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London, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Salisbury's New Departure.

There have been many comments on Lord Salisbury's new diplomatic departure, as shown in the Anglo-German agreement. It is said that this was one of the reasons why he wanted to get the general elections over, that he might be able to know what power he was likely to have, and so be able to make some stable arrangement. It is well known that the present Prime Minister is of aristocratic temper, as well as high position, and does not like being hampered too much in foreign affairs by popular opinion. At all events, there seems to be a forsaking of the idea of "splendid isolation," and a recognition of the fact that to some extent Britain must have an ally. On the German side this also holds good. The Anglo-Saxon agreement is not, so far as Germany is concerned, the outcome of popular feeling; it has been carried out under a strong-willed ruler, who is to a great extent his own foreign minister; and while some in the Fatherland have recognized that it is for Germany's interests, it has by no means created any popular enthusiasm. The thing, then, is the joint product of two powerful rulers, who believe that they are not for the benefit of their respective countries. It cannot be said that it was a sign of weakness in either of the countries. Germany is the greatest military power of Europe, and Britain the greatest naval power.

Britain has just made under the most trying circumstances the exhibition of the resources of a united empire. This agreement will, then, have far-reaching consequences, and will be of great value if it makes for peace. We can quite well believe that the authors of it are seeking peace, though it may be regarded by others as somewhat menacing. One of the first-fruits is seen in the extinguisher which the Kaiser has placed on Kruger's mission; we must all admit that this makes for peace. Whatever may be our views as to the diplomacy before the war, or the conduct of the war itself, it is now apparent that the British nation is deeply committed to the task of upholding its supremacy in South Africa; and having risked and lost so much, it must now finish the painful task. The sooner the Boers see the real state of the case and give up cherishing illusions, the better. British statesmen are no doubt anxious to begin the work of pacification, but the war must be ended before the work of construction will again begin.

In other directions we trust the Anglo-German agreement will make for peace. It is a strange state of things when a French general stands up openly to talk of his plans for invading England. England can protect herself against any wanton attack, but it is just as well for both sides to know that the British Empire stands for great interests, which are not likely to be shaken by any of its small schemes. France has given Mr. Kruger plenty of frothy enthusiasm, and no one has made any particular complaint, but it looks as if there is a feeling of soreness that shouting was all that could be forthcoming. France, Germany and Britain, three of the leading nations of the world, ought to be able to work together for their mutual advantage and the good of the human race, and the strong, sober men of each nation will have little sympathy with the firebrands who, if they had their way, would kindle a fire that would not easily be put out. It is not Britain's interest to be deeply entangled in European alliances, but it is certainly possible for Germany and Britain to co-operate without recklessly attacking the interests of other nations.

What About Cold Storage?

The inexorable logic of events has simply annihilated the position taken by Sir Charles Tupper towards the Government on the cold storage question; while at the same time furnishing a complete indorsement of the policy of the Minister of Agriculture. Under any circumstances it would be gratifying to the Government, and no less satisfactory to the country, to have the efforts of the department in handling fruit and dairy produce and other perishable goods at the Paris Exhibition so markedly successful; but that success has been emphasized in a most striking manner by the persistent testimonials received almost daily from entirely disinterested and unbiased sources—many of them foreigners and nearly all absolute strangers—testifying to the unequalled excellence and sterling merit, not only of the goods themselves, but of the cold storage facilities which made it possible to place these goods on exhibition in perfect condition. It would be impossible to have devised a more absolute and convincing answer to the multi-column manifesto which Sir Charles Tupper issued shortly before the election—a manifesto which was by long odds his most important ut-

terance during the entire campaign. As a matter of fact, the Opposition did much better when they did not attempt to be too definite in their criticism.

The County Council and the Hospital Trust.

On Friday last, at the closing meeting of the County Council, it was moved by Mr. C. C. Hodgins, seconded by Mr. W. L. Corbett, "that having heard the report of the county representative on the Hospital Trust, this Council takes this opportunity of expressing its confidence in the management of the Hospital by the Trust during the past year."

