#### The Advertiser

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. OUR WEEKLY EDITION

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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> God's in His heaven All's right with the world.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 23

LONDON'S SPLENDID POSITION. "What has induced you to select thi district?" was the question asked Mr. Webbe, representing the big English company who have chosen a site at the Gore of London, just outside the eastern city limits, for the erection of a pork-packing house, which will be conducted on an extensive scale. The ready reply to the reporter of the Free Press was, "Because we recognize the fact that London is a splendid center of a great agricultural district." There can be no doubt about that. This fact has been made evident in the re turns of the Ontario Bureau of Statistics; it has been emphasized by the civic authorities and by the Board of Trade, and the daily press has on no occasion failed to keep it before the public, both at home and abroad. With so much in our favor, the wonder

is not that this apparently sound com-mercial enterprise has decided to locate here, but that many more industries do not find it convenient to select London or its suburbs. It is true that the trade restricsuburbs. It is true that the trade restriction policy has injured us in common with every other part of the country outside the two cities in which the millionaire combine men have concentrated their wealth and their energies. But apart from that genera drawback London occupies a position as a commercial and industrial center, in the heart of the best farming land in the Province, that should commend the city to every one looking for the best results from judicious investment. The opportunities to import and to ship goods by railway are excelled by no city in Canada. London is indeed a veritable artery of railways, connecting with the seaboard on both sides, with the great lakes, and with every railway of importance on the continent. The three through lines, the G. T. R., C. P. R. and M. C. R. do business T. R., C. P. R. and M. C. R. do business here, and by their competition for traffic afford the speediest of service, both for freight and passengers, and there are branch lines leading to every city, town or village of any importance in the country.
This is a condition of affairs brought about in great measure by the enterprise and co-operation of the citizens, and if it results in a steady influx into the city not only of manufacturers, but of capitalists, active or retired, who can appreciate healthful surroundings and many other advantages, such as the purest of water, that are not to be found in larger centers of population, we will be pardoned by rivals if we unitedly rejoice at our legitimately secured progress.

The new industry had a little trouble at

The new industry had a little trouble at the start because the London township health bylaws now in force do not give its projectors a guarantee that when completed the work of killing and curing will be tolerated within its bounds. This regulation has for its object the restraint of any enterprise that may cause a nuisance enterprise that may cause a nuisance within the township. But as the capitalists now in the city have given a guarantee that their work will be carried on in the most cleanly manner possible, and at the same time be most serviceable to the community at large, the Board of Health of the township manufacture. Health of the township unanimously recommend that the council shall co-oper-ate with it in assisting the new industry to the extent of amending the health bylaw so as to meet the case. No time is to be lost, as the reeve has called a meeting of the council for next Saturday to settle the matter, and there are good reasons for believing that an amicable arrangement wil

THE best feature in the new electric railway agreement is the cheap fare pr There will be plenty of traffic when there is cheap and rapid transit.

STREET car conductors receive only 621 cents for a day's wages in the city of Berlin The day is eighteen hours long, with a half-holiday once in two weeks. This is in Germany, which has enjoyed a "protective" tariff for some time. High taxes do not bring high wages anywhere.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER the United States should be ashamed of himself. He refused to grant the usual mailing facilities to a weekly periodical mailing facilities to, a weekly periodical called Printer's Ink, an invaluable aid to newspaper managers and advertisers throughout the world, but gave unlimited opportunities to the Republican party, during the recent campaign, to mail cambilities to the recent campaign, to mail cambilities to the sample will not, if they value their lives and liberties to the three leves up to any arrangement to the three leves up to any arrangement. and to grow in popularity, but the cam-paign sheets died on election day. Wan-amaker should repent and do justice to the sprightly weekly; if he does not we are confident that his successor will not be resolve that their international disagreeso foolish as to follow in his footsteps.

Some men look upon war as a "glorious" nterprise, and as something to be entered into with a light heart. We have a class among us who are not contented that Canadians should endeavor to live at peace with all men, and that a spirit of amity should be cultivated in the youth of the land. They would not only elevate the prowess of the warrior far above the achievements of the scientist, of the social reformer, but they would have this country committed to a policy of warfare whensoever a blundering British War Minister might decree, with all that such a conflict m plies.

