

London Advertiser.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

Remember Ross.

In a few days the voice of the people will be heard, and we shall know if the majority are satisfied with the management of their affairs by the present Government, or if they wish for a change. The arguments on behalf of the Administration have been advanced, and such answer as was possible has been made by their opponents. It is now for the voters to decide.

The Government's claim for support has been simple and clear. They point to a record of thirty years—a record of an administration energetic and progressive, yet cautious and economical. There has been no inefficiency in its work; there has been no misappropriation of the public funds; there has been no malfeasance in office. Its general policy has been unopposed. The official criticisms of its opponents have been confined to matters of detail. Mr. Whitney, with his parliamentary leanings, and his journalistic supporters, offers no alternative policy on any important question. His claim may be summarized in a few words: "Turn out the Government; give me a chance, and I will show you how much better I can do."

If there is no alternative policy suggested; if there is nothing better offered than the supposed superior fitness of altogether untried and inexperienced men, why should the people change the good they have for something unknown? The only reason suggested is that the Government has grown corrupt. If the charge was true, then the demand for the defeat of the Government would be just.

But the charge is not true. The finger of the critic cannot touch a spot of corruption in the Government's record. Year after year, the Committee on Public Accounts, and the Legislature in session, have reviewed the balance sheets of the Province, and no delinquency has been found. The election counts have held innumerable trials, and not a scrap of reliable evidence has implicated a Cabinet Minister. Proof has been given that individuals, ostensibly supporting the Government, have been guilty of wrong-doing. That is nothing new. There always have been men anxious to keep a party in power, and others equally anxious to put a party in power, for their own personal gain; they will spend their own money to do it, because they hope to gain something; they will sin for it, because they hope to profit by it. And there are just as many of these men working for one party as for the other.

But the Government has never indulged these men. It has passed laws for their punishment; it has facilitated the work of the courts for their trial and sentence. The Liberal Government and the Liberal party alike have condemned political wrong-doing, whether among its supporters or its opponents. In that it stands alone, search the reports of Mr. Whitney's speeches; search the columns of Conservative papers, and you search in vain for a word of condemnation of the men on the Conservative side who have done wrong.

Both parties have had criminals operating ostensibly for the benefit of their party, but really for their own benefit. The Liberals condemn these men; the Conservatives do not. Yet Mr. Whitney has the audacity to ask the people of Ontario to turn out of office the men who are opposed to wrong-doing in their ranks, and put in the men who have not a word to say against their own criminals.

There ought not to be much doubt as to what decision an intelligent electorate will give on next Wednesday. Nor is there much doubt. From all parts of the country come the most cheering reports. In every constituency supporters of the Government are working with an enthusiasm unprecedented. The policy of slander indulged in by Mr. Whitney and his friends is proving a boomerang. The people are not prepared to apply the vilest epithets in the language to the men who have had the confidence and respect of the community; and the friends of these men are righteously indignant at the volleys of abuse hurled against their leaders. They are rallying to the support of Mr. Ross with unbounded enthusiasm, and they are warmly seconded by hosts of non-partisans, and by not a few disgusted Conservatives.

Here and there a former Liberal has joined the ranks of the Opposition, in nearly every case he is a man who wanted something and did not get it. The defection of these few is more than counterbalanced by the accession of Conservatives who propose to place country above party, and to vote for the men who have done something, rather than for the men who can only talk and talk very foolishly at that. The prospects for London and the constituencies adjacent are very bright. Continued effort for the few days left, and a strong contingent of Liberal members will go to Toronto from the western peninsula, prepared to give an independent support to a good Government. Remember Ross!

The East End Meeting.

The speeches at Mr. Beck's meeting last night turned mainly upon local issues. The candidate's right and left bowers, Mr. Gray and Mr. Judd, furnished the entertainment in the first part of the evening. Mr. Gray's speech was unobjectionable except in one particular. Before he accused the Premier of lying, he stated that Mr. Gray should have reflected upon the code of ethics exemplified by Mr. Beck and enunciated by his organ. The organ tells us that the only reply to a charge of that kind must be delivered with the facts.