The resolution is of considerable importance, because the Hospital is under the joint management, and was erected jointly by the city and county subject to the terms of an agreement entered into between them. The County Council, as one of the parties to that agreement, do not desire to see the Hospital Trust abolished. The very contrary is the case.

Mr. James Gilmour, M. P. for East Middlesex, is the representative from the county on the Hospital Trust. He pointed out several important things, among others that complaints from any source should first be laid before the board, and not sent to the newspapers, and that no complaint had ever been made that the board had not investigated. He pointed out the services that had been rendered to the Hospital by the present and past trustees, and expressed the opinion that the public interests and the interests of the Hospital would be best served by continuing the Trust in management. He pointed out also that a large proportion of the money required for the furnishing of the Hospital had been supplied by the public, that a larger hospital than was necessary had been erected, and that had the plans of the Trust been adopted there would have been a large saving to the city not only in the cost of erection, but in the future cost and maintenance.

After Mr. Gilmour had completed his explanation, the above resolution was unanimously carried. It goes to show that so far as the county are concerned they have faith in the economical management of the Hospital by the Trust. It is also well known to every one that in the matter of economy and efficiency the county council have always been regarded as in advance of the city councilors.

There has always been in the County Council several men who have served the county from year to year and have thereby become well posted in municipal matters. The continuity of their service has been of immense advantage to the county, as it has enabled them to perfect themselves in the management of the county's affairs. The opinion, therefore, expressed by a body like the County Council in favor of the Hospital Trust is favored by the city, not only because the county councilors are men of good judgment, but because they are parties to the erection and maintenance of the Hospital, and because by the agreement between the city and the county no arrangement can be entered into for the future management of the Hospital without giving to the county the same proportionate representation in its management that they now possess—that is, at least one-fifth of the total number.

It will be wise to let well enough alone.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Hesitation.

During the recent contest, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was more than once attacked because he hesitated before sending the contingents to South Africa. Those who blamed him would do well to read the following extracts from an address delivered in Boston in 1915 by the Hon. Charles Sumner. They will not wonder why he hesitated, nor will they blame him.

"But war crushes with bloody heel all justice, all happiness, all that is Godlike in man. It is," says the eloquent Robert Hall, "the temporary repeal of all the principles of virtue." True it cannot be disguised that there are passages in its dreary annals cheered by deeds of generosity and sacrifice. But the virtues which shed their charm over the horrors are all borrowed of peace; they are emanations of the spirit of love which is so strong in the heart of man that it survives the rudest assaults. The flowers of gentleness, of kindness, of fidelity, of humanity, which flourish in unregarded luxuriance in the rich meadow of peace receive unwonted admiration when we discern them in war, like violets shedding their perfume on the perilous edges of the precipice beyond the borders of civilization. God be praised for all the examples of magnanimous virtue which he has vouchsafed to mankind. God be praised that the Roman Emperor, about to start on a distant expedition of war, accompanied by squadrons of cavalry and by golden eagles, which waved in the winds, stooped in his saddle to listen to the prayer of the humble widow demanding justice for the death of her son! God be praised that Sydney, on the field of battle, gave with dying hand the cup of cold water to the dying soldier! That single act of self-forgetful sacrifice has consecrated the ferny field of Zutphen far, far beyond its battle; it has consecrated thy name, gallant Sydney, beyond any feat of thy sword, beyond any triumph of thy pen. But there are hands outstretched elsewhere than on field of blood, for so little as a cup of cold water. The world is full of opportunities for deeds of kindness. Let me not be told, then, of the virtues of war. Let not the acts of generosity and sacrifice, which

have triumphed on its field, be invoked in its defense. In the words of Oriental imagery, the poisonous tree, though watered by nectar, can produce only the fruit of death.

"As we cast our eyes over the history of nations we discern with horror the succession of murderous slaughters by which their progress has been marked. As the hunter traces the wild beast to his lair by the drops of blood on the earth, so we follow man, faint, weary, staggering with wounds, through the black forest of the past, which he has reddened with his gore. Oh let it not be in the future ages as in those which we now contemplate. Let the grandeur of man be discerned in the blessings which he has secured; in the good he has accomplished; in the triumphs of benevolence and justice; in the establishment of perpetual peace.

