

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1893.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
Daily, by mail, per year (to 12 pages) \$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months, 1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 5s per annum; Evening Edition, 10s per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.
(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum, \$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application at office. Address
all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.

God is in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—BROWNING.

If you trust in God and yourself
you can surmount every obstacle. Do
not yield to restless anxiety. One
must not always be asking what may
happen to one in life, but one must
advance fearlessly and bravely.
—PRINCE BISMARCK.

London, Saturday, Dec. 2.

—Only those communications to which the
writers are willing to have their names ap-
peared in print will be published in these
columns.

—So many accidents have recently taken
place in the football field that the overseers
of Harvard University have undertaken to
consider a petition as to the merits and
demerits of the game as now developed and
played by collegians. The committee on
physical training and athletic sports will
conduct a thorough investigation into the
whole matter, and publish their conclusions
or the benefit of parents and the faculty.
It is highly probable that the result will be
a material modification of the game.
Rugby football as now played is a danger-
ous sport to all but the most robust, and
so young men are warranted in actively par-
ticipating until examined by a doctor as to
his physical condition.

—It is announced that a deputation of
Freemasons have gone to St. John, N. B.,
to make a presentation to Editor John V.
Ellis, late a convict in Fredericton prison.
What terrible fellows these Freemasons
are! Here they are bent on honoring their
past grand master in New Brunswick, de-
spite the fact that, without trial, he has
been kept in jail for performing his duty to
the public by denouncing an outrage and
all who aided to perpetrate it. The Free-
masons had better perform their task and
get out of the reach of Judge Tuck and his
aides as quickly as possible. The judge
may clap them in jail, too, under an ex-
cuse to be got in some antiquated statute.
We pray them to have a care, or they may
meet with far greater tribulation than was
theirs when brought face to face with the
goat.

COLD WEATHER PHILOSOPHY.

There is no country on the face of the
globe where the advent of the cold season
is more enthusiastically welcomed than in
Canada. Those of us who are in the enjoy-
ment of good health, are actively employed
and derive a fair living from our industry,
cannot but enjoy a change from the enerv-
ating heat of summer to the exhilarating
cold of the winter. The very air of these
wintry days is a tonic that increases the
circulation, strengthens the lungs of healthy
persons and benefits the whole system. To
business men the season of frost, snow and
sleighing is especially welcome. It sets
sluggish trade in motion at an accelerated
pace, it increases the exchange of products,
it encourages capital, it adds to the em-
ployment of labor. Only to the poor is the
cold weather a bane, and for their sake the
expense of living should be brought down
to the lowest possible notch. If the day
laborer had work the year round at the
current wage he would still be hard pressed
to rear a family and keep out of debt were
he to deny himself every luxury. How
hard must be his struggle when he has so
much broken time. This is the one disad-
vantage that arises to the average North-
erner from the cold weather. To every-
body else, who can wear plenty of warm
clothes, who stands not over the register of
the stove, who can take a good brisk
walk daily, who curls or skates, or indulges
in other winter enjoyments, the Canadian
winter has many positive charms that are
denied the people who vegetate in the
tropics and semi-tropics, and who lead a
sluggish existence, rarely knowing what
it is to have a hearty appetite. Let us
pride ourselves on the fact that we have
this North land for our home, and if we
are ever tempted to think ill of it, let us
reflect that the Northern races rule the
civilized world, and that whatever the
disadvantages of frost and snow, they are
of inestimable value in building up a
sturdy manhood and in enabling us to reap
from the soil the very best of the hardy
food products that enter into the bone and
sinew of the race.

When December comes Jack Frost is
always welcome in the Dominion.

ANOTHER PASS CONQUERED.

The Canadian Pacific Railway manage-
ment has on hand another remarkable de-
velopment. Within a very short time it
will construct a new line through the
mountains by way of Crow's Nest Pass.
This road will leave the main line of the
C. P. R. at Dunmore, the station immedi-
ately east of Medicine Hat. It will then
follow the Galt line to Lethbridge, thus
tapping the coal mines; then it will cross
the country from Lethbridge to Macleod,
entering the mountains to the Crow's Nest
Pass and reaching Nelson and other British
Columbia mining and industrial centers
by the most approved route. This is the
great silver and lead region of far Western
Canada, and if, as is now highly probable,
the United States tariff admits Canadian
lead ore and galena free of duty, there will
be an enormous influx of men with capital
into this region of natural wealth. Already
the United States railways in the west are
bidding for this mineral traffic, and it
would not be like President Van Horne if
he did not endeavor at the earliest moment
to checkmate them. He has had Hugh
D. Lumsden, formerly of the Credit Valley
Railway, with a large staff of assistants,
exploring and surveying the district embraced
in the proposed new route through the
mountains and the famous Kootenay
region. The work is not yet completed,
but the many snowfalls in the Rockies
have rendered work impracticable for the
present. We may, however, expect that
early next spring the road through the
Crow's Nest Pass will be proceeded with.
Even thus early between 30 and 40 miles
of the line between Macleod and the pass
have been completed.

