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LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Monday, Dec. 2.

It is interesting to note that our Governor-General, the Earl of Minto, gets his estate name from the old rendering, "Myntowhe," meaning the hollow or valley where mint is to be found. Such the old Scottish records prove.

Ex-Premier Semlin of British Columbia, having gone permanently out of politics, is now trying to make the growth of prunes pay. He has more sense than the latest ex-Premier of Canada, who professed to go permanently out of politics, yet keeps talking away, to the confusion of his friends and the enjoyment of those who were his opponents.

Jacob A. Riis, the New York philanthropist, recently delivered an address on "Theodore Roosevelt as an Example of Citizenship." Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Riis are exemplary types of men that would add to the glory of any nation. President Roosevelt's motto is, "Better faithful than famous," and it is on account of his faithfulness that he has overcome many difficulties with which his path was beset. An indomitable will, coupled with honesty of purpose, will often surpass great genius.

The Toronto Star says Senator Landerkin made a great hit at the convention which brought out Archie Campbell as Liberal candidate for the vacant seat in the House of Commons for West York. Senator Landerkin, says our contemporary, is a past master in the art of stumping. He is more; he has obtained the 33rd degree in the knack of putting political truths in an attractive and understandable form. It is an accomplishment which makes him welcome whenever he responds to the call for a public address.

Fruit growing is fast coming to the front as a branch of agriculture. The subject of fruit production formed the chief feature at meeting of the farmers' institute held in Bronte recently. The discussion bore more directly on the subject of small fruit versus apples. It was predicted that before many years the entire lake front between Hamilton and Oakville would be divided into ten-acre lots for the purpose of growing small fruit. It is not at all likely, however, that such a transition in fruit growing will become general. The locality named is within convenient distance to both Toronto and Hamilton, so that the greatest advantage may be derived from local markets. Apples will doubtless still continue to form the staple article of our fruit exports.

The Boston Herald complains against the increased use of shoddy that continues to be a prominent feature in connection with the manufacture of woolen goods in the United States. The depression in the business of wool growers is due in large measure to the use of shoddy, owing to which less of the genuine article is purchased. Attempts have been made to increase the wool production by imposing such a tariff as would exclude foreign competition. But this did not have the salutary effect anticipated. The result has been the exclusion of wool from the composition of woolen goods, for a cheaper substitute. A high tariff is not always a panacea for dwarf industries. There is a principle which might with propriety be designated the principle of self-adjustment, which to a large extent counteracts any abnormalities in tariff.

#### Whitney and the Corporations.

Mr. Whitney now says that his policy will be to abolish the provincial taxes collected by the Government from banks and other corporations, because it is direct taxation, to which he expresses himself decidedly opposed. Direct taxation, as we understand it, is taxation that is collected from those who pay it. The Opposition leader, then, is opposed to these corporations, which gain so much from the establishment and maintenance of progressive institutions in this favored Province, paying the comparatively small fees collected from them for provincial purposes. It is as well to understand this, and to understand further, that if Mr. Whitney were to have his way, the money annually collected from these corporations would have to be collected from the farmers, merchants, manufacturers and wage-earners of this Province. For neither Mr. Whitney, nor any of his supporters, have ever shown that, if given power, the Opposition could run Ontario at a less expenditure of money than is now the case. Each recurring session of the Legislature, they have been challenged to put their professions of economy into practice, and move to strike out any expenditure that they consider unnecessary, but they have failed to respond. Instead of that, the Administration has been accused of failing to add to the expenditure by declining to make additional appropriations.

There has been, it must be confessed, one noteworthy exception to this rule, and that had reference to the establishment of a Normal School for the convenience and benefit of the people of Western Ontario, in this

city. Mr. Whitney and his supporters were opposed to this public need being supplied, and they took action to prevent the Normal School being established for Western Ontario. That action, however, we venture to believe, will be no more acceptable to the people of the Province, who know the necessities of the case, than is Mr. Whitney's declaration that the revenue now collected from the wealthy corporations, to augment the expenditures for the sustenance of the asylums, blind, deaf and dumb institutions, and other provincial agencies for the benefit of the people, should not be collected.

#### Canada's Contribution.

So far, the Dominion Government has spent \$2,631,416 on the sending of Canadian contingents to help Great Britain to restore law, order and justice in South Africa.

The recital of this fact is a sufficient answer to those chronic Opposition kickers, who profess to voice the opinion of the Canadian taxpayers that much more money has not been spent in sending more men than the government of the mother country has deemed requisite. There is no reason for the belief that these grumblers represent anything but a very small section of the Canadian people.