"As the cedars of Lebanon are higher than the grass of the valley; as the heavens are higher than the earth; as man is higher than the beasts of the field; as the angels are higher than man; as he that ruleth his spirit is higher than he that taketh a city, so are the virtues and victories of peace higher than the virtues and victories of war.

"As those standing on the mountain tops first discern the coming beams of morning, let us from the vantage ground of liberal institutions first recognize the ascending sun of a new era. Lift high the gates and let the King of Glory in—the king of true glory—of peace. I catch the last words of music from the lips of innocence and beauty—and let the whole earth be filled with his glory."

CRASHED INTO A TROLLEY

Street Car Struck by a G. T. R. Engine.

Motorman Braithwaite, Seriously Injured—Several Passengers on the Car—Terrible Calamity Narrowly Averted.

Trolley car No. 58, of the Hamilton road belt line, was struck by a light engine at the Rectory street crossing of the G. T. R. last night. The accident occurred shortly before 11 o'clock. The car was coming north, and the motorman, finding the crossing signals in his favor, proceeded as far as the track, when engine No. 393, in charge of Engineer Elliott, of Windsor, came from the east and crashed into the vestibule of the trolley. The heavy car, weighing several tons, was lifted bodily and turned almost completely round. So great was the force of the blow that the accident occurred a second later, when the trolley would have been in the center of the railway track, the car would have been completely demolished, and one fatality or more could scarcely have failed to occur. As it was, the front of the car was destroyed.

The motorman in charge of Conductor McKellar, while Motorman W. J. Braithwaite, of 823 Queen's avenue, was in the vestibule. The passengers were Miss Flora Beaton, of No. 132 Albert street, Mr. William D. Harlow, of No. 464 Talbot street, and Mr. William McCullough, of Central avenue. All escaped serious injury with the exception of the motorman. He was thrown by the shock against the glass at the rear of the vestibule, and sustained numerous painful cuts and bruises about the head, face and shoulders, while his collarbone may also be broken. He was removed to his home in the ambulance.

Miss Beaton and Mr. Harlow, occupying the front seat of the car, faced the vestibule, and beside the car stove. When the crash came, it was without a moment's warning. The young folks were thrown forward, and received a severe shaking up. The flying glass cut a nasty wound in Miss Beaton's head, but Harlow had not a scratch. Mr. McCullough was thrown across a

HELPLESS.

The man trussed up so that he can neither move hand nor foot is in his helplessness a fair type of many a man affected by rheumatism. Often the disease, only partially disabled, and with crutch and cane the sufferer hobbles painfully about.

Rheumatism can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This great blood purifying medicine eliminates the poisons which cause the disease. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and so increases the purity and abundance of the blood supply, thus giving vigor and vitality to all organs of the body which depend for their health on plenty of pure blood. It builds up the body with firm flesh instead of flabby fat. The "Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"I had been troubled with rheumatism for twelve years, so bad at times I could not leave my bed," writes Mr. R. J. McKnight, of Cadec, Williamsburg Co., S. C. "I was badly crippled. Tried many doctors, and two of them gave me up to die. Next of them did me much good. The pains in my back, hips and legs and at times in my head, would never kill me. My appetite was very bad. Everybody who had rheumatism, I took for bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and four vials of the 'Pelle's' and today I am well. My health is good after suffering twelve years with 'rheumatism'."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery."

Display of Christmas Goods.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

Christmas Groceries in Basement.

FRIDAY IS HANDKERCHIEF DAY.

This is the season when we do the great Handkerchief selling of the year. We intend this day to eclipse all days as far as Handkerchief selling is concerned.

WE OFFER OVER 1,800 DOZEN AT SPECIAL PRICES FRIDAY.

The Following is a Mere Epitome of the Total Stock.

