against us. Year after year an accumulation of munitions was made which could only be directed against us. Harassed by these arrangements it was impossible that we should avoid the interval of trial and danger necessarily to intervene between the time when we were declared and the moment when our forces could accept contest and appear upon the field. That interval has nearly passed."

FAITH IN THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

"Foreign nations have complimented us upon the calmness with which we have received the intelligence of occasional checks. Whatever strategy there might be, we are well aware that the beginning of the conflict with the Boers must be marked by a retreat of our troops from positions they are not strong enough to occupy. It is necessary that they should wait for sufficient reinforcements. I do not attempt to forecast the future. I only say that my faith in the British soldier is unbounded, and I am deeply gratified to feel that he is in the vigorous and sagacious hands of Gen. Buller."

THE FUTURE.

"Regarding the future, I will only deprecate some very strange apparitions that I see occasionally in the continental press. Only the other day I saw it asserted that we were a member of a French government, that this war had for its object the gratification of the lusts of greedy lords, who desired a partition among them of the gold and diamonds of the Transvaal. Now, I beg to assure this gentleman that her majesty's cabinet have not had a farthing from the Transvaal or from any other gold fields. There is no Yukon, about which there is no contest. If there have been any chance of our gaining advantages, these Yukon gold fields should have yielded something; but I appeal to my friend, Lord Hamilton, to know if the cabinet ever had a farthing from these (Laughter). "I go further. Britain, as a whole, would have had no advantage from the possession of gold mines except as her government conferred the blessings of good administration upon those engaged in the industry. All successful industry breeds commerce, and all commerce has produced is to the advantage of Britain, and all industries and commerce flourish better under her good government than under any other regime in the world."

EQUAL RIGHTS.

"But that is the limit of our interest. What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races, and security for our fellow-subjects and our empire. The hour for asking by what means these results can be obtained is not yet come; but these are the objects and the only objects we seek. We do not allow any other consideration to cross our path."

A WILD SUGGESTION.

"I have seen it suggested—and it seems to me a wild suggestion—that the other powers will interfere with this country, and in some form or other dictate to those who are interested what the upshot should be. Don't let any man think it is in that fashion the conflict will be concluded."

We shall have to carry it through ourselves, and the interference of anybody else will have no effect upon it. (Cheers.) In the first place, because we would not accept that interference, and, in the second place, because we are convinced that there is no such idea in the minds of any government in the world."

NO INTERFERENCE.

"Within my recollection there have been some five or six great wars, involving in their close great territorial modifications, but, except as provided for by treaties, in none of these wars has a third party ventured to interfere with the combatants. In none of these wars has any nation claimed a right to determine what the issue of the contests or its terms should be. They have not claimed that right, because they cannot. It is in accordance with international law that they should possess it. Therefore, such dreams should be set aside. JUSTICE TO ALL RACES OF MEN."

"Whenever we are victorious we shall consult the vast interests committed to our care. Vast duties lie upon us to perform, and taking counsel of the uniform interests of our colonial government and of moderation and equal justice to all races of men which it has been our uniform policy to observe, I do not doubt we shall so arrange that the issue of this conflict will confer good government upon the area where it rages and give the security, sorely needed, against the recurrence of any such dangers and necessity of such future exertion and restoration of peace and civilization to that part of the world."

Lord Salisbury resumed his seat amid a tremendous ovation.

BLOODSHED AT NEWPORT RACES

Starter Murray Terribly Beaten and in a Serious Condition.

Winners of Yesterday's Racing Events—Sarnia Curlers Reorganize.

