

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director
and Editor, John Cameron

London, Monday, Dec. 11.

Tomorrow's Elections.

By-elections for the Ontario Legislature take place tomorrow in South Ontario, South Brant, and the two Elgins. One of these, East Elgin, was held by the Opposition. Every elector who desires to see Ontario prosper should vote for the candidates favorable to Ontario's new Premier, the Hon. Geo. W. Ross. This is the new Premier's splendid and progressive policy:

1. To make a full and impartial investigation into all charges of corrupt practices reported by the judges at election trials.

2. To ascertain the exact financial position of the province by a commission of experienced financiers.

3. To open up New Ontario by trunk colonization roads and railways in order to make homes for the sons of Ontario, who otherwise might seek a home in another province or under a foreign flag.

4. To make a thorough survey of the province north of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Hudson Bay, covering an area of over 100,000,000 acres.

5. To apply a reasonable portion of the waste lands of the province in aid of railways—the land to revert to the crown if not settled within a limited time.

6. To extend the arable lands by draining swamp lands now reported as amounting to 3,000,000 acres.

7. To develop the agricultural resources of old Ontario by encouraging better methods of farming, making larger grants to farmers' institutes, dairy schools, and by a more practical education in agriculture in the schools of the province.

8. To preserve the perishable products of the farm and dairy, such as fruit and butter, for a suitable market by the establishment of cold storage and collecting stations all over the province.

9. To assist the Dominion Government in obtaining the quick and cheap transportation of the products of the farm and workshop to the markets of Great Britain, and to improve local transportation within the province by means of good roads and cheap electric railways.

10. To improve the practical education of the artisan classes by the establishment of technical schools, as is now being done in England and the United States.

11. To promote the manufacture of all natural products, such as lumber, nickel, copper, etc., into the finished product within the province.

12. To hasten upon the control of all local rights and franchises, so far as practicable, by the municipalities to which they properly belong.

13. To maintain with a firm hand the rights of Ontario against the Dominion or against any other province.

14. To enforce all laws enacted for the protection of public morality with firmness and impartiality.

15. To maintain the efficiency of our system of education and to administer the same in the interests of the whole people, irrespective of class or creed.

Another British Reverse.

Dispatches today report another serious reverse to British arms, this time in middle Cape Colony. A force of 2,000 men under Gen. Gatacre walked into a Boer trap, whether through the treachery or the mistake of the guides does not appear. The official account gives the impression that 600 of the British troops were made prisoners. This would not be a serious setback to the British, taken in itself, but it becomes dangerous, when we consider what its influence may be on the doubtful Dutch and the native subjects in Cape Colony. It is also a heavy blow at British amour propre, which has already suffered keenly from the derisive criticism of foreign powers. The British people, however, are fortified by perfect confidence in the final issue of the war. Their condition of mind is well expressed by that able and thoughtful paper, the London Spectator, which in its last issue says:

"Our blunders are extremely tiresome and vexatious, but they cannot alter the final result of the war. About that we have no misgivings. And here we would advise our pessimistic readers to remember what happened in the war of the north in America. The south began with plenty of successes and daring raids after the manner of the Boers, but the final result was not affected thereby. Unless we are mistaken, it was Grant who even at the moment of the greatest triumphs of the south, declared that the south was like an empty egg-shell. It looked very round and solid, but all its strength was in the outside. Once pierced it and it would collapse, for there was nothing left inside. It is so with the Boers. With splendid pluck and energy they have placed their whole armed force on their frontiers, or rather on our territory, and for the moment, they are doing great things. When once, however, our grasp begins to close in on the egg-shell it will collapse. The force which makes up a show has nothing to rest upon but emptiness. When the Boer collapse comes it will be as quick and complete as have been the Boer achievements in the first weeks of the war. But though this is our firm belief, we do not think that the collapse will come at once. It will certainly be many months, it may be a year, before we pierce the shell, and it may be, and indeed we think it probable, that there are in store for us defeats and anxieties more and worse than any we have yet experienced. All we desire to insist on is that the collapse will come, and that when it does it will be extremely sudden and complete. The Boers will seem stronger than ever before their fall, just as Lee did immediately before his defeat. They were burling the dead only five or six miles from Washington only a month or so before the final scene in the Appomattox court house."