104 DOZEN

Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, various styles, some with Valenciennes lace edges, others with lace insertion in corner, fancy Grecian corners and plain hemstitched. Extra special at, each.....

5c

65 Dozen

Ladies' Fine Lawn, hemstitched edges and lace corners, 3 for 20c, or, each

7c

27 Dozen

Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, lace edges, lace insertion across, and fine embroidery in corners, special, each.

15c

25 Dozen

Ladies' Fine Handkerchiefs, embroidered and edged with Valenciennes lace filled on; also plain hemstitched edge, with fancy embroidery inside of hem, very special, at, each

25c

60 Dozen

Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, lace trimmings, embroidered and hemstitched, special, each

10c

25 Dozen

Ladies' Fine India Linen Handkerchiefs, handsome embroidered edges, regular 25c, our special price, 2 for

35c

15 Dozen

Ladies' Fine Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered edges, assorted designs, special, at, each

50c

50 Dozen

Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, open work and tucked edges, special, each

12 1-2c

25 Dozen

Ladies' Fine India Linen Handkerchiefs, fancy silk embroidery and deep edge of Breton lace, worth 40c, for, each

25c

10 Dozen

Ladies' Very Fine Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered edges; also a line with lace design in corner and edged with deep Breton lace, special, each

75c

FRIDAY

Last Day of Blanket Sale.

FRIDAY

Last Day of Clothing Sale.

FRIDAY

Last Day of Mantle Sale.

Friday Bargains in Groceries.

2 lbs. of our Cook's Delight Baking Powder for 25c
2 lbs. of Cowan's Soluble Cocoa for 25c
3 lbs. of Choice Rice and 2 lbs. of Pearl Tapioca for 25c
1 lb. of Choice Selected Valencia raisins and 1 lb. of clean Case Currants for 25c
1 lb. of mixed Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel and 1 bottle of Extract of Lemon for 25c

1 lb. of Tea Biscuits, 1 lb. of Ginger Snaps and 1 lb. of Lemon Biscuits for 25c
5 packages of Challenge Corn Starch for 25c
4 lbs. of Choice Santa Cruz Prunes for 25c
2 Bars of R. G. C. Company Soap, 1 cake of Good-Will do. for 25c
12 lbs. of Best Family Flour for 25c
1 lb. of our 40c Imperial Blend Black or Mixed Ceylon Tea for 25c
18 lbs. of Redpath's Granulated Sugar for \$1.00
Valencia Oranges, per dozen 15c
Choice Messina Lemons, per dozen 10c

Friday Bargains in Groceries.

40 Fancy China 8-inch Fruit or Cake Plates, regular 40c, for each 20c
A new line of Fruit and Salad Bowls, with gilt decorations, 25c and upwards.
Printed Toilet Sets, 10 pieces, in 3 colors, regular, \$2.50, for per set \$1.95
10 only Illuminated Dinner Sets, assorted Decorations, with gilt edges, regular \$15, for per set \$13.50

The RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

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

car seat, but sustained no injury. Conductor McKellar was standing in the car, and fell across a seat, but also escaped unhurt.

It is said that only a few days ago an accident of a similar nature was averted at this crossing only by the promptness of the motorman. It being daylight, he was able to see the train bearing down upon the car in the nick of time, and brought it to a standstill so close to the train that it almost grazed the front of the car. Vice-President T. H. Smallman was a passenger, and the facts have already been reported to the Grand Trunk authorities.

THE DEADLY REVOLVER

Pearson's Terrible Crime a Warning to Young Men Who Carry Them.

[Hamilton Times.]
George Arthur Pearson has paid the penalty prescribed for his crime, and as far as human law is concerned the cruel murder of innocent Annie Griffin has been avenged.

A youth in the first flush of manhood dies a shameful death at the hands of the common hangman, the deputy of society whose laws he had outraged and whose safety he menaced. He was, gentle reader, as truly done to death by you and us as if our hands had reached out and strangled him. The law under which this was done is the concrete of the wisdom society has gained by long experience; it may be wrong—it is repugnant, but it has been maintained for society's safety, and it is probably as good an arrangement as the present state of mankind will permit to exist. We do not at this time propose to discuss the abstract question of capital punishment; we wish to point a moral.