With this latest addition to its lines, the
Canadian Pacific secures a more direct route
to the Pacific coast, the run of a territory
of vast possibilities in mineral wealth, and
the command of every pass in the Rocky
Mountains situated within Canadian terri-
tory. The northern terminus of the Cal-
gary and Edmonton Railway, which the
company operates, is opposite to and con-
trols the Yellow Head Pass, the only
available pass not now occupied. There
are decided advantages to the railway.
But what is most important to the general
public in Canada is the prospect of a
speedy development of the natural re-
sources of British Columbia. It has been
said that it does not pay the farmers west
of Regina to grow wheat for the old world
markets at the present low prices. The great distance that
they are from the seaboard is un-
doubtedly a serious handicap to them.
The prospects for the future, however, are
not entirely hopeless; they have their
silver lining. There is no reason why
British Columbia, with its successful rail-
way development, with its natural re-
sources in mineral ores, coal and wood
fully developed, should not support a large
population, who would prove the best pos-
sible customers for the farm and dairy
products of the far Northwest prairies.
All that is wanted is a near market for the
products of the mines, and a guarantee that
no tax shall be collected from the workers
for the benefit of private individuals, but
simply enough to economically conduct the
affairs of State.

REGISTERED LETTERS AND POST-
AGE.

Last night the London Board of Trade
resolved to co-operate with other public
bodies in memorializing the Dominion
Government to reduce the postage on
letters from 3 cents to 2 cents, and to in-
sure the safe delivery of registered letters.
To reduce the postage to 2 cents a letter
would be to place Canada on an equality
with the United States, which provided a
2-cent rate several years ago, and found
that the reduction did not materially de-
crease the revenue.

Whether or not the Government sees fit
to reduce the letter rate, there should be
no two opinions as to the propriety of in-
suring the safe delivery of registered let-
ters. At present, though the Government
gets 5 cents for each registered letter, and
makes a handsome profit yearly from the
carriage of these letters, it is not bound to
make good the loss sustained by the going
astray of a letter. All that it does is to
try and trace the lost missive. In Britain
every registered letter is insured up to the
value of \$25, and upon payment of an extra
sum, to a much larger amount. We want
to see the British system introduced here.
It could be adopted, to the advantage of
the people, while requiring no extra help
to carry it out. The London Board of
Trade took an intelligent view of the ques-
tion.

THE WIZARD'S PROPHECY.

Nicola Tesla, the Hungarian wizard elec-
trician, says that in his opinion the people
of the city of New York will eventually
use electrical power from Niagara Falls to
light their houses and to cook their meals.
So great a revolution in the household may
not be brought about in a day, but no de-
velopment of electricity will surprise us.
Only the other day a noted engineer told
us that the same water falls that Tesla
prophesies will accomplish so much would
first of all be used to propel railway trains
between Chicago and New York, by way of
Canada. The only question with him is
the confidence of capitalists in the success
of the scheme. With that development,
we in London may have the opportunity,
even before the United States commercial
metropolis, of discarding the costly methods

of heating our houses and be able to dis-
pense with many of the inconveniences of
providing food for ourselves.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

We are about to enter on a municipal
campaign, in which one of the issues pre-
sented for the decision of the people will
be whether or not the city shall own and
operate an electric lighting plant. No
doubt there will be all sorts of arguments
pro and con, and it is well that the electors
should be prepared to consider the matter
in a purely business light. It is too im-
portant a departure to be taken without a
thorough discussion of the whole subject.
We must avoid jumping at conclusions that
interested parties may advance, unless they
commend themselves to our judgment, and
we must profit by the experience of others.
In some places, where municipal control of
lighting has been under discussion—and
properly undertaken, we have always held
that municipal control would be a good
thing—the friends of the departure have
hurt their cause by failing to state the
whole case. For example, in the Rich-
mond, Va., Star we find the following:
"The electric lights are very uncertain of
late. Two or three times recently the
lights have gone out for some time, and
this has been a source of revenue to us."
We pay \$50,000 a year for electric
lights, and a plant can be put in for \$75-
000, costing only \$25,000 more than we pay
in one year, and from which we get no re-
venue. Even if we get no revenue in two
years, we would own the plant and have
\$25,000 to our credit.