WITH A BROKEN NECK

John Moriarty Walked Six Miles to a New York Hospital.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 11.—John Moriarty, of Dobbs Ferry, has excited the wonder of physicians at St. Joseph's hospital, Yonkers. He is 65 years old and when he walked into the hospital, Dr. O'Neill asked him what ailed him. Moriarty replied that his neck was broken five weeks ago by a fall from a scaffold. Asked where he had come from he replied that he had walked six miles from Dobbs Ferry. Moriarty was put to bed and it was found that the man's assertion that his neck was broken was correct. He will be obliged to undergo a delicate operation.

Cloudy Skies

Unrest in Britain Over the Situation in South Africa—Chamberlain's Speech Disapproved in Many Quarters.

Review of War News—The Boers Seldom Attack—Britain Renews Her Faith in Tommy Atkins—He Is the Hero—Boer Mission to Europe—France Has Settled Down to Business—Five Ministries in Australia Turned Out Within Ten Days.

London, Dec. 11.—What with the growing inclination to be skeptical over glorious victories that leave the Boers able to fight just as hard the next day, with the still virulent storm of disapproval raining from all quarters on Joseph Chamberlain because of his remarkable alliance speech, and with the dawning realization of the difficulties which beset the task of conquering the Boers, and wiping out Afrikaner dissatisfaction, the position of the British Government at home and in Europe has by no means been strengthened.

A really decisive victory compelling the Boers to vacate the scene of British operations or enabling the British to achieve the relief of Kimberley or Ladysmith, would quickly improve the feeling. That all is not right is feared even among the government's staunchest supporters.

While awaiting such a victory as, by mere force of numbers, it seems must come, the feeling of unrest is bound to increase, while the anxiety exhibited in well-informed quarters that previously spoke optimistically of Cape loyalty, but now regretfully admit widespread colonial dissatisfaction, is not likely to be allayed.

It appears that the British forward movement is retarded more by the political conditions prevailing in the territory through which the lines of communication pass than by the Boers who hang like bulldogs on the advance flanks. Military critics during the past week have frequently observed that if it was necessary to preserve the lines of communication with British territory, how much harder it would be to do so, when the head columns should have entered an avowedly hostile country.

LADYSMITH MUST BE RELIEVED. That Ladysmith will be relieved and shortly is now taken as a matter of course, though in the same breath it is admitted that one of the most decisive engagements must be fought before this is accomplished.

With their wonderful mobility the Boers are enabled to take up on one after another carefully selected positions, in any instance luring the British generals to attack them and retiring after inflicting severe loss to other positions equally good and apparently previously unprepared. If such tactics continue, it seems possible that the relieving force will reach Ladysmith so crippled that an advance into the Transvaal will be impossible in the near future.

In fact, the most optimistic see no chance of the British forces making serious headway upon an aggressive campaign for two or three months, while numbers who confidently prophesied that Gen. Buller would eat his Christmas dinner in Pretoria are trying to find excuses in the slowness of the transports, or the incapability of the war office.

CHAMBERLAIN UNREPENTANT. Mr. Chamberlain shows no signs of repentance or desire to recant his Leicester speech. When questioned by a representative of the Associated Press in this connection, the colonial secretary replied: "I have nothing to add to what I have already said." In the meantime Lord Salisbury has refrained from making any public utterance to offset the colonial secretary's remarks.

As the Associated Press said at the time, Mr. Chamberlain spoke without the authorization of his chief and much to the chagrin of the latter, but that it would be a gross breach of etiquette for the foreign office to issue a formal denial of Mr. Chamberlain's statements. However, frequent articles appear, apparently inspired, in papers which warmly supported Mr. Chamberlain's policy, denouncing his Leicester speech, both for his alliance and anti-French components.

The Saturday Review, in speaking on evident authority, says: "It is possible that a certain situation might arise in regard to China when England, Germany, and America, having a common, well defined object in view, might conclude a written treaty of combination, but such an event, in our opinion, is still far off."

THE OPEN DOOR.