Mr. Judd paid his compliments to this great home journal, but failed to point out where it had told mistruths

about him in the municipal campaign. As the solicitor and shareholder of corporations holding contracts with the city he was disqualified, on public grounds, from serving as the head of the municipal corporation. Mr. Judd gravely accuses this journal of "making sneering comments as to the horses kept by Mr. Beck." If this is true, we apologize sincerely. There was no intention of casting any reflection upon Mr. Beck's horses, which are justly renowned. But Mr. Judd carries his enthusiasm for the turf too far when he says that Mr. Beck's esteemed horses "have brought more fame and glory to London than Mr. Rumball ever will in any way." With all due respect to those noble equines, Mr. Rumball's factories are of more substantial benefit to the community.

Mr. Beck's address was noteworthy for the absence of any reference to the damaging indictment of his municipal record. Is it a light matter, that the mayor of the city should play fast and loose with the ratepayers' money by awarding contracts to political supporters at higher figures than the tender of Liberal contractors? Is it a light matter that the people should be deprived of the opportunity of voting on a debenture issue of \$25,000 for the erection of a nurses' home on a plea of urgency, which has been refuted by the fact that the building, after two years, is still unfinished? Is it merely a coincidence that while Mr. Beck was mayor, some \$2,000 of the people's money was spent in improving the parlours of his business premises and his residence while the streets of the city, on the whole, are in a wretched condition, and the board of works, during the past two years, has piled up enormous overdrafts? Is it a small matter that he authorized the street railway company to tear up the rails on Rectory street, or by his ruling in the council, sanctioned the abandonment of that street, and only reversed his decision under the pressure of public indignation? Mr. Beck describes these as "petty, personal, small matters," but they are features of his public record—and by that record he asks to be judged. These charges are important enough to merit a contradiction if they are untrue. Why does not Mr. Beck deny them?

Mr. Beck justifies his conduct in assaulting Mr. Parnell, and then shows his consistency by accusing the Attorney-General of a deliberate falsehood. Mr. Gibson has declared that he broached the subject of coalition to Mr. Whitney without the knowledge of Mr. Ross. Mr. Beck says that "no reasonable man would believe that Gibson had made his offer to Whitney without the knowledge of the Premier." A gentleman will accept the word of a gentleman. Mr. Beck declares that the issue before the people is a moral one, but will the atmosphere of politics be made sweeter and cleaner if Mr. Beck's style of referring to political opponents become general?

A Word to Temperance Voters

Liberal temperance voters who are being urged to vote against the Ross Government will do well to bear in mind that many words of commendation have been spoken on behalf of the temperance plank in the party platform by ardent temperance workers, who are worthy of being heard. One worker whose opinion was expressed soon after the convention in Toronto and whose sermon dealing with the matter was partially reported at the time, was Rev. D. S. Hamilton, of this city. The report says:

"The speaker, while not fully satisfied with what had been done in Toronto regarding temperance reform, found much reason for encouragement in the fact that the matter was being discussed at the hands of the politicians, and some advance at least had been made. He regarded the proposal to grant no more licenses in New Ontario as a decided step in advance, carrying with it, as it does, the acknowledgment that prohibition is right in principle, and thereby justifying the contention of temperance workers. The transfer of power from the municipal councils to the electors to bring about the submission of the question of local option for a vote was also an improvement. The greatest encouragement, however, in the judgment of Mr. Hamilton, is to be found, not in what was actually done, but in the fact that a very real temperance and moral sentiment was evident in the convention, as seen by the sincere call for electoral purity, and the declaration of the resolution committee on temperance: 'That this convention desires to place on record its unqualified conviction that temperance is an evil with which there should be no compromise, etc.' Such a declaration from a political convention was assuredly a hopeful sign."