Arguments of this inconclusive character
hurt a cause. There would be no such sav-
ing as is here set forth. In the meantime,
the city would have to pay interest on the
investment, would have to foot the bill for
wear and tear, as well as the cost of run-
ning the plant. The taxpayer who wants
full value for his money will vote against
incurring new municipal responsibilities if
it is found that there is any concealment
of the real cost to the taxpayers.

—The original manuscript of Burns'
satire, "Holy Willie's Prayer," it is
perhaps not generally known, is the
property of the corporation of Sunderland,
England. The manuscript is in the Municipal
Museum there. Another original man-
uscript of Burns is carefully preserved in the
public museum in Arbroath, Scotland. It
begins "The diel came fiddlin' through the
town, and danced awa' wi' the exciseman."

—An odd hitch has occurred in the
management of the Dundee (Scotland)
public schools. They have been teaching
the violin under the sanction of the board,
but two Highland members, patriotic to
the core, insist that bagpipe-playing shall
be taught at the same time, and there is a
dead-lock. It must be hard for the board
to get over the logic of those stalwarts,
one of whom exclaimed while the matter
was under discussion, "Ony loon can play a
bit fiddle, but the bagpipes, mon, need
science!"

—Surplus fish have been used in the
manuring of fields on the Atlantic sea-
board and also in some places inland. A
sejourner in Maine recently, however, had
an effective lesson on the effects of stimula-
tion that he will not soon forget. Beside
the house where he boarded was a field
that had once been cultivated, but now was
as barren as Sahara. "What is the matter
with the land that nothing will grow on
it?" he asked the fisherman, his host.
"Fish did it," was the laconic reply.
"How?" "Why, it was manured with fish.
You know farmers near the seashore use
porgies, dogfish, and other fish worth-
less to eat to fertilize the land. And don't
the fish just make the crops grow for a
few seasons? Look at that patch now.
For years it yielded the finest corn, potatoes
and garden sash you ever heard of. You
see the fish acts on land just as alcohol
acts on a man. It stimulates it up to
the highest notch, and as long as there is
any productive power left in the soil it goes
into the crops. But there came the time
when that field gave out all at once, and all
the fish you could heap on it wouldn't make
it bear so much as weeds or grass. The
only thing is to let it lie fallow until the
soil gains strength by rest. Farmers
round the seashore have found out that,
though fish fertilizers give them tempting
prospects to begin with, they must be handled
as carefully as a man ought to handle rum
or brandy."

MANLY RELIGION NEEDED.

(Canada Presbyterian.)
Whatever other denominations may need,
that portion of Protestantism known as
Presbyterianism, neither needs nor wants any
imported Yankee politico-religious secret
society to defend it against the real or
imaginary attacks of Rome. Men who
know their Shorter Catechism, can defend
their church without any secret outside
help, if defense is needed. If the Presby-
terian Church has anything to say against
Sir John Thompson, Sir Oliver Mowat, or
any other public man big enough to be
noticed by the church, it will say it in its
open daylight in many fashion. Four
years ago many Presbyterians were disap-
pointed with the Jesuit Estates Bill. Principal
Caven, Dr. McMillen, Dr. Laing, Mr. Mac-
donnell, John Chrichton and others, went on
the platform and entered their protest be-
fore the world. They hit hard enough,
but they hit in the daylight and they hit
fairly. Whether their theory of provincial
rights was correct or the reverse they did
not care. There was no attacking in the dark.
The General Assembly and the Synod dis-
cussed the bill and gave their deliverance
before the press and the public. Presby-
terianism is a manly, daylight kind of
Protestantism. Our higher courts are all
open to the public. The reporters get a
front seat. Sometimes we suffer a little
under the dark, but we would rather
suffer in the daylight than sneak in the
dark. Our representative min-
isters are manly, daylight men. No
one could imagine such Presbyterians as
Principal MacVicar, Principal Grant,
Principal Caven, Dr. Bell, Mr. Mac-
donnell, Dr. Gregg, Dr. McLaren, Dr.

