#### London Advertiser. (ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

London, Thursday, Feb. 15.

Managing Director John Cameron

Changes in the Senate. The introduction of several representative Liberals into the Dominion Senate to succeed Conservatives who ave recently died shows how fast he complexion of that House is danging. When the Liberals came into power in 1896, less than four years ago, there were just eight members of their party in the Chamber.

At the time of Confederation it was understood that the Senate would be kept largely a non-partisan body, and that new members would be chosen for their merits as citizens, and not as followers of a political leader. But that principle was at once departed from by the Conservative leader, who came into power then, and held it almost uninterruptedly until his death. And so the Senate became overwhelmingly Conservative.

Since 1896, however, the balance between the parties has been fast becoming adjusted, and today there are 29 members of the Liberal party in the Senate to 52 Conservatives. This gives the Conservatives a majority of 23, but in the course of a year or two, at the rate of change that has prevailed since 1896 the Liberals will have a majority. They now have a majority of the Senate representation from New Brunswick, but from no other Province. They divide Manitoba with their political opponents. Here is how the parties stand:

		Conserva-
I	Liberals.	tives
Nova Scotia	3	7
New Brunswick		3
Prince Edward Isla		3
Quebec		16
Ontario		17
Manitoba		2
British Columbia	ESCHED WEST BUILDING	• 2
Northwest Territorie		3
	_	
Total	29	52

When the present Government came into power they had only one representative in Nova Scotia, three in New Brunswick, one in Quebec and three in Ontario.

#### The Military Situation.

If the contents of a journal like the North American Review may be taken as an index the South African question is the most absorbing topic at present, as in the number for February it devotes more than half of its space to that subject.

We have, for instance, three articles on "The Military and Strategical Situation," one from a British standpoint, another as seen "Through German Spectacles," and a third "An American General's View." They are all, of course, historical and critical, but even in discussing the technical side of military operations men cannot disguise their personal sympatmes. Hence it comes to pass that the "German spectacles" have some magnifying power, and the strategist who wears them is doubtful whether Britain will ever successfully cope with the task that has been thrust upon her, while the British and American writers take a more hopeful view, and think that the British will gradually hem and effeetually crush the enemy.

But, after all, these military essays are not pure military discussions, but deal to some extent with the political situation. So far as the British line of action is concerned it has been weakened in several ways by political consideration, if the British Government meant, as the German writer asserts, to carry forward an offensive play, it was prevented by the public feeling at home from making adequate military preparations, and after the war was declared colonial considerations prevented the play of pure military strategy.

According to the German writer it is really the British who are conducting an offensive war, and their great mistake is that while their political policy was offensive they were not prepared with an offensive military policy. That, however, is not a view that would be accepted by the British Government. They would not admit that a request for the improvement of the political condition of the Outlanders was tantamount to a declaration of war. But for Kruger's ultimatum it is likely that the negotiations would be still pursuing their weary way.

There was no doubt about the meaning of the Boer ultimatum. It really meant a command to Britain to leave South Africa. It was made because the Boers felt they were ready for the great struggle. They had bought, thanks to British and other capitalists, the best that Europe could supply, both in skill and material.

The German who, of course, being a disciple of Moltke, knows all about military strategy, has so little to say in praise of British strength or capacity that we quite gladly take this one crumb of comfort. In the meantime England, by the incorporation of reserves, had mobilized three divisions of infantry and one of cavairy, and given to Gen. Buller the command of all forces in South Africa. The work of embarking and transporting this goodly mass of troops was accomplished between the 20th of October and the 20th of November; and, apart from the stranding of a solitary ship, without any noteworthy mishaps. The ports bears striking testimony to the military department; and in view of of the enemy's resources, the English | raved themselves hoars over the poi-

leaders would have had a fair chance troonery and baseness of the surrenfrom the outset of conducting the campaign on correct principles of strategy. But an unlucky star overhung even this first brilliant achievement from the moment an attempt was made to turn it to account."

Just so, but it begins to look now as if the authorities had taken the measurement of the job cut out for them and the tide would soon turn, and indeed the fact that the British were able practically to postpone the war for two months, until they brought up fresh forces and remodeled their plan of campaign shows that the Boer campaign was, for offensive purposes, played out.