Do the fathers and mothers of Canada understand what all this means? Let them not favor the settlement of international quarreis by means of bloodshed till they read of the terrible results that flowed to France from such a policy. The information is given in graphic language by Dr. Lagneau, president of the Society of Anthropology, in a lecture before the Academy of Moral Sciences. The address dealt with the losses of France in the wars of the first Republic and of the two Empires. According to the statistics compiled by this savant, the number of killed and younded in the battles fought by France is far less than the number of deaths from naladies contracted during the campaigns. The relative mortality stands as 1 to 7 or 1 to 8. In the war of the Crimea, for example, out of 309,268 men of the land rmy that took part in the campaign 95,-15 perished, and yet only 10,240 French oldiers tell in engagements. A third of the expeditionary corps was wiped out, less than one-ninth of the corps being destroyed by the Russians. The other eight-ninths were carried away by sickness incident to exposure and privation,

From 1791 to 1800, when warfare was almost continuous, 2,080,000 Frenchmen were successively called under arms. In 1800 only 677,598 remained. In ten years nearly 1,400,000 soldiers had disappeared. And this was only the Republic's share. That of the Consulate and the Empire far surpassed it. Napoleon's consumption of men is estimated at 2,000,000 by the most moderate statisticians, and at 3,000,000 by M. Richet in his very careful estimate. Broca and Thiers admit the loss of 1,000,000 Frenchmen, the rest belonging, according to them, to the allies incorporated in the French armies. But the total remains the same. "It stands as a great red blot in history." In the language of Gen. Foy, "A man entered the military service at that time never to get out of it alive."

Terrible though this carnage was, however, it was not the worst feature of these needless conflicts. To the mortality among the soldiers must be added the deaths of many women and children, deprived of their natural support, who perished from privation, suffering and want. "Count-less are the homes," says Dr. Lagneau in his lecture, "that have been shattered by the fatel consequences of war! What terrible blows have been struck at the eproduction and the vitality of the French

From 1815 to 1851 France enjoyed a rela tively pacific period. But from 1852 the nation entered upon a new militant period, and the Empire that was founded in the famous protestation of "peace" made war in the Crimea, in Italy, in Mexico, and ended the game in the catastrophes of 1870. The Italian campaign, far shorter than that of the Crimea, and carried on in the summerseason in the midst of a fertile country was infinitely less murderous, notwith standing the great battles of Magenta and Solferino. Out of an effective force of 300,000 men in the French armies there were only 10,500 killed; and about an equal number died in the hospitals, making a total loss of only 20,000.

Passing over the wars in China, we come to the Mexican adventure. That lasted five years, and the French troops must have suffered serious losses, not only by the stubborn resistance of the natives but by the yellow fever and other diseases. But the real figures were carefully concealed by the Empire. All that can be said on the subject is that the average number of the troops during the five years' occupation of Mexico was from 30,000 to 35,000, and Napoleon's inactivity the day after Sadowa betrays the gaps made in the effective forces of the Empire through that out rageous folly. A careful search shows that during the eighteen years of the Empire, from 1852 to 1870, 356,000 men have disap from 1832 to 1870, 300,000 men have drappaged, "a sombre preface to the heat-tombs that were to follow." At Wissembourg one-quarter of the effective French force was moved down; at Woerth more that one-fifth. At Motz the losses were Before the capitulation, they ooted up to 25 generals, 2,099 officers and over 40,000 soldiers. In that entire camover 40,000 soldiers. paign, according to the French statisticians, 1,300,000 is the number of men, women and children that perished, and if we add to this the 356,000 destroyed in the preceding wars of the second Empire, we find that the reign of Napoleon III. cost France nearly

000,000 lives. No one can say that this terrible sacrifice of life, or at least a very considerabl portion, could not have been averted. More than one of these wars was decreed to satisfy the ambition of men who cared nothing for the appalling loss of human life and incidental suffering that resulted from a gratification of their whims. Before now even British Ministers have bungled into great wars unnecessarily, and have had to fight to the Enish, at a great expenditure of life and treasure, because to draw humiliation. The Canadian people will not, if they value their lives and liberties, paign sheets and pamphicts as newspapers!
Printer's Ink continues to be published, and to grow in popularity, but the campaign sheets died on alcaling day. ments shall be settled by the rational ex

THE RED FIGURES OF FRANCE. pedient of arbitration, which every honorthe fairest of all methods for adjustment.

