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London, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

A Lesson to the World.

The three elections which were looked forward to at the beginning of the present year, in the Anglo-Saxon world, are now over. As was foreseen, the Government has been sustained in all three cases. Now in each of these countries political life will run its normal course for a few years more; the government will administer the affairs of the country; and the Opposition will discharge the painful, but necessary duty of watching and criticizing. These three elections, coming as they have done all in one year, and that the closing year of the century, furnish an object lesson to the world, and especially to those who, in all civilized lands, take an interest in the study of politics. The attention of the world is drawn to the way in which the people of the Anglo-Saxon race manage their affairs. An impartial observer must admit that they have attained a large measure of freedom joined with stability.

There are those in recent times who have preached the gloomy doctrine that parliamentary institutions are decaying, and that we must get back to some more autocratic form of government in order to have a really stable and satisfactory state of affairs. When one looks at the frequent changes of government in France, we begin to be afraid that something of the kind must happen there; but as the evil day is warded off, and the republic comes through one storm after another, we feel that there is real hope that parliamentary institutions may be acclimated in the chief country of the Latin race. But at any rate these institutions are of the very essence of political life in Britain and America, and the influence of these great commonwealths in all the divisions of the world must have a powerful influence.

In each of the three countries a great bloodless battle has been fought, and the people loyally accept the result, and turn to their work feeling that another short chapter in the history of their country's life is closed. There is, of course, disappointment, and in some localities, real bitterness; but, as a whole, the country feels that the contest has been fairly fought, and the issue decided by the judgment of a free people.

This kind of thing never existed before in the history of the world on such a large scale and in such perfect condition. It involves constant change and readjustment, but, on the whole, it suits the genius of the people, and meets the practical needs of the times. This system rests upon the assumption that the people, as a whole, are the best judges of what is good for them, and that it is safe to appeal to them on broad principles of policy. Superfine, cynical men will always sneer at this, but we are committed to it, and while, perhaps, there is no sphere where human imperfection is more clearly seen than in politics, we think that on the whole there is no need to be ashamed of the exhibitions of political activity that have been given to the world in these three great elections.

Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall.

The Prime Minister's speech at the Guildhall, on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's banquet, is always looked forward to as an interesting and important event in the political and diplomatic world. Considering his somewhat cynical temper, Lord Salisbury seems to have been in a fairly contented mood. We may presume that he is content with the British elections, though even he might well be satisfied with a smaller majority. He openly expressed his satisfaction with the result of the American elections. Some of the English journals seem to think that whatever his feelings may be, he would have done well to be less effusive in speech on that score. Mr. Bryan congratulated Mr. McKinley on his success, and we suppose it is quite in order for outsiders to do the same; but seeing that the anti-English feeling seems to be dying down in the United States, it appears to be advisable for British statesmen to be very careful in their public references to American politics. The Americans pride themselves on their political independence, and it is well to avoid giving any color to the charge that either party is too much given to following the lead of British statesmen. However, Lord Salisbury is a strong-minded man, and will follow his own course, and he certainly does not make the glaring indiscretions in dealing with foreign nations that are perpetrated by his colleague, Mr. Chamberlain.

The British Prime Minister acknowledged that so far as the situation of Britain in the world is concerned, it is time for serious thought and steady action. The defenses of the Empire must be looked to and made thoroughly reliable. That is a point upon which all are agreed at home and abroad. It is important to avoid the spirit of panic, and to keep clear of needless ex-

travagance, but so great are the interests at stake that any government would be held worthy of severe blame that did not see that the defenses of the Empire were kept in an efficient state.

Somewhat different feelings will be aroused by Lord Salisbury's references to the late war. To acknowledge that blunders were made, and discreditable things done, but that the best thing is to inquire as little as possible into such matters—this is not the tone that will be appreciated by those who think that the important thing is to learn thoroughly the lessons of these recent terrible experiences, however painful the process may be. This is from the point of view of the independent citizen, the least satisfactory part of the Prime Minister's address. We can all join in his prayer that Lord Roberts may be saved from further personal bereavement, and we can all appreciate the skill and patriotism of that great general. But there is a feeling abroad that the tone of Lord Salisbury's speech must be taken to mean that the question of Army Reform is not to be dealt with as thoroughly as the case requires. If this turns out to be true, it will be a disappointment to many who helped to give Lord Salisbury his present immense majority.

At last accounts, there was a neck and neck race for the Opposition leadership by Messrs. Clarke Wallace, Dr. Sprague, W. F. McLean and John Haggart.