#### Briton and Boer.

In the North American Review for February we are again treated to three different statements concerning the rivalry of races in South Africa, and the result is such different and contradictory pictures that the ordinary reader is apt to get somewhat muddled. Questions of today and questions of a hundred years ago are all served up together, and all with a great deal of special pleading.

Mr. Henry Cust gives us a justification of England's course, while Dr. Voigt treats us to a statement as to why the Dutch are in the right, and Montague White expatiates upon the blunders of the British.

According to one writer the Boers have been treacherous and ungrateful, while the Boer advocate maintains that Britain has shown hardly anything except incapacity and cruelty for a century. The burden of Mr. White's plea is that the great criminals are Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner.

All this is, of course, very confusing, and a man would need to give his days and nights to the study of the history of diplomacy before he would be able to give an expert opinion on the cases. But we have not the time to do that now, and we are not in the mood to do it.

When British territories are being devastated by Boer soldiers, neither Boer nor Briton are able to take a dispassionate view of the case. It is a great pity that it has come to this. It does not reflect great credit on the statesmanship of either side; but it has come to this, and the affair is no longer in the hands of statesmen but of soldiers, and it is their duty to do the work as quickly and effectually as possible. Whatever other nations may think of Great Britain, every other nation would have been compelled to put forth all its military power if its territory had been ruthlessly invaded. If 50,000 well armed "mobile" Canadians had taken advantage over Uncle Sam's temporary weakness to take up strong we know what our neighbors would think of "friendly intervention to prevent further loss of life." Such a friendly offer would properly receive a very vigorous reply. Just as a proposal to intervene on behalf of the Filipinos would now receive similar attention. Yet that is the way that some Americans would settle the Boer and Briton question. We believe that Britain will settle it in her own way, and that not a way of barbarous revenge, but of firm, even-handed jus-

### A Prelude to Expansion.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery, and Russia is just now paying this tribute to the British Empire in the process she is adopting for the assimilation of Persia. She is preparing Persia for the ultimate absorption act by lending her money-and then, of course, by and bye, when Persia cannot pay, the mortgage will be duly foreclosed. The Persians are supposed to receive 22,500,-000 roubles from Russia. Of course they do not get this amount in gold, or even in paper currency. What they really do get is simply a few scratches of a pen in the bankers' books, transferring so much to their credit. In other words, the Persians pledge their credit for 22,500,000 roubles to the Russian capitalists, who advance them in exchange their (the Russians') credit for a like amount, less discounts, commissions, etc., on the understanding that the debtor pays a yearly interest on the deal, till repaid. Now, if Persia's credit is good enough for the Russians to accept, why isn't it good enough for them to bank on, and trade with, themselves? It is no doubt partly through her control of the money system of the world-based not on gold, but on credit-that England has been able to extend her empire.

A Washington woman has applied to be appointed a constable. She may have despaired of catching a man in any other way.

A Beeton, Ont., man has been fined \$10 and costs, in all \$20, for harboring and selling a stray cow without advertising it. It pays to advertise.

It may have been good policy on the part of the British Government to surrender to the United States without consideration all her interests in connection with the proposed Nicaraguan canal and to give up her claims in Samoa to the Germans and Americans. There is probably no advantage in maintaining more or less vague and shadowy "claims" and "interests," which are of no practical benefit and only tend to promote international punctual arrival of so many trans- wrangling and irritation, and distract ports in the appointed South African attention from really important matters. But supposing that a Liberal administrative ability of the English Government had been concerned, what a howl the jingo press would have this remarkable performance it stands raised? How the prints, "owned by to reason that with clearer vision, blackguards and editeed by ruffians," greater energy and truer measurement to use John Burns' phrase, would have

der! But the politicians and press which vilified Gladstone and are now spitting on the grave of the noblest premier Britain ever had, have not a bit of condemnation for the "policy of scuttle" pursued by the Salisbury-Chamberlain outfit in order to buy German and American neutrality.

#### DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Important Statements Made by the Minister of Public Works Regarding the Transportation Question.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.-In the house today Mr. Reid introduced his bill to regulate freight rates on railways, its object being to appoint a railway commission for the purpose. The bill

was read a first time. Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to amend the criminal code, the measure thrown out by the senate last session. The bill was given a first reading. A bill to amend the Dominion lands

act was introduced by Mr. Sifton and read a first time. Mr. Davin's bill to amend the mounted police act so as to make provision for promotion from the ranks, was also

read a first time.

A question by Mr. Marcotte elicited the information from Mr. Fielding that the amount paid for superannuaallowance in 1897-98 was \$340,185, and last year \$325,560.

Mr. Foster was informed by the minister of militia that the military force in the Yukon amounts to 88 and men-six of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, eighteen of the Royal Can adian Artillery, 62 of the R. C. R. Infantry, and two militia officers.

Dr. Borden stated that the govern-

ment's attention had been called to the matter of all defects in the Lee-Enfield. No formal complaint had been made, but the superintendent of the Dominion cartridge factory at Quebec had made a confidential report on the subject, which had been forwarded to the British authorities through the high commissioner.

A reply given by the minister of militia to Mr. Casey showed that in the fall of 1865, 500 men were called out to repel the Fenian invasion. On the 9th of March 1,000 men were called out, and in a few days the strength was increased to 14,000. In June, 1885, 14,000 were called out, and in a day or two there were fully 20,000 men under arms in Ontario and Quebec. The first de-putation to the minister of milita in conection with the issue of Fenian raid medals was in the fall of 1896. Steps were then taken by the minister to secure the medals. The sum of \$5,000 had been appropriated for the medals, and more would be required. About 10,000 applications for medals have been received to date.

TRANSPORTATION. Bennett moved his resolution expressing the opinion that the time had come for a settled policy on the transportation question. Mr. Bennett said it would be wiser for the government to buy up the Canada Atlantic and Parry Sound system than to spend \$5,000,000 at Port Colborne. He demned the deal with the Connors syndicate of Buffalo, and thought it strange a man like Mr. Harcourt, should be mixed up in it. Mr. Tarte said that so great was

the trade that there was work for all avenues of transportation by land and attractive. water. He believed in the Toronto-Collingwood air line, for instance, as one which at least deserved consideration. Larger cars and heavier rails had brought about such changed conditions of transportation. Then there was no reason why the C. P. R. and I. C. R. could not successfully carry grain to St. John in competition with Boston and New York. While it would take considerable money to deepen the ports of Collingwood, Owen Sound and Midland, he did not think it would cost more than \$1,500,000 to deepen and improve Port Colborne. It would be necessary to proceed expeditiously with the latter improvements, in order to accommodate the largest ships now building. One great advantage Port Colborn would possess was the possibility of getting return freights from Buffalo west. The lack of return freight was the great drawback to Georgian Bay, although he would give Mr. Booth credit for having accomplished what no other company had been able to accomplish, namely, to get return freights from American to American ports. As to the advantages of Montreal, compared with New York and Boston, the rates to Liverpool were cheaper by the American ports, unfortunately; but the cost would be reduced with the further improvements of the St. Lawrence channel and the extension of the telegraph line to Belle but a still greater improvement would result from making our canals

By warm shampoes with Cuticura Soap, followed by light dressings with Cuticura, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, heal cruptions, stimulate the hair follicles, and supply the roots with nourishment and energy, thus producing a clean, wholesome scalp, with luxuriant,

Hair Came Out Freely. I had the typhoid fever after which my hair came out freely. My mother suggested that I use Cuticuna remedies. I did so, meeting with untold success. My hair grew in thicker than at first, after use of CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA (ointment). H. J. PATTERSON, 1205 W St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Bad Scalp Humor Cured. I had a bad scalp humor, and thought I would go frantic with itching. I lost considerable of my hair (of which I had an abundance, and was very proud). I tried several remedies but they all proved a failure. I tried CUTICURA SOAP, found immediate relief, and the itching is all gone.
MRS. M. JUDAN, 246 Halliday St., Jersey City.