Cochrane, Dr. Laing, or any other repre-
sentative Presbyterian entering into a con-
spiracy to attack any public man. The
thing is absolutely unthinkable. With a
free press, a free platform, a free pulpit
and a free ballot, Presbyterians can take
care of themselves in any company.

ITCHING HUMORS

Torturing, disgusting, excruciating,
burning, itching, crusty, and
pimples, dry, thin, and falling hair,
and without relief. I cannot praise
enough the CUTICURA REMEDIES,
which cure all these troubles, and
which are sold by all druggists.

Itching Skin for Years

My disease (psoriasis) com-
menced on my head. Spread
rapidly all over my body, got under
my nails. Scabs would drop all
the time, suffering endless, and
without relief. I cannot praise
enough the CUTICURA REMEDIES,
which cure all these troubles, and
which are sold by all druggists.

Skin Disease 9 Years

Had over nine years a dreadful
skin disease. First appeared a
few small red spots on my breast
which kept spreading slowly to
my back. The spots turned gray,
and began itching. Scabs would
fall off, and it continued
all over my body. I tried all medicines,
consulted doctors, but none
relieved the CUTICURA REMEDIES, they cured
me entirely. My skin now is clear from
scabs as a baby's skin and was so worth.
JOHN E. PEARSON, Whitcomb, Wash.

Itched Scratched Bled

Suffered three years with pimples
which I had to scratch until I would
bleed. After doctoring three years,
tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. After
using two sets an entirely cured.
F. G. GRAY,
Photographer, Mt. Horeb, Wis.

Large Sores on Face

Was greatly troubled with blood
poisoning. Large sores appeared
on my face. Hands were in such
a condition that I could not use
them. Tried numerous physicians
and remedies, to no benefit, tried
CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am now
free from all skin trouble.
J. KEELER,
222 Fairmount Ave., Baltimore.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA,
75c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. PORTER DRUG
AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

23c "Time to Cure" mailed free.

TRY

BALA

LICORICE

FOR THE VOICE.

KEARNEY'S

HERBAL HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff, Promotes Growth of the Hair, Prevents Falling Out and Imparts to the Hair a Beautiful Gloss.

It being a purely Vegetable Compound it may be used freely without injury to the most delicate scalp. Every Bottle Guaranteed.

\$1 PER BOTTLE.

R. J. KEARNEY,

285 Richmond Street, London, sole pro-

prietor and manufacturer, London.

Cut. All orders by mail are promptly attended to.

Ask your druggist for it, all the leading

druggists in London keep it.

23c "Time to Cure" mailed free.

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WATCH OUR WINDOWS

—FOR—

Seasonable Novelties

With the spot cash we have been enabled to
secure over two thousand work and other fancy
baskets at about half price. See our west center
window. A great quantity have been sold.

SILKS

For evening wear. Twenty-
four inches wide. Sillesienne is the
make; composed of silk and wool.
One of the most serviceable makes
of silk in the market to-day. Will
not crush, and can be washed like
a piece of calico.

Price, 47c; worth 75c.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Six cases of Boys' and Men's
Suits and Overcoats opened up
yesterday now ready for sale.
These goods we purchased at
manufacturer's prices, which
means one-third less than regu-
lar prices. You will get the bene-
fit here.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

\$3 00 worth \$4 00.

\$3 50 worth \$4 50.

\$4 00 worth \$5 00.

BOYS' SUITS, Three Piece.

\$3 75 worth \$5 00.

\$4 50 worth \$6 00.

\$5 00 worth \$6 50.

\$6 00 worth \$7 50.

MEN'S SUITS.

\$7 50 worth \$10 00.

\$8 50 worth \$11 00.

\$10 00 worth \$13 00.

Men's Overcoats.

\$3 95 worth \$5 50.

\$5 00 worth \$7 00.

\$6 00 worth \$8 00.

\$7 50 worth \$10 00.

\$9 00 worth \$12 00.

\$10 00 worth \$13 00.

These are new goods and genuine bargains. No
shop-worn goods.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

N. B.—Watch this space Monday
and following days. You will see
something of interest to the orphan-
ages of this city.

H. Trebilcock & Co.

152 Dundas Street, Next to

Old Hall.