THE only Dominion election petitions yet to be tried are those against Hon. J. C. Patterson (West Huron) and W. H. Bennett (East Simcoe). Both are Conserva-

MRS. RUSSELL, aged fourteen, has secured divorce from her husband, aged 50, at Victoria, B. C. Should not some punish-ment be provided for the preacher who narries a child to a man?

LONDON WEST will surely have little difficulty in accepting the modified terms offered by the city. They are decidedly generous, so much so that several of the aldermen hesitate lest the bargain should cost them their seats when they go back for re-election. Our western suburb should hurry up and embrace he full civic privileges tendered them.

THE president of the Toronto Young Con servatives confesses that in the Dominion elections the "dice are loaded." He has reference to the infamous provisions of the Franchise Act, which enable an unscrupulous official charged with the administration of the law to give the minority candidate the seat of the man elected by the honest votes of the majority. This infamous measure should be repealed. We cannot have good government while such laws and such outrages are tolerated by any section of the people.

The fact that Mr. Foster has unnecessarily extracted \$4,500,000 from the pockets of Canadians will have a powerful educational effect in this country. emancipation is needed here, and it will assuredly be forthcoming. Once let the great mass of the people become thoroughly permeated with correct tariff principles, and Canada's national plunderer will have to go.—[Brantford Expositor.

This surplus has been collected since 1st June last. It is an enormous sum of money, and should not have been taken out of the pockets of the people unless the Government has legitimate ends to serve by its expenditure. No one but a monopolis or a retained defender of the combines can rejoice over the unnecessary imposition of

REAL estate dealers in Toronto are trying to account for the depression following the boom. They are prepared to lay the blame on anything but the rightful cause. For example, they hint that the newspapers are responsible for it all, and they seem to imagine that if no publicity had been given to the state of affairs the process of collecting money from outside sources and laying out miles of new streets largely at the civic expense would yet be going on. Of course the contention will not bear dissec-tion. The fact of the matter is, more lots were surveyed, more streets were laid out, far more houses were put up, than were needed for the population of the city, and while this was going on, the boomers moved heaven and earth to give a fictitious value to property of all kinds in order to elevate the price of every square acre bought under the measure of the surveyor. The newspapers may have hastened the day when the true nature of this fool's paradise was exposed, but that was all. In so far as they succeeded they served the public, for they put a stop to the reign of a band of brothers who were living by pure speculation at the expense of their fellows. Such a boom injures the legitimate development of any city and diverts large sums of money into an unprofitable channel.

#### TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

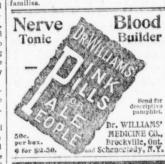
The three gentlemen now living who hav The three gentlemen now living who have filled the office of President of the United States are Rutherford B. Hayes, who is now 70 years old, Grover Cleveland, 55 years of age and Benjamin Harrison, 59 years. Mr. Cleveland will on his next inauguration, be of the same age that Harrison was at the time of his assuming the presidential office in 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are soon to erect a solid alabaster tablet in Hawarden erect a solid alabaster tablet in Hawarden churchyard to the memory of their eldest son, William Henry Gladstone, who died July 4, 1891, at the age of 51 years. It is noted in connection with this that Mr. Gladstone never promoted his eldest son, who was rector of Hawarden, or his somin-law, Rev. Henry Drew, who is still a curate there. Every one of the Premier's household has had to "hoe his own row" in

life, daughters as well as sons.

###

The Duke of Veragua, the decendant of Columbus, who has promised to visit Amer Columbus, who has promised to visit America as the guest of the nation next year has received the famous Order of the Golden Fleece from the Queen Regent of Spain. The decoration was given to him, Spanish papers say, as a recompense for the little attention paid to him during the Columbus celebration in Spain. The Golden Fleece is execution paid to him during the Columbus celebration in Spain. The Golden Fleece is one of the most famous orders in Europe, and is worn, as a rule, by members of ruling families.



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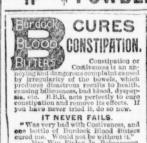




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