Bad Dandruff Cured. Dandruff made my hair fall out so bad I got discouraged. I rubbed Curroura (cintment) well into the scalp twice a week, and shampooed with warm water and a good lather of CUTICUEA SOAP once a week. My hair is growing out thick once more, and free from dandruff. Miss ADA JAYES, Chelsea, Mass. Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., SAVE YOUR SKIN Heads and Hair by using

# FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIAL BUYING CHANCES.

## Clothing.

## Shoes,

## Furnishings.

This list is worth reading, and the goods worth the looking after. Such values are not often to be had. The quantities are not large, therefore, you will act wisely to be early Friday morning.

10 only-Men's fine English Beaver Dress Overcoats, velvet collars, good Italian linings, perfect fit and style. Special value......\$4 38

2 only-Men's heavy, all wool English Melton Oxford gray shade, double-breasted, deep silk velvet collar, fine wool tweed lining, all sizes, 34 to 44. Regular price \$10, Friday and Saturday.....\$7 48

Men's Ulsters, extra fine Irish Frieze, black, claret and dark brown shades, sizes 36 to 44. Regular \$12, Friday and Saturday .... \$8.50 Men's Double-Breasted Suits, heavy, all wool Canadian tweed, gray and brown, strong serviceable linings, sizes 36 to 44. Regular price \$7 and \$8 50, Friday and Saturday . . \$6 00 Boys' Reefers at \$2 25, Extra Heavy Blue Pilot Cloth Reefers, self collars, Italian linings,

sizes 27 to 34. Regular prices \$3 25 and \$3 50, Friday and Saturday......\$2 25 25 only-Boys' extra fine Reefers, sizes 22 to 28, Very Fine Beaver, braid trimmed, sailor or velvet collars. Regular prices \$5, \$6 50 and \$7 50. Your choice Friday and Saturday.....\$3 90

Assorted lot Men's and Youths' Ulsters and Overcoats, fancy tweed, frieze and melton, sizes 34 to 42, broken lots; regular price was \$4 50 up to \$12. Your choice

Friday and Saturday for \$2 00 and \$3 90.

## Men's Furnishings Section.

This week another fortunate purchase. Men's Half Hose This time. Don't miss seeing this lot.

400 pairs Men's Heavy All-wool Cashmere Socks, fine black, seamless, extra heavy heel and toe, ribbed top; present value 30c. Our price has been 25c a pair.

Friday Morning the Lot Goes on Sale at 19c Pair.

#### Men's Underwear at 38c.

Assorted lot Men's Underwear, all-wool and fleece-lined, all sizes, about 75 garments in all; regular price 50c and 75c each. Friday and Saturday...... 38c

#### Men's Gloves at 42c.

Assorted lot Men's Fine Kid Gloves, also special lot Driving Gloves, with strap wrist fastener; regular 50c and 75c. Friday and Saturday..... 42c

## TIES--Extra Special--TIES.

About 25 dozen Silk and Satin Ties-puffs, knots, four-in-hands, ascots, strings-the season's novelties, assorted lot; regular price 35c and 5oc.

Friday and Saturday 25c Each.

Heavy Unlaundered Shirts, each..... Visit This Department Of en and Save Money.

## SHOE DEPARTMENT Busy receiving spring goods here. Winter goods are being crowded out. Special

Reduced Prices on all winter footwear. Friday's and Saturday's special list is unusually Women's Felt House Slippers, felt and leather

covered soles, all sizes, black and fancy colors. Regular 35c and 45c, Friday and Saturday, per pair...... 24c

Women's Overgaiters, fine black felt, 8 inches high, good quality. Regular 35c, per pair.. 25c Women's Overgaiters, 12 inch, fine black and navy Beaver Cloth, plain or leather bound.

Regular 60c and 70c, Friday and Saturday,

Men's Overshoes, fine Jersey Cloth, waterproof tops, one buckle, Granby make, best Good-

year glove brand. Regular \$1 70, Friday

and Saturday.....\$1 38 Men's Overshoes, heavy warm lining, waterproof, one buckle. Regular \$1 50, Friday and

Saturday..... \$1 25 Hundreds of pairs of Granby Rubbers sold by us this season. Not one complaint. We have all shapes and sizes.