#### The Critical Mr. Foster.

Hon. George E. Foster—the politician out of a job—continues to go up and down the country berating the Government of Canada for what he is pleased to call their inconsistency.

Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that the Government of today is not infallible—that while it has accomplished many reforms that its friends were not led to look for while it was in Opposition, it has not entirely lived up to the professions of all its friends while in Opposition. No government in any part of the world is ever able to do that. No government of which Mr. Foster was a member ever lived up to the professions of its leaders while in Opposition. And were Mr. Foster given the power to join a government tomorrow, he would not, despite all his carping criticism of others, add anything to its power of keeping up to the professions of its friends while in Opposition.

How do we know?

By the record of the ex-Minister of Finance.

No man ever made more earnest professions of what he would undertake, on behalf of temperance and with regard to other matters, than Mr. Foster while in Opposition. Yet it is notorious that as soon as he obtained office, he threw principle and profession to the wind, and was ready to endorse or to condone anything and everything that was necessary to maintain himself and his friends in place. It is true that he said his lapses on the temperance question resulted from "moments of weakness," and it is true that when Mackenzie Bowell refused to let him have his way, he joined those members of the late Government whom Sir Mackenzie denounced as "a nest of traitors," and courageously went on strike—but only for six days. The temptation was too strong to resist when he heard that W. F. Maclelan, M. P., was after the place he had just left, and so to prove how consistently inconsistent he could be even in a matter which he professed to be of lasting principle, he meekly crawled back and asked to be once more installed in office.

The old adage is, "Consistency, thou art a jewel." The new adage may well be read, "Inconsistency, thou art George E. Foster."

#### The Prince of Wales.

Those of the present generation have been so long accustomed to the "Prince of Wales" in public life, that the disappearance of the title seemed strange.

However, the disappearance was not for long. It was in what we might call a state of suspended animation, and is now really alive, and is worn by the gentleman who so recently appeared among us as the Duke of York. This title has a long and varied history, but even here criticism will not be denied its rights. It appears that we must surrender the story that Edward I. presented his newly-born son to the Welsh chieftain in Carnarvon Castle to redeem his promise of giving them a prince "free from any blemish upon his honor and unable to speak a word of English." The title was at first intended to be hereditary, but when Prince Edward succeeded to the throne as Edward II. it was merged in the crown, and has ever since been the subject of a fresh grant. The present King was created Prince of Wales at 29 days, so his knowledge of English was not extensive when he received the title of the principality.

The title is now borne by one in whom many Canadians can take an interest, as one whom they have seen and who conducted his visit in a kingly style. To us it is, perhaps, of no great moment that at the coronation "his mantle will be doubled below the elbow, with ermine spotted, diamond-embroidered; while his parliamentary robes are adorned with five bars of ermine, at equal distances, and gold lace above each bar." We do not move in that region, but we can wish long life and much prosperity to the new Prince of Wales. The motto of the Prince of Wales, Ich dien, I serve, is a noble one, and we believe that the new Prince will do justice to it. More and more it is coming to be recognized that the test of worth with royalty, as with all ranks, is the power and willingness to serve the highest interests of the people.

#### Heavy War Expenditures Proposed

Some of the Opposition papers and politicians—Hon. George E. Foster, for instance—are clamoring for the Canadian Government to send thousands of additional men to fight in South Africa and to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars of public money in warlike preparations, in addition to that now undertaken.

We take the liberty to point out that these papers and politicians are in Ontario. In the Province of Quebec, Mr. Monk, the Conservative leader, takes a different view of the question. And he, Mr. Foster, and their friends should be united wherever found in condemning the increased expenditure which Mr. Foster and his Ontario Opposition friends are now so professedly anxious to see undertaken.

It is fortunate that in managing the affairs of the Dominion, the Government are not compelled to attempt to appease the discordant leaders of the Opposition.

#### New Quebec.

We have our New Ontario, and the cry "Build up Ontario," is a call to develop our Province in all possible directions and all legitimate ways. We are reminded that our compatriots in Quebec are responding to a similar appeal. The district of Lake Temiscaming is partly in Quebec, and efforts have for some time been made to colonize that region, with favorable results. La Patrie, for last Saturday, has an illustrated article on this district, its riches, its future, and its needs. The correspondent says: "The colonists of the Quebec part of Temiscaming form there one of the principal bastions of the national line of defense that patriots have dreamed of seeing stretch from Lake St. John to the shores of the Saskatchewan, and which is in course of being realized."

"They are one of the most important links in the living chain that the sons of those who were formerly vanquished on the field of battle, faithful to their mission and obedient to the post which Providence has assigned to them, are forging in peaceable and noble revenge around the ancient conqueror."