There will be, meteorologists say, a fine shower of meteors tonight. There must have been another shower on Wednesday last, judging by the number of politicians who do not know what struck them.

La Patrie, the newspaper of which Hon. Mr. Tarte's sons are editors, ends its editorial review of the great Liberal victory in Canada with: "God Save the Queen! God Save Canada!" A wish in which we can all heartily join.

The St. John Sun tells us that at all meetings addressed by Hon. Geo. E. Foster he was received with "torrents of applause." On election day, however, he was overwhelmed by an avalanche of the ballots of the people, and the torrents of applause could not carry him beyond their signal condemnation.

Can the men who were cabinet-makers in 1895-96 be expected to be cabinet-makers in 1907? asked the Bellville Sun on the eve of the election. The people have replied emphatically that no matter what was expected, they are not going to let the wreckers of 1896 manage the affairs of this Dominion.

It is scarcely likely that the numerous Opposition members who, by one device or another on the part of their agents, have squeezed into seats with a majority of 2 or 3, will be allowed to hold the seats. Another contest, and the majority would doubtless be inclined to accept the popular verdict all over the Dominion.

Canadians of all classes have resented the unjust attacks made on the Minister of Public Works. Let the Opposition try to achieve success by promoting principles and not by fomenting prejudices and discord, and they will deserve a better fate than fell to their leaders and the large majority of their candidates on Wednesday night.

At the close of the election in Kingston, Mr. McIntyre, the Conservative candidate, thanked his supporters, some of whom, he said, he was afraid had lost much money on the result. The bigger fools they were to bet. Kingston took the progressive view of matters, and, like London, made up its mind to support the Administration by a decisive majority.

Mr. Calvin, M.P. elect for Frontenac, refuses to be classed as a Conservative. He says he goes to Parliament as an independent member of the House in every sense of the word, and we believe he means what he says. When last in Parliament, Mr. Taylor, Conservative whip, found out that he could not drive Mr. Calvin to vote against what he believed to be right, which much worried the man from Gananoque.

May we venture to assure our friends of the Toronto Mail and Empire that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government being again intrusted with the reins of power, there will be, as in the past under Liberal rule, one policy, one country, one empire, one flag. The incendiaries who attempted to make the people believe differently, and who succeeded in some places in making people believe them, have been routed most effectively. They ought to be ashamed of themselves.

The editor of the Scottish League Journal, having approached Mr. Cairne on the subject, by way of reply that good gentleman says: "It appears to me that the duty of the extreme temperance reformer over the next five years is to devote chief attention to the creation of a temperance electorate, by the conversion of a larger number of our citizens to total abstinence principles. We shall never do any real good in Parliament until we get an overpowering public sentiment based upon personal total abstinence."

A recent address by Ian MacLaren contained many Scotch stories, told with admirable skill—skill so admirable that it would be shameful to attempt a repetition. One story, however, may be told, because it seemed to have a real touch of Shakespearean humor. In a dull Scotch village on a dull morning one neighbor called upon

another. He was met at the door by his friend's wife, and the conversation went thus:
"Could?"
"Ay."
"Gae to be weety (rainy), I think."
"Ay."
"Is John in?"
"On ay, he's in."
"Can I see him?"
"No."
"But a winted to see him."
"Ay, but you canna see him. John's deid."
"Deid?"
"Ay."
"Sudden?"
"Ay."
"Very sudden?"
"Very sudden."
"Did he say anything about a pot of green paint before he deid?"

SHIP CANAL TO OLD LONDON

A Scheme to Build One From Southampton.

New Chief Secretary for Ireland Prohibits a League Meeting and There is a Row—A Royal "Separation."

SHIP CANAL TO LONDON.
London, Nov. 13.—It is reported that Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, the American railroad magnate, is interested in the American scheme for constructing a ship canal from Southampton to London. The route has already been surveyed, and engineers commissioned by an American syndicate have reported that the scheme is feasible. Extensive legal difficulties are in the way of the plan, however, and it would be tremendously opposed by other interests.

THE IRISH LEAGUE.
Dublin, Nov. 13.—The first conflict between the Irish League and the government, under Mr. Charles Wyndham, as chief secretary for Ireland, took place at Ballindarrig, county Wicklow. A meeting there had been prohibited on the ground that it would provoke intimidation and disorder.

John Redmond and John Dillon had previously spoken in Wicklow, denouncing the stupidity and tyranny of the government, but declared that its conduct, synchronizing with Mr. Wyndham's arrival in Ireland, was more valuable than if a hundred meetings were held.