The storm raised by Mr. Chamberlain's premature announcement appears to have made a hitch in the negotiations between the powers regarding the "open door," as announced in these dispatches. Whether they are indefinitely shelved or merely temporarily held in abeyance, is at present unascertainable. All the English authorities agree in surmising that President McKinley's reference to an entangling alliance was slipped in as a result of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks. The message itself is regarded by the weeklies as non-committal. The Spectator describes it as an "admirable instance of the art of saying nothing by allocating a great deal." The Saturday Review echoes this, drawing attention to the businessness of British traders in allowing American friendship for Russia to secure for it contracts on the Siberian railroad.

REPLY TO BRITISH CRITICISM.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's action in instructing the Paris news vendors that the sale of German as well as French caricatures of the Queen will render them liable to prosecution, is a finely ironical reply to British criticism of the French press. While Mr. Chamberlain was denouncing France for vilifying the Queen, and protesting friendship for Germany, he overlooked the fact that caricatures almost equally offensive to the British are appearing in Germany, especially in the Kladderatsch. As a correspondent of the Times points out, this sheet is of far more scathing than the offending French journals, and perpetrated at the moment when Emperor William was visiting his grandmother, an obnoxious caricature, yet no steps were taken to suppress it, though German

control of the press is much firmer than the French. The same correspondent adds that illustrated postcards, bearing insulting pictures of the Queen are in frequent use in Germany, passing through the mails untouched.

FRANCE HAS SETTLED DOWN.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau's grip upon the situation in France, and the excellent political generalship he has exhibited are a matter of general comment. It would appear that France has settled down to a period of genuine business, and that she is determined to bury her internal dissensions, at least until the exposition is over.

With the other nations of Europe the week has been a quiet one. It is announced that Russia will resume this month diplomatic negotiations with the Vatican. The fact that Mgr. Tarnass is going to St. Petersburg as nuncio creates delight among the Roman Catholics of Poland.

FIVE MINISTRIES TURNED OUT.

The most interesting news comes from Australia, where, within ten days five ministries have been turned out. The defeats appear to have been caused mainly by personal reasons, but it is believed the upheavals indicate the reconstruction of the old party lines, consequent upon the approach of federation.

NOVEL NEWSPAPER INSURANCE.

The newspapers of Finland have suffered so heavily financially, owing to the censorship and suppression, that a concern has been formed, entitled the Finland Newspapers Press Censure Insurance Company. It guarantees an indemnity, not exceeding 60 per cent of the loss of gross income, incurred by suspension. The fee charged by this novel concern is 5 per cent of the gross income.

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY.

London, Dec. 11.—Military critics have been very busy during the past week pointing out what mistakes, in their opinion, have been made in Cape Colony and Natal, and what should have been done. Many of these fail to observe that it is necessary to preserve Gen. Methuen's and Gen. Buller's line of communication with large forces when the head columns are engaged in an avowedly hostile country. That Ladysmith will be relieved, and shortly, is now taken as a matter of course, although in the same breath it is admitted that one of the most decisive engagements must be fought before this is accomplished. Nothing has been more prominently brought out during the two months of the war than the fact that the Boers never attack.

THE MOST CHEERING NEWS.

from the theater of war Saturday came from Reuter's agent at Lorenzo Marquez, where a dispatch had been received from the Boer headquarters at Ladysmith announcing that the British had stormed and carried Lombard's Kop. A good deal has been unjustly said about Reuter's dispatch from that quarter being tainted with Boer influence, precisely as President Kruger's partisans may have suspected that the same agency's telegrams from the British headquarters were colored by the environment of the correspondents. But news favorable to the British side from Pretoria is accepted readily enough in London. This Ladysmith dispatch was dated Friday, when both Reuter and the Central News were reporting that Gen. Buller's army was still centered about Prere, and hence it was a fair inference that Gen. White's force had made a sortie. Details were lacking, with the single exception that the British had captured a Maxim gun and put one howitzer and one big Creusot out of action. Earlier tidings from the garrison, through British sources, have described the effect of the British guns in silencing two big guns, but nothing was said about the storming and capture of Lombard's Kop. Longers at the clubs were almost unanimous in republishing the deal, the enemy's severe blow, yet were at a loss to understand why he had not signaled the good news by heliograph to Prere.