"I spent eight days in visiting the Temiscaming, and was nothing less than astonished at the riches it contained, the incomparable future that lies before it."

We take this to mean that the majority in Quebec wish to exploit their own province and develop its resources, and that the rivalry between French and English is to be a peaceful one, a rivalry in education, industry, and the peaceful arts which promise prosperity and progress. This

seems to us to be the true ideal along with a certain measure of national unity may be attained, and the best powers of all can be diverted to the development of a country fertile in varied resources.

#### Our Woolen Industries.

The keenness of competition in the Canadian knitted woolen trade is in many ways due to the disposition to imitate each other instead of diversifying their products. Were an endeavor to remedy this put forth, the keen edge would easily be taken off the competition complained of.—Shareholder, Montreal.

Our commercial contemporary probably hits the nail on the head. The condition of affairs existing probably accounts for the fact that many woolen manufacturers are now very busy, while others are complaining that they cannot get along unless the tax on British goods is raised.

#### Germany and England.

There seems to be at the present time much irritation in Germany against Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain's speech no doubt added fuel to the flame, but the flame was already burning. We cannot say that Mr. Chamberlain's incursions in the field of foreign politics are ever attended with happy results. He has within recent years referred publicly in terms not over polite to all the great nations of Europe. The British politicians stand by a colleague in an admirable manner, but there must be feelings of irritation and uneasiness over "the new diplomacy," if such it can be called. However, the state of things in Germany is not completely accounted for by Mr. Chamberlain's words or deeds. There is discontent with their own Government, and this is one way in which it finds expression. Leading men in Germany have for a long time been finding fault with British action and spreading among the people serious misrepresentations; many of these very men know better, or might know better if their prejudice was not of the narrow restricted kind. When the feeling goes too far, and the people, worked upon by slanderous stories, work themselves into unmanageable rage, men of this class begin to see that the thing is dangerous, and try to put the curb on when it will be nigh too late. People who sow the wind do not like reaping the whirlwind. We believe that there will be sufficient good sense in both countries to lead men to avoid any actual conflict, but these times of irritation and mental recrimination are not healthful. The Germans, like ourselves, can find plenty of faults near home, and will be wise not to spend too much of their strength putting other people right.

## CABLED COMMENT

On Current Events in the Old Country—Calm in British Political Situation—Illness of Ministers—War and Taxes—"The King's Colonials."

London, Dec. 1.—There is a dead calm in public affairs at home and abroad. The German demonstration against Mr. Chamberlain has abated, and the emperor's ministers are wondering how they can explain it away. The evidence that the outbreak of students and agrarians has had no appreciable effect, except to create English distrust of any continental alliance and to promote good feeling with America, can hardly please the sagacious emperor who manages his foreign relations with more tact than his excitable mobs of Anglophobists. Whatever may be the force of the undecurrent there is not a ripple on the surface.

The ministers are drafting measures for a full-dress parade to receive the King's speech. Sir John Gorst has taken up Mr. Balfour's new rules for the House of Commons at the next meeting, and the first work of the new parliament will be easily arranged.

MINISTERS ILL. It will, perhaps, not be considered surprising that the strain of the last few years has told severely on the health of certain members of the British ministry. First of them, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, are off duty for the present. Mr. Balfour seems to be in the worst shape of the three, and it will be some time before he is able to take his place in the cabinet.

Lord Salisbury's ailment is not considered serious, but for a long time he has been suffering from the anxieties of the war were telling on the premier. What with advancing age and the heavy responsibility he has had so long to bear, he is unable to bestow on affairs of state that keen and vigorous attention he has given to the welfare of the empire in the past. There is no truth so far as can be ascertained, in the rumors published in the Liberal press of his early retirement. The extent to which his colleagues have tried to lighten his labors has been necessarily limited. Even his temporary withdrawal from duty causes anxiety.

Mr. Chamberlain's confinement to his house has also caused anxiety among his colleagues, and, in spite of his robust constitution, his health requires careful nursing.

WAR AND TAXES. These dreary uncertainties take the enthusiasm out of public life. The campaign in South Africa has become an inscrutable mystery. Nobody ventures to forecast how much time the business of overtaking and running down 8,000 or 10,000 guerrillas will require. Nobody undertakes to explain how the country can be held and fresh uprisings and conspiracies be

prevented after the hands now in the field are captured and there is a general release of prisoners. There are, however, no signs of flinching on the part of the British people. "Doggedness" sums up the attitude of the country, and the determination to carry the campaign to the end is inflexible. Yet Sir Edward Grey has expressed the general feeling of uneasiness lest the confidence of one race may be lost while there is a failure to win the confidence and attachment of the other race.