Mr. Hamilton was president of the Referendum Association of the city in 1902, is a vice-president of the Ontario Alliance, and was delegated by the London Ministerial Alliance to speak for them last Monday evening, when the temperance deputation waited upon the city council. He is, therefore, a good average representative of the temperance people, and his opinion should be of some value.

The Week of the War.

The most interesting and significant development of the Far East situation during the week was the agreement of the world powers to maintain the integrity of China. The United States Government is said to have received positive assurances that there will be no attempt to "slice up" the country when matters are readjusted at the conclusion of the war. The diplomatic world believes that Russia's real motive in charging China with a breach of neutrality was to obtain later, by diplomacy, what her arms have failed to secure. Incidentally, it will be noted that the Cossack raid, which attacked the Japanese line of communications could never have got so far south unobserved except by using the western bank of the Liao River, which would constitute a violation of neutrality. This will probably result in a protest from Japan.

Apparently some of Nogi's big siege

PURITY EXHIBIT--NO 8.

In the city of London on the evening of June 22, 1886, a large crowd was attracted to the corner of Dundas and Clarence streets by the antics of a man who had smashed a side window in the old Mechanics' Institute building overlooking Dundas street, and was shouting for help. The man was pulled back by someone and the blind was drawn down. The building in which he was imprisoned had been leased by the Conservative Association as a clubroom, and is still the headquarters of the party in this city. The whole of the top floor was ostensibly used as a gymnasium before the election of 1886, but in reality it was a lock-up for Liberal voters. It was stocked with whisky, beer, sandwiches, crackers and cheese, etc., and large numbers of voters who were disposed to vote for Hyman were enticed into this place and invited to partake of solid and liquid refreshments. They then found themselves locked in with several "bouncers" in charge and a guard on the door outside who could view the scene through a little peephole in the door. Some of these victims were roughly handled, and one man, who was confined to his bed for several days as a result of the injuries received in trying to escape from the place, a prominent physician was summoned and put several stitches in the wound. The orgy was kept up the whole night long. A score of men in a beastly state of intoxication slept off their debauch upon mattresses which their hosts had generously provided, and were wiled with liquor when they awoke in the morning, so as to keep them from going to the polls. All these facts were elicited in the election trial, a number of the victims giving evidence, though the majority were spirited away. Over twenty men who had been concerned in disreputable practices, and who had been served with subpoenas to appear and give evidence, failed to respond to their names when called. These men were all sent to the United States, as they could not be depended upon to "swear the thing through." A well-known Conservative, who had "attended to" the voters living in Toronto, developed a sudden attack of "subpoena fever" and went to the Southern States for his health.

There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Hyman received a large majority of the honest votes, but was again deprived of the seat through one of the worst carnivals of corruption and fraud ever practiced in Canada. The returning officer refused to disclose the names of his deputies and the Liberals had not the slightest idea who these men were until they appeared at the polls on the morning of election day. The instructions contained in the circular sent out from Conservative headquarters in Toronto were very faithfully carried out in many of the polling subdivisions. There were 296 rejected ballots. In 5 subdivisions there were no rejected ballots whatever; in 2 subdivisions there was only 1 rejected ballot in each, and in 3 other subdivisions there were only 2, 3 and 4 respectively. In 11 subdivisions there were only 16 rejected ballots, a reasonable number for an intelligent electorate, but in the other 15 subdivisions there were 280. In one subdivision, No. 8, the deputy rejected over forty ballots marked for Hyman, on the excuse that he could not recognize his own initials. These, however, were counted by the judge on the recount. This deputy was sent to the United States before the election and was provided with money by prominent Conservative workers. Upon his return, after the trial, he was rewarded with a comfortable position in the city hall by the grateful managers of the party.

RUSSIA BLOCKED BY WORLD POWERS

Great Britain and Europe All Accept Secretary Hay's Proposal.