# The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 2101, 212 Dundas Street, London.

free of tolls, as is the Erie Canal, on the other side. He favored free canals, and while he was a friend of the railways, he would not consent to allow Mr. Britton, of Kingston, upheld the

Connors syndicate as an institution that was bound to enhance the grain trade of the St. Lawrence. Mr. Dobell remarked that upon the

opening of navigation next spring there would be 14 feet available draft from the lakes to the seaboard. An element that worked to the disadvantage of the St. Lawrence route, he said, was the discrimination in insurance rates, and in his opinion the only way to overcome this was for our insurance companies to form a Canadian Lloyds and take a portion of the risk.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

## A Blessing to the Homes of Canada

No invention of the century now coming to a close has done so much for the homes of Canada as the Diamond Dyes. These reliable and neverfailing dyes have saved more money for our Canadian families than all other combined agencies.

Diamond Dyes, with their magical re-creating powers, give to faded and dingy looking dresses, skirts, waists, blouses, shawls, capes, jackets, coats, vests, pants and all fabrics, light or heavy, a second life-a condition of richness and beauty, in the majority of cases far ahead of the original colors and shades. It simply means that a new dress, coat, jacket or other article of wearing apparel is obtained at a cost of from ten to twenty cents. This work is now successfully carried on in tens of thousands of happy and prosperous homes in our Dominion.

If you have not yet tested the recreating and economizing powers of Diamond Dyes in your home, you are losing money every month.
achieve the victories that come others in money-saving, you should 10,000 marks to promote German emiyour faded and cast-off clothing.

As there are imitation package dyes sold in some stores for the sake of extra profit, avoid these colors, as they are ruinous to any material; see that you get the Diamond Dyes that make old things look as good as new.

gration to Palestine.

According to a dispatch to the London Standard from San Remo, Italy.

Sir Edmund J. Monson, British ambassador to France, intends to return to Paris in the course of a few days.

Senator Davilla, in the Spanish senate, questioned the government on the try what Diamond Dyes can do on gration to Palestine.

### MURDERED THE COMMISSIONERS

Engaged in Settling Burmo-Chinese Boundaries-Rioters Are Growing Fiercer in Martinique.

COL. LYTTON ESCAPED. Rangoon, British Burmah, Feb. 15 .-The British Commissioners Jiddler and Sutherland, who have been engaged in the demarcation of the Burmo-Chinese boundary, have been murdered in the Monghemedst district. Col. Lytton was wounded, but escaped.

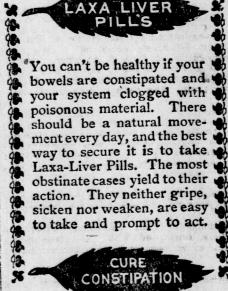
RUCTION IN MARTINIQUE. Fort de France, Island of Martinique, Feb. 15 .- A mob of rioters at Rivière Sallee refused to hear Senator Knight, who is favorably disposed towards their cause. At midnight the plantations of La Cocotte and Champigny were set on fire. Neva has been received here from Paris a nouncing that the garrison is to be reinforced, and that the French cruiser Suchot is on her way here. SPANISH LOSSES IN THE CUBAN

WAR. The Spanish losses in the Cuban war were as follows: Killed in pattle, 2,355; died of wounds, 1,391; died of yellow fever, 20,629; died of starvation and otherwise, 30,120; missing, 74; total, 54,569. According to this statement, Spain lost about double the number of men that Germany left on the battlefield during the war of 1870-71. The number who died from sickness and want was not less than 93 per cent of

the whole. ELECTED A RADICAL. London, Feb. 15 .- In the parliamentary bye-election in the Rossendale division of Lancashire on Tuesday to fill the vacancy caused by the retire ment of Mr. John Henry Maden (Lib.), who had represented Rossendale since 1892, Mr. W. Matther (Lib. and Rad.) defeated Dr. G. C. Kingsbury (Con.)

by 1,372 votes. CABLE NOTES. Emperor William has subscribed

subject of the reported sale to Great Britain of Maxim cartridges manufactured at the Placentia arms factory. The premier, Senor Silvela, said he was not aware whether private industry has supplied ammunition to England. but promised to obtain the desired in-



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