The new taxes, until the budget speech is made, are as much a mystery as Lord Kitchener's campaign. But while great business interests are more or less menaced by increased duties and the income taxpayer is staggering under the present burdens, there is no political uprising against the government and every sacrifice is made with patriotic fortitude. Dutch obstinacy and English grit are well matched.

THE NEW LONDON CORPS. The new corps which has provisionally assumed the title of the King's Colonials is making satisfactory progress with recruiting operations. Complete arrangements are being made for thorough instruction and other exercises necessary to efficiency. Assistance has been afforded to the organizers of the corps by the agents-general of the various colonial govern-

ments, while Lord Strathcona is personally interesting himself in the movement.

DEFINITE STEPS TO PREVENT ANY FURTHER IMMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA FOR THE PRESENT. News that the Rand mines are gradually restarting operations has led to many demands for passage to the Cape, and it has been found necessary to announce that there are thousands of persons waiting at Cape Town or other ports for an opportunity to return to their homes in Johannesburg and these will have precedence over later arrivals from England.

#### A SOCIETY WEDDING.

The wedding of Baron Tweedmouth's son, Dudley Churchill Majoribanks, to Muriel, daughter of the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Saturday afternoon, was a smart society function. There were seven bridesmaids, including Muriel White, daughter of the United States charge d'affaires. The presents included gifts from King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White and Wm. Waldorf Astor. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have lent Blenheim Palace to the newly married couple for the honeymoon.

#### QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S BIRTHDAY

Queen Alexandra today celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of her birthday. The day is a patriotic one in the lives of the King and Queen. On Dec. 1, thirty years ago, the King, then the Prince of Wales, regained consciousness after lying for several days at the brink of death. His first words on recovering were: "This is the princess's birthday." As Princess of Wales, Queen Alexandra won the love of all, especially of the poor, who have always found in her a friend who never grew tired of good works.

#### LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

It is usually only in summer that any outcry about London's water supply is heard, but now the inhabitants of certain quarters are beginning to realize the polluted character of the water with which they are being supplied. In fact, only one company draws its water from wells driven down into the chalk to such a depth as to be beyond chance of contamination from drainage and sewage. Five draw directly from the Thames, but one company draws from a certain tributary of the Thames which, owing to the great demands made on its resources, has now degenerated from a swift running stream into a stagnant canal, dirty and almost devoid of current. What adds to the alarm is the discovery that the smallpox, which is still on the in-

crease, has been most virulent within areas supplied with water drawn from the most polluted sources.

#### RAPID TRANSIT IN LONDON.

The metropolis is at last waking up to the introduction of electrical traction, both surface and underground, threatening to drive from the streets the ever-present advertisement-placarded "bus." That this feeling has infected investors is shown by the figure at which the stock of the London General Omnibus Company quoted. Last year it was 210. Today the price is 100. London Road Company shares have fallen from 104 to 44. The extent to which the omnibus enters into the daily life of London is enormous. During the first six months of the present year the London General Omnibus Company carried more than one hundred million passengers and the London Road Company more than thirty-three million. These figures show an increase of about 6 per cent over the year 1899, and it is safe to prophesy that next year's figures will show a similar increase. It is this vast amount of traffic that the electric roads hope to divert, and the stock exchange is discounting the future by reducing the value of the omnibus companies' stock to less than half last year's figures.

#### BARNUM SHOW IN PARIS.

The Salle des Fete of the Paris Exposition buildings was filled tonight by an audience of 8,000 persons, the occasion being the opening of Barnum's circus for a season of four months. The opening assumed the character of an American function, United States Ambassador Porter and his family, the staff of the embassy and Consul-General Godwy occupying the principal boxes. President Loubet was represented by his son, and the various ministers of the French government were represented among the big gathering of Parisian notabilities and foreign diplomats, who accepted invitations, transmitted through Ambassador Porter.

#### ONE MAIL IN A YEAR.

It must be thought a most out-of-the-way part of the world where the postman arrives only once a year and where the telegraph is unknown. It would seem more surprising that Great Britain should possess a place so outlandish. But it does, in Pitcairn Island, a mere dot in the middle of the Pacific, the home of the descendants of the mutineers of H. M. S. Bounty. At the beginning of the new year some twelve inhabitants of that little colony will be gladdened by the appearance there of the warship Condor, with mails from England, a treat which is afforded them but once a year.

#### GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—Shipments of grain from the port of Montreal during the season of 1901 total 22,992,961 bushels, against 20,657,383 bushels for 1900, showing a decrease of 7,094,392 bushels for the past season. The biggest decrease was in corn, which showed a falling off of 7,108,559 bushels on the previous season.

#### CONSUMPTIONS BARRED.

New York, Dec. 2.—U. S. Judge Edward E. Thomas has decided in favor of the ruling of the treasury department at Washington, in the case of Thomas Boden. The department held that Boden, who is believed to be a consumptive, had no right, under the immigration laws, to enter this country. Boden will be deported. The man formerly lived in Philadelphia. Before going to New York he had lived in the United States more than four years.

## Dress Goods

Today commences a clean-up sale in Dress Goods and Ladies' Suitings. Skirt and Suit Ends of this season's goods from 2 1/2 to 5 yards long. Also some clearing lines in Suitings, Homespuns, Frieze and Cheviots.

### Black Suitings.

Black English Serges, heavy weight, 44 inches wide, bright, smooth finish. Special 50c per yard.

Black English Serge Suiting, 46 inches wide, extra weight, all wool, best value, 60c.

Black 60-inch English Worsted Suiting, all wool, smooth finish twill, regular \$1. Special 75c.

Black 52-inch Cheviot Suiting, all wool, medium weight, imported goods. Special 95c.

Black Panne Finish Cheviots, 46 inch, all wool, for skirts and suits. This finish is new and very dressy. In quantities at 85c.

Special Satin Gloss, \$1 25 and \$1 40.

### Silk Poplins.

Black 46-inch Silk Poplins, handsome designs for evening skirts, new effects, at \$1 50 \$2 and \$2 50.

Black Silk Poplin, plain, 46-inch. The swell and correct goods for evening skirts. A handsome quality. Special at \$2 90.

Zibeline and Camelshair 44-inch black, the finest qualities for walking skirts and suits, not heavy weight. Special qualities \$1 25 and \$2.

Heavy Black Suitings, 56-inch, all wool goods, special for suits and separate skirts, unlined. Extra values at 85c, \$1 and \$1 25.



NEW WAIST SILKS.

NEW FRENCH FLANNELS FOR WAISTS.

NEW BLACK DRESS SILKS.



## SKIRT MAKING, 50c.

We are better equipped now than ever to make you a skirt quickly. Skirts made to your measure and fitted, satisfaction guaranteed, for..... 50c

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## LED A LOOSE LIFE

Some Facts Regarding the Late George M. Pullman, Son of the Palace-Car Builder.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—The death of George M. Pullman, oldest son of the late Chicago millionaire palace car builder, who passed away at his home in Menlo Park, on Thursday last, was due to the rupture of a pulmonary artery. He was 26 years old. His system had been so weakened by excessive drinking lately that it could not rally. With him at his death were his wife, whom he married only two months ago, his brother Sanger, and Sanger's wife.

Young Pullman had cut a wide swath in California for several years. After his separation from his first wife he came here, and even in tough San Francisco he made a sensation by his reckless drinking and dissipation. His sister had married Francis Carolan, of the fashionable Country Club at Burlingame. But Pullman appeared so often drunk at the club that the directors were forced to bar him out.

Sanger came out here and married one of the beautiful West sisters. At Sanger's home George met Mrs. Brazier, the elder sister of Sanger's wife, who was about ten years older than himself. She is still a very beautiful woman, and he became so infatuated with her that the day after his first wife secured a divorce from him he went with Mrs. Brazier to Nevada, and was married there on Sept. 30. His wife tried to reform him, but without success.

At the time of his death Pullman was receiving \$2,000 a year from his father's estate, and \$12,000 a year allowance made him by his mother.

The Boston Journal reports its discovery of 818 couples in New England still enjoying married life after 50 years or more of it.

## Refreshing Sleep

COMES WHEN

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills ARE USED.

Miss Margaret Brown, 627 Colborne St., London, Ont., says:—"My mother has been afflicted with nervousness and general debility for a long time. She suffered a great deal with insomnia, and found it almost impossible to sleep. I went to W. T. Strong's drug store and got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve pills, which she took, and derived so much benefit from them that I bought another box for her. They have done her a wonderful lot of good, making her nervous system much stronger, giving her restful sleep, and removing many other symptoms which previously distressed her. 'I can truly say that these pills are a great remedy for any one suffering from weak nerves, general debility, sleeplessness or heart trouble.' Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists."

## RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER

cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption.

## Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well. SHILOH cures Consumption and all Lung and Throat Troubles; and Coughs and Colds in a day. Positively guaranteed. 25 cents.

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for a free trial bottle.

Karl's Clever Root Tea Cures Headache