Shanghai, Jan. 20.—General Stoesel and the large number of paroled officers and others who arrived here yesterday on board the French steamer Australian left Shanghai today for Marseilles.

Tokio, Jan. 20.—It has been proposed to demolish the harbor at Port Arthur, and pump out the water preparatory to salvaging the Russian war vessels. Discussing the matter, a naval officer today said that under ordinary circumstances such a great work would be unprofitable, but in view of the number of ships possibly salvable and the shalowness and smallness of the harbor it may be the most economical method.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, was assured today by Secretary of State Hay that the news of the meeting papers regarding the attitude of the powers towards China was correct. Japan and Russia were not addressed by the subject, but the minister said: "Regarding Japan's attitude there can be no doubt. China's administrative unity is one of the things for which Japan is fighting."

London, Jan. 20.—The Associated Press understands that Secretary Hay's recent note regarding the preservation of the integrity of China has been formally and warmly accepted by Great Britain and all the non-belligerent powers to which it was addressed. In diplomatic circles in London the opinion prevails that the note will effectively prevent any further plans for a readjustment of China's boundaries at the conclusion of the war, and that a potential cause for friction is removed.

SAYS HE KILLED PLEHVE

The Real Assassin a Refugee at Zurich, Switzerland.

Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 14.—The wonderful statement is made by a man here that he is Carl Sazonoff, who murdered M. de Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, and that the man sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in St. Petersburg is not the real assassin.

This man says that after his arrest he was thrown into a cell from which he was rescued by friends of the revolutionary cause. He declared that he had been carrying a revolver, and that the man sentenced under his name might be saved from a living death in the mines.

"Sazonoff" declares that he was inspired to commit the crime by the secret murder of his father, a wealthy farmer living four miles outside of Moscow, and the conviction by the Government of his estate. His mother, he declares, died of a broken heart, and he had decided to commit suicide when he was induced to join the Terrorists, and was the fourth man drawn to encompass de Plehve's death. The first man disappeared and the second and third men failed.

"Days passed," he says, "and I was continually threatened with the knowledge that a detour was being made to question him, but without success, being buoyed up by a promise that, had been made by his comrades that he should escape if I uttered a word. To my unspeakable astonishment a little later, while the carriage was traveling rapidly I found the officer's hand in mine."

"Courage, friend," he whispered, "and silence." At this point Sazonoff refused to say more, for fear of compromising others. He displayed a severe wound on his head, and his body was wrapped in bandages. A companion produced documents tending to bear out the man's statements.

The United States employed 10,555 men in distributing mail last year. The cost, distributed among 1,400 lines, was \$64,594,000. In 273 accidents to mail cars 18 clerks were killed and 78 seriously injured.

Greatest Sale of Fine Carpets.



Greatest Sale of Fine Carpets.

Great January Carpet Sale

The Great Clearing Sale of Carpets has commenced in reality in the largest and most approved Carpet House in Canada. This is the great carpet opportunity—a rare opportunity of unusual carpet bargains. Carpets must be cleared before stock-taking. These carpet prices cannot be resisted—cost, former prices, intrinsic value, have been swept aside. Come early. It's a fair warning.



\$1.50 Axminsters for \$1.23 a Yard.

Beautiful, high-grade Axminster Carpets will be offered at a great bargain. Twenty pieces high-grade Axminster Carpets, six different designs to choose from. Handsome colorings are very prominent in our Axminsters—reds, greens and blues predominating. This Annual January Clearing Sale has become one which is attended by all economic shoppers. The regular price of these high-grade Axminsters is \$1.50 per yard. All to go on sale at

SPECIAL NOTICE!

By payment of a deposit on any carpet selected we will take measurements and cut and store your purchase until carpet is wanted.

\$1.23 Per Yard.

All have borders to match.

"Great Carpet Sale of the Greatest Carpet House."

"What We Advertise Is So."

KINGSMILL'S

\$1.50 High-Grade Axminsters for \$1.23 per yard.