AT NEWPORT.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 10.—A bloody fight occurred on the Newport track yesterday just before the last race was run. Dan Murray, a well-known race starter at the track, and badly beaten, the trouble was the result of an old grudge, which sprung up when Murray and Brown on the Canadian circuit last summer. Murray is in a serious condition. Brown left the track after the affair, but later was arrested. First race, 7 furlongs—Tim Galney 1, Enghurst 2, Marion Lynch 3. Time, 1:30 1/2. Second race, 1 mile, selling—Monk Wayman 1, McCleary 2, Lee Bruce 3. Time, 1:42. Third race, 5 furlongs, selling—Miss Shirley 1, Larkspur 2, My Butterfly 3. Time, 1:01 1/2. Fourth race, 1 1/4 miles—Kris Kringle 1, Sir Rolla 2, Great Land 3. Time, 1:54 1/2. Fifth race, 1 1/4 miles—Ramero 1, Col. Cluke 2, Loyalty 3. Time, 1:00 1/2. AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Yesterday's results: First race, 5 furlongs—Wiggins 1, Debride 2, Diggs 3. Time, 1:02 1/2. Second race, 1 1/4 miles—Steadman W. 1, Little Slinger 2, Judge Tillman 3. Time, 1:51 1/2. Third race, 5 furlongs—Allante 1, Red Cross 2, Mission 3. Time, 1:02 1/2. Fourth race, 1 1/4 miles—Catastrophe 1, Monro 2, Duke of Baden 3. Time, 1:50 1/2. Fifth race, 5 1/2 furlongs—Monteagle 1, Morris Vollmer 2, Clara Wooley 3. Time, 1:02 1/2. Sixth race, 1 1/4 miles—Admetus 1, Ramlet 2, Monk H. 3. Time, 2:26 1/2.

CURLING.

SARNIA CLUB. A meeting of the Sarnia Curling Club was held Tuesday evening when the following skips were elected: Messrs. Robert Mackenzie, John McGibbon, D. McKeown, John Gibson, John Leys, A. M. Hayes, A. Gibbon, P. Westell, Peter Clark; honorary skips, J. W. Hamilton, John J. Clement, Burnham, John Chester, Finlay McGibbon, G. N. Machesch, Capt. Robertson.

FISTIC.

"Mysterious Billy" Smith was a very busy man at the Broadway A. C. Wednesday night. He met Charley McKee, of Philadelphia, in a 20-round contest, both going the limit at a killing pace. Neither was able to score a knockdown, and the tactics of both to the end of the fight were foul. Smith was the victor by a 10-9 decision, and was declared the winner. Sharkey was present and made a speech, in which he said that he had been ill-treated by Slater and wanted to fight again.

SPORTING NOTES.

Tom Gallagher beat Edward McLaughlin 20 to 12 at cushion carroms Wednesday night. McDuffie continues to break bicycle records at Garfield Park, Chicago. Wednesday night, he cleared the third-mile mark from 29 1/2 to 27 1/2 seconds, and the quarter-mile from 21 1/2 to 20 1/2 seconds. The attempt to convict John Cavanaugh and others for the fatal fight in which Kid Lavelle ended his ring career last April, failed out. The Homestead jury saying not guilty. The Derby winner in the Grand Rapids field trials was Frank Holmes' (Edmore) Deacon Byers; Frank Deaugh's (Monroe) Hays Jennie Gibson; C. E. Sisson's (Muskegon) Tony Van Kull, third. Dreyfuss, of Louisville, denies that

the National League has held a secret meeting and decided to blacklist all players who join the association.

SMALLPOX IN ESSEX AND KENT

Families in Rochester and Tilbury North and Tilbury West Afflicted.

Provincial Inspector Hodgetts Pronounces the Cases Genuine Smallpox—Steps Taken to Stamp Out the Disease.

Comber, Ont., Nov. 10.—Dr. Hodgetts, of Toronto, provincial inspector, was here on Wednesday, and in company with Dr. Anderson, the medical health officer, drove to the homes of C. Dupuis and Fred Gangle, Tilbury West, and R. Ducharme and Joseph Theault, Tilbury North. Both the doctors decided that the families of the above were stricken with smallpox.

The board of health of both townships will do everything to speedily stamp out the disease. Dr. Hodgetts also visited the cases in Rochester, and pronounced them smallpox, and not chickenpox. Several new cases have developed, and matters are becoming serious. The schools in several sections have been closed, and vaccination is becoming general.