WHITE'S MEN FULL OF FIGHT.

Suspicious commentators suggest that the British commander might be (Continued on page 7.)

CANCER STAYS CURED

After Treatment With the New Constitutional Remedy.

There have been so many failures in the treatment of cancer, so many recurrences after the use of the knife or plaster, so many instances of the disease returning in a short time after it has been supposed to be cured, that those who suffer from this deadly malady are apt to be discouraged, and exclaim: "There is nothing that can cure me. I might just as well give up."

But stop a moment. We claim that our new constitutional remedy, our Vegetable Cancer Cure, can radically and permanently remove every trace of the disease, unless it be in the last stages.

"But claims are of no value," you say. No, not unless they are backed up by proof, and we have the proof in our possession that demonstrates beyond all question that we can cure cancer, and that it remains cured.

If you will send us two stamps, we will send you copies of letters from persons cured several years ago, who are perfectly well today. We could not furnish stronger evidence as to positive and permanent curative value of our pleasant home remedy. Don't you think it worth your while to at least investigate the merits of our claims? Stott & J. Bomanville, Ont.

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Dress Goods, Jackets and Furs LADIES' SKIRTS MADE FREE.

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SPECIAL OFFER FOR TEN DAYS.

All Skirt Lengths purchased in our Dress Goods Department, over \$1.00 a yard, will be made up FREE (if desired) by first-class dressmakers. Skirt fitted and satisfaction guaranteed.

All Skirt Lengths \$1.00 a yard and under will be made up for 50c. Skirts fitted and satisfaction guaranteed.

Special Sale Table for This Week.

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Special Sacrifice Silk Sale.

- Lot No. 1.—900 yards Blouse Silks, fancy stripes and plaids, prices 50c, 69c and 75c a yard. Sale price..... 44c
- Lot No. 2.—About 600 yards Taffeta Stripes and Checks, pure Silk, new goods, price 75c and \$1 a yard. Sale price..... 59c
- Lot No. 3.—About 450 yards Taffeta and Satin Stripes and Checks, light and dark colors, price \$1 and \$1.25 a yard. Sale price..... 69c
- Lot No. 4.—About 300 yards Swiss Taffeta, mostly in exclusive waist patterns, 3½ to 4 yards each, price \$1 50 to \$2 a yard. Sale price..... 98c
- Lot No. 5.—About 350 yards Stripe and Fancy Blouse Silks, price 35c to 50c a yard. Sale price..... 25c

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Every One Up to Date in Style and Finish.

Quantity	Size	Selling Price	Reduced Price
1 Oxford Gray Covert Cloth, velvet collar, fly front and Mercerized Satin lined.....	36	\$ 9.75	\$ 8.00
2 Blue and Black Kersey Cloth, satin lined, fly front.....	36	20.00	15.00
1 Black Kersey, Satin lined, fly front, welted seams.....	36	18.00	15.00
1 Fawn Kersey, satin lined, six pearl buttons.....	36	12.00	10.00
1 Castor Kersey, satin lined, inlaid velvet collar, eight pearl buttons.....	36	18.75	15.00
1 Blue Kersey, silk lined, ten pearl buttons.....	34	15.00	12.50
1 Fawn Kersey, silk lined, velvet collar, six pearl buttons.....	34	15.00	13.50
1 Fawn Kersey, fancy silk lined, fly front.....	36	22.00	17.00
1 Blue Kersey, fancy silk lined, black braided fly front.....	34	35.00	15.00
1 Green Kersey, satin lined, black cloth, fly front, storm collar.....	36	22.50	12.50
1 Electric Blue Kersey, satin lined, applique trimmed fly front.....	34	22.00	15.00
1 Green Kersey, satin lined, black braid pipings, tight fitting, six button.....	34	24.00	16.50
2 Brown Kerses, satin lined, black braid pipings, tight fitting, six buttons, 34 and.....	36	24.00	16.50
2 Blue Kerses, satin lined, black cord pipings, tight fitting, six buttons, 32 and.....	36	24.00	16.50
1 Fawn Kersey, satin lined, inlaid velvet collar, eight pearl buttons.....	36	18.75	15.00

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Our stock is most complete. Everything needful in

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