"Thou shalt not kill," is an old commandment. It lies at the foundation of every system of organized society. The reasonableness of society protecting itself against murderers is so obvious that even those very low in the scale of intelligence are able to comprehend it and to assent to the wisdom of it.

But there are other "Thou shalt not" which are less regarded, and that disregard often leads to sad results.

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

Province of Ontario, } By virtue of a warrant issued under the hand of the Warden of the County of Middlesex, and sealed with the corporate seal thereof, To Wit: I, which warrant bears date the 10th day of November, 1900, and is directed and addressed as the treasurer of the said county, commanding me to levy in accordance with the provisions of "The Assessment Act," in that behalf, on the lands hereinafter mentioned and described, being in the said county, for taxes in arrears thereon respectively and unpaid, I hereby give notice that unless the said taxes and costs be sooner paid I shall proceed to sell by public auction at the Court House, in the City of London, Ontario, on Wednesday, the 20th of February, A.D. 1901, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the said lands, or as much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said taxes and costs and charges in and about the sale of said lands, authorized by the said act.

Township	Sub- or Street	Name	Original Lot, Cont.	Acres	Years Which	Am't Com- Taxes Due, Plus Cost
Dorchester	15 s s railroad	Hunter's	McClary's rd 13 1/2	2 1/4	1897-1900	\$1 67 82 55
do	11 s s west range	McClary's	9 1/4	2 1/4	1897-1900	5 43 2 55
do	1 east range	McClary's	11 1/2	2 1/2	1897-1900	1 54 2 55
London	35	Oliver & Pollard's	15 1/2	10	1897	2 65 2 55
do	12	Church Society's	11 "B"	1-5	1897, 1899	6 53 2 55
do	13	do	15 3	41 100	1897-98-99	98 2 62
do	14	do	15 3	33 100	1897-98-99	86 2 62
do	15	do	15 3	33 100	1897-98-99	86 2 62
do	16	do	15 3	29 100	1897-98-99	65 2 62
do	17	do	15 3	26 100	1897-98-99	58 2 62
do	18	do	15 3	23 100	1897-98-99	52 2 62
Westminster	11	block M, Kensal Park	s s w of White npt 33 bk. front	1-3	1897-98-99	3 36 2 55
do	13	block M, Kensal Park	s s w of White npt 33 bk. front	1-3	1897-98-99	3 36 2 55
Newbury Village	31	block T, Webster's	do	1/2	1897-98-99	65 2 55
do	32	do	do	1/2	1897-98-99	66 2 55
do	33	do	do	1/2	1897-98-99	66 2 55
do	34	do	do	1/2	1897-98-99	66 2 55
do	35	do	do	1/2	1897-98-99	66 2 55
do	36	do	do	1/2	1897-98-99	66 2 55
do	37	do	do	1/2	1897-98-99	66 2 55
do	38	do	do	1/2	1897-98-99	66 2 55

*North of River. *South of River. *West of Wharfedale.
A1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900. B1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900.
All lands herein mentioned are patented.
First published in the London Advertiser on November 15th, 1900.
Submitted to the Warden and marked "P" this 10th day of November, 1900.
Authenticated by me, James Murray, Warden of the County of Middlesex, this 10th day of November, 1900.
County Treasurer's Office, London, Nov. 10th, 1900.

far from ideal, but it does prescribe laws intended to promote pure living, to shield the virtuous, and to discourage vice. Even if society did not lay down any laws in that regard, there is running through the universe a law of nature that will not be cheated out of its penalty. That law George Arthur Pearson violated. The crime for which he paid the penalty this morning was formed in his frenzied brain, and the result was murder. Who can doubt that if he had not had that weapon he would not have committed the crime for which he yielded up his life?

Young man, if you have the revolver habit, quit it. It is not only dangerous, it is cowardly. Some day it may get you into trouble. Remember Pearson.