Mr. Redmond led the crowd to Ballindarrig, where there was a strong force of police. A row ensued, during which the police used their batons. Several men were injured. The meeting was subsequently held indoors.

ROYAL SEPARATION.
London, Nov. 13.—The World, of this city, says a judicial separation between Prince and Princess Arlbert of Anhalt (grand-daughter of Queen Victoria) is an accomplished fact. The paper adds that the deeds were signed and other formalities completed during the stay in Berlin of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, father of the princess. There will not be a divorce. Prince Arlbert not objecting to the course proposed by his wife.

FIERY GALE AND LOSS OF LIFE.
London, Nov. 13.—A fierce gale swept over the English Channel last night, causing a number of wrecks, including the Hilda, bound for Shields, near Weymouth.

The ketch Georgian was lost off Hurling Island. All on board were drowned.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.
St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—In the first of a series of articles on the relations between Japan and Russia, the Novoye Vremya makes the prediction, probably inspired, that the estrangement between the two countries will be transient.

The Novoye Vremya says it believes that the powers are becoming convinced that China is unable to pay a war indemnity, and that this discovery will cool the Anglo-German war fever.

THIRTEEN MINERS KILLED.
Berlin, Nov. 14.—Thirteen persons were killed and nineteen others injured seriously in a fire damp explosion in the Plute coal mine at Wiesa, near Brux.

A ROYALIST RISING.
Paris, Nov. 14.—The Figaro this morning makes the following sensational statement: "A recrudescence of royalism is imminent. The Duke of Orleans has ordered meetings in all the wards of Paris, and the movement will be extended to the departments when we get to the capital."

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.
London, Nov. 14.—Mr. Robert William Hannbury has been appointed president of the board of agriculture, and the Marquis of Londonderry will retain the portfolio of postmaster-general.

KILLED BY A MAD CAT.
Paris, Nov. 14.—A policeman was killed by a cat after a fierce fight with the animal, which an autopsy shows to have been mad. The cat had been terrorizing a tenement house by its unearthly cries, wild jumps and convulsions. The officer cornered the cat in a dark alley, and aimed a blow at it with his sabre, but missed. The creature sprang at him, fastening its claws on his coat and biting and scratching him horribly. It was found that one bite on the neck had severed the carotid artery.

ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.
London, Nov. 14.—From news received here concerning the Czar of Russia's health, it is said his illness is more serious than expected at St. Petersburg. His majesty is confined to his bed with influenza, and the empress dowager has decided to leave

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Sold by all Colonial Chemists, Foreign Dispensaries, and
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The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. | The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

Men's WATERPROOF Coat Sale. MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR. Specials for Wednesday and Thursday.

1-4 Off Men's Waterproof Coats.

We sell high class underwear as well as medium grades. We don't sell worthless stuff. Study this list; every line has extra merit; prices—ordinary enough. The goods are uncommonly good, when what we ask for them is considered.

Very Fine Imported Underwear, \$2 25 Each
Men's very fine English Primrose Shirts and Drawers; finest lambs-wool, every garment full fashioned and shrunk; in all sizes. At the suit.....\$4 50

Silk and Wool, \$5 00 the Suit
Silk and Wool mix also; heavy weight morina and lambswool; special make and very soft finish, full fashioned and shrunk; will not irritate the most tender skin. Our price, very special, each.....\$2 50

Splendid Wind Proof at \$1 00 Each
Selected Scotch Lambswool, very soft finish Shirts and Drawers; ribbed skirts, wristbands and anklebands, extra weight but not bulky. Very special value.....\$1 00

Wool Fleece Lined, \$1 35 the Suit
Men's special make wool fleece-lined underwear, splendidly made, trimmed with silk, in all sizes, new color. Special, each.....67 1/2

Extra Value for Boys
Boys' special wool fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, in all sizes, for boys from 4 to 16 years. At each.....30c to 50c

The boys want warm clothing these chilly days. Our big piles are here for your approval. Stacks and stacks of Reefers and Warm Suits.