CAUGHT IT AT A DANCE.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Dr. Bryce, provincial health officer, states that the outbreak of smallpox in Essex county is due largely to the presence at a dance in Rochester township of a man from Walkerville who had only recovered from smallpox a short time previously. In that case, except those in East Tilbury, has been traced back to persons attending the dance.

Two buffalo calves were recently born in the Philadelphia Zoo.

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Subscribed Capital.....\$250,000
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This class of policies was specially devised by the London Life Insurance Company to meet the requirements of persons desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of legitimate life insurance for smaller amounts than "Ordinary" policies are issued for, and who prefer to pay premiums yearly, quarterly, or quarterly instead of as under the Industrial plans.

Intermediate policies are issued for \$100 and \$250 at all ages from two years of age next birthday and upwards, and for \$500 from ten years of age and upwards, on Whole Life, Twenty Payment Life and Twenty Year Endowment plans.

The amounts insured under these policies are increased by guaranteed bonus additions thereto of \$100 per year each \$100 insured, which bonus additions will be payable in like manner as the amounts otherwise insured. The following examples at selected ages, and for varying amounts, will serve to illustrate this class of policies:

ADULT \$500 EXAMPLE.

Twenty Year Endowment Policy. Premium-paying Term—Twenty Years. Age at entry, 20 years. Sum insured.....\$500 00

Yearly premium payable.....24 75
Guaranteed annual bonus addition.....5 00

(The first bonus will be added at the beginning of the second Policy year, and a like bonus for each full year elapsing thereafter during the full endowment term.)

BENEFITS.

1. Amount payable in event of death during currency of policy (exclusive of bonus additions).....\$500 00

And in addition bonus additions of \$50 per annum for each full year that policy has been in force.

2. If insured survives the term of 20 years, CASH GUARANTEED IN FULL.....\$500 00

20 bonus additions of \$50 00 each.....100 00

Total payable at end of term.....\$600 00

INFANTILE \$100 EXAMPLE.

Limited Payment Life Policy. Premium-paying Term—Twenty Years. Age at entry, 10 years. Sum insured.....\$100 00

Half-yearly premium payable.....1 50
Guaranteed annual bonus addition.....1 00

(The first bonus will be added at the beginning of the second Policy year, and a like bonus for each full year elapsing thereafter during the lifetime of the insured.)

BENEFITS AT EXPIRATION OF 20 YEARS.

Amount of Paid-up Policy (exclusive of bonus additions).....\$100 00

20 bonus additions of \$10 00 each.....20 00

Total amount payable at death after 20 years have elapsed.....\$120 00

Add to this amount \$100 per annum for each year throughout life thereafter.

ADULT \$250 EXAMPLE. Whole Life Policy. Premium-paying Term—During Life. Age at entry, 50 years. Sum insured.....\$250 00

Quarterly premium payable.....6 70
Guaranteed annual bonus addition.....2 50

(The first bonus will be added at the beginning of the second Policy year, and a like bonus for each full year elapsing thereafter during the lifetime of the insured.)

BENEFITS AT END OF 15 YEARS. Amount of Policy (exclusive of bonus additions).....\$250 00

15 bonus additions of \$25 00 each.....\$75 00

Total amount payable at death after 15 years.....\$325 00

Add to this amount \$250 per annum for each year throughout life thereafter.

Any agent of the Company will be pleased to furnish full particulars of premiums payable, etc., at other ages than as above, on application in person or by letter.

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R. V. S. SAUNDERS—MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED, private office, 630 Dundas street, East London. No witnesses.

JOHN M. SHAW ISSUES MARRIAGE LICENSES at London South Postoffice, corner Craig and Wortley road. Residence, 22 Craig.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OFFICE of Adkins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARTMAN, 30 Dundas street, East London.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Johnston's Shoe Store, 108 Dundas street. No witnesses required. Residence 304 Dundas.

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DR. W. J. STEVENSON HAS RETURNED from England and resumed practice. 361 Dundas street. Phone 510.

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