J. M. BARRIE'S NEW PLAY

Little Girl Gives Him Main Idea for "Peter Pan."

London, Jan. 20.—With characteristic originality J. M. Barrie has acknowledged that the success of his play, "Peter Pan, the Boy Who Would Not Grow Up," is due to a child. The play is advertised as a child's piece, but men and women have heartily enjoyed it, and the main idea of the drama, says the author, was furnished him by a charming little child, Miss Elsie May, who had reached the mature age of seven years. Moreover, the advertising hit of the play is also the work of a child. The Haymarket notice regarding the picture-drawn and vividly-colored picture of an Indian, and the design is the work of Master Ben Nicholson, the little 7-year-old son of W. Nicholson, the artist. The elder Nicholson showed Mr. Barrie his boy's sketch as a laughable example of artistic heridity, but "By jove, the very thing!" and had his posters made. They draw almost as large crowds as the play.

Saves Charapio Deerhound.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—"Save his life at any cost."

Such were the orders given to Dr. John J. Miller, in charge of the Horse and Dog Hospital, when J. S. Wolfing of St. Paul, Minn., brought his champion Russian deerhound, Flood, to Chicago. One of the animal's legs had been broken by a horse's kick. The leg had been placed in splints, but the wound had not healed and blood poisoning set in.

The leg cannot be saved, but if you want the dog to live I can amputate it," was the word sent to Mr. Wolfing after Flood had been in the hospital a few days. Receiving an answer to go ahead with the operation, Dr. Miller placed the big bound on the operating table and the operation was successfully completed. Flood is enjoying life on three legs at the moment.

Rainy River Power.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 21.—The plans of E. J. Co. for building a dam and developing waterpower on the Rainy River at Port French have been approved by the commissioner of public works. The contract calls for the development of 20,000 horse-power, half of which is to be used on the Canadian side of the river.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1904.

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SALES AUCTION SALE

J. H. HAVILL, AUCTIONEER, - 674 DUNDAS STREET

PEOPLE TURNED AWAY

Crowds attended the sale last evening. People were buying from the sidewalk. A watch was sold to a man hanging to the awning, on our reliable recommendation.

EACH DAY AT 2:30 AND 7:30 P.M.

A. F. BASS, Successor to J. E. ADKINS, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 674 Dundas Street, - East London.

GREAT GROWTH OF THE ENDEAVORS

Five Thousand New Societies Formed Within Last Two Years.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 21.—The United Society of Christian Endeavor is in receipt of reports from all parts of the world showing that the year 1904 was the most progressive the Endeavor movement has known in the 24 years of its history. In no part of the world has there been greater progress than in Africa. Great Britain, next to the United States, now has the largest number of societies of any country in the world showing that the year 1904 formed a national union. There are now more than 45,000 of the 65,000 societies in the United States and Canada, over 5,000 new societies having been formed within two years. The movement has grown notably also in Australia, New Zealand, India and Cuba.

How It Spreads.

The first package of Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid (the infallible Pile cure) that was put out to a small town in Nebraska.

It cured a case of Piles that was considered hopeless.

The news spread, and although this was only two years ago the demand prompted Dr. J. S. Leonard, of Lincoln, N. B., the discoverer, to prepare it for general use. Now it is being sent to all parts of the world.

It will cure any case of Piles. There is a month's treatment in each box. Sold for \$1 with absolute guarantee. It is for sale by druggists, or by The Wilson-Fyle Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

New Chief Justice.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 21.—The Canada Gazette announces the appointment of Hon. Robert Linton Weatherbee, of Halifax, N. S., one of the pulse judges of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, to be the chief justice of the supreme court of Nova Scotia in the room and stead of Hon. James McDonald, resigned.

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN OVERLOOKED—A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat trouble. Brown's Bronchial Trochocaine will give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes.

LEE HING LAUNDRY.

Telephone 1,234. 47 Richmond Street. Shirt collars ironed straight, so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Things done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not satisfied, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and returned.