Boys' Pea Jackets, \$2 00
Boys' Heavy weight Serge Reefers, with heavy, warm linings, in all sizes, 22 to 28, sto m collars; everything ready for hard wear.....\$2 00

Boys' \$3 75 Reefers, for \$2 75
Boys' Curl Cloth Reefers, good quality, navy blue, with heavy Italian linings, all sizes, 24 to 29; regular \$3.25 to \$3.75. Big drop in price for Wednesday.....\$2 75

Extra Fine Reefers, \$2 65 to \$3 75
Navy Blue All-Wool Deaver Cloth Reefers, full complement of pockets, high storm collar with tab to button across throat, silver id check linings, sizes 28 to 30 for \$2 65; 31 to 33 for \$3 25; 34 and 35 for.....\$3 75

Three-Piece Suit Bargain \$6 00 for \$5 00
Boys' Double-Breasted Tweed Suits, extra heavy weight, neat gray shade, made specially to our order and at a very special price. Worth \$6. for.....\$5 00

Suits for School Wear at \$3 50
School Suits for boys at \$3.50. We select with special care a splendid line of strong, yet neat and dressy three-piece suits, all-wool tweed in good weight and neat patterns; sizes 28 to 33. Very special.....\$3 50

Dollar and a Half Boots for Men and Women

Every pair bears the mark of genuine merit and commendable style. We quote three lines out of fifteen.

Men's Solid Leather Lace and Congress Shoes, made from select stock, dongola and cordovan, with serviceable soles. In every particular reliable and stylish. Our special price.....\$1 50

Ladies' Select Dongola Lace and Button Boots, with sewn flexible soles, toe caps straight across, made in three widths to fit any foot, thoroughly dependable for street, shop or house wear, in all sizes, 2 1/2 to 7, at.....\$1 50

Ladies' Dice Calfskin and Kid Laced Boots, with extension soles, Goodyear stitched edges, with all the style and appearance of any \$3 shoe. We stand behind every pair with our guarantee. All sizes, 2 1/2 to 7. On Wednesday and Thursday.....\$1 50

Don't forget this is footquarters for Granby Rubbers. Every style for ladies, men and children.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210 1/2, 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Copenhagen for Russia unless the patient is better.
Two hundred and fifty girls, pupils of the Smolny Institute, St. Petersburg, a boarding school patronized exclusively by the nobility, were taken sick with symptoms of poison after dinner recently. It is reported that two have died, but that the others have recovered. The poison is attributed to faulty metallic cooking utensils.

TO PAY FOR THE WAR.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking in Bristol, said he wished he could say that he was not about to increase the budget, but the government's expenditure had been enormous, especially in China and South Africa. He declared emphatically, however, that the wealth of the Transvaal would have to bear part of the South African expenses. "Of course," said Sir Michael, "we must not spoil the future of the Transvaal by attempting to impose upon it a greater burden than it could reasonably bear. That would be cutting our own throats. Therefore, the British taxpayers must also bear a large part of the cost of the war." He emphasized the fact that the maintenance of a strong army and navy would involve a further considerable expenditure.

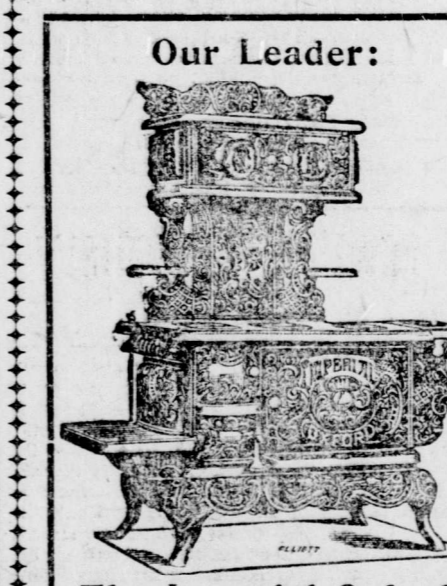
CABLE NOTES.
The Dowager Empress of Russia is again ill at Copenhagen.
Two fresh cases of bubonic plague are reported in Alexandria.
The new British cabinet will probably contain twenty members.

It is officially announced that the Prince and Princess of Wales intend to visit Belfast in April.
The Echo of Paris says that Queen Draga of Serbia, whose marriage a few months ago caused such a sensation, has died of puerperal fever.
The exhibition of Verestchagin's pictures, just opened at Odessa, includes several new works, among which is an allegorical painting portraying the horrors of the Transvaal war.

The Russian minister of agriculture, M. Yermeloff, after visiting the coal deposits recently discovered on the Black Sea coast, in the Government of Kutais, estimates that they will yield 1,600,000 tons annually for 60 years. He considers the quality excellent.

According to a dispatch from Berlin, the Kaiser has given further evidence of his regard for Baron Von Ketteler, who was assassinated in China, by inviting the ambassador's widow to Germany, in order that he may express to her his keen sense not only of her husband's services, but also of the courage and gallantry which she herself displayed throughout the terrible siege of the legations.

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has advanced so rapidly that in now stands far in advance of any other range manufactured.

This New and Elegant Construction embodies all the very latest improvements, among which may be mentioned;

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