

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.)

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Friday Jan. 10.

Senator Landerkin on the Contingents and Loyalty.

Conservatives who taunt the Laurier Government with not having been kept enough in sending military assistance to South Africa, were dealt with by Senator Landerkin at the West York nomination meeting. Dr. Landerkin said that a great deal of talk had been indulged in about the sending of the contingents C. O. D., and so on, but he reminded them the Canadian Government was the only colonial government in the Empire that had sent a contingent without the consent of Parliament. In the Conservative days, at the time of the Sudan trouble, England was sorely pressed and appealed to her colonies for aid. Australia sent a contingent, but Canada refused to send aid unless the Imperial Government would pay for equipping it. Australia was heartily thanked for her assistance, but Canada received a very polite snub. Lord Lansdowne at that time sent a telegram saying that the entire cost of any force recruited in Canada must fall on the Imperial exchequer. He read Lord Lansdowne's telegram, as follows:

"Governor-General, the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K. G.:

"Feb. 25, 1885.—Government ready to sanction recruiting by Canada for service in Egypt or elsewhere. Force should be specially enrolled from different parts of local battalions under Imperial army discipline act. Laurie preferable to Williams. I would suggest brigade of three battalions (five hundred each) from Maritime Provinces, old Canada and Northwest. Laurie might command brigade and Williams one battalion. Melgund would like to serve as brigadier-general. Force would fall on Imperial exchequer."

The reply of the War Office to this telegram was:

"The offer of the Government of New South Wales, which has been accepted by Her Majesty's Government, was to provide an organized force, fully equipped and ready for immediate service, and the Government of the Dominion will no doubt fully appreciate the difference between the two offers as regards the use which could be made of them by Her Majesty's Government, and will not, Lord Hartington feels sure, consider that in declining their patriotic offer for the present, any undue preference has been given to the colony of New South Wales."

Senator Landerkin's clever expose of the fiasco of 1885 should give the quietest to what Mrs. Malaprop termed "odorous comparisons" at the expense of Liberals.

Departure of a Worthy Londoner.

In Dr. A. T. Hobbs, who leaves the city to take the superintendency of an important institution at Guelph, London loses—but fortunately Ontario does not—one of the rising men of the medical profession; a man still young, whose original researches have already attracted attention on both sides of the Atlantic. The Advertiser wishes Dr. Hobbs every success in his new field of labor, and believes that his further opportunities for research will bring him increasing reputation.

A Word for the Galicians.

The Manitoba Free Press comes forward once more to deliver this people from the hands of their enemies, and at the same time to vindicate the action of the Dominion Government, whose policy it is to provide our Canadian Northwest with a hardy and industrious population.

A charge was brought against the Galicians by Attorney-General Campbell, that in the few schools that had been established among them they clamored for Galician teaching. At the time this statement was made it was refuted by the fact that in three instances the people had asked that Galician teachers be replaced by teachers with a better command of English. Scarcely more than a week ago an influential delegation waited upon the Manitoba Government to urge the claims of those settlers for a public school education. This delegation testified in the highest terms in regard to the Galicians. They are said to be industrious and thrifty. Located in the district of Stuartburg, which, owing to natural conditions, would be least thought of for settlement by Canadians, they have made their habit a prosperous settlement and have themselves become creditable citizens.

It is reported that one thousand five hundred Galician girls are occupying positions in English families in various parts of Manitoba as servants. They are said to be quick and intelligent. Such conditions, we think, would tend at least to afford a solution for the vexed problem of obtaining domestic help. Education and enlightenment should make these girls more capable. It is ignorance that stultifies and makes people unmanageable. True education is the great lever. Upon it the peace and security of a democracy depends.

"Fifteen thousand Galicians," says the Manitoba Free Press, "of whom five or six thousand at least are of

school age, are helping to cultivate our soil, support our towns and villages, purchase our manufactures, and many of them are actually paying taxes to the Government. These people claim education from the Province as a right. They are not paupers. They obey our laws and wish to become Canadians. What more right have British immigrants or the thousands coming to us from the United States to claim school privileges than they?"

Better Get Vaccinated.

The warning of Dr. Hutchinson, London's medical health officer, concerning the prudential reasons why no individual ought to neglect vaccination, should be heeded; it involves little or no pain or discomfort; it is an inexpensive precaution. Those who neglect it are running the risk of making a serious mistake.

Hon. Clifford Sifton at West Durham.

At the West Durham nomination meeting, Hon. Clifford Sifton pointed out that the pledges made to the people before coming into power had been honestly fulfilled. He referred particularly to the pledges relating to the tariff policy, and pointed out how the tariff had been revised without doing injustice or injury to any existing interests, so that domestic and foreign trade had been promoted, the average yearly increase during the five years of Liberal rule being \$29,575,558, compared with an annual increase of \$3,701,105 during the eighteen years of Conservative rule. The reduction in taxation under the Liberal tariff was, he said, in 1901 considerably over \$5,000,000, compared with the duties which would have been levied under the Conservative tariff upon the same goods. Another result of the Liberal policy was shown in the conversion of the average annual deficit under the Conservative Government of \$1,532,885 to an average annual surplus under the Liberal Government of \$5,065,577, and an average annual increase of the debt under Liberal rule of \$2,016,594, although large expenditures had been made in constructing public works, compared with an annual average addition during eighteen years of Conservative rule of \$6,568,000.

One Funeral Often Causes Others.

A prominent citizen of Toronto, the late Mr. W. S. Lee, contracted the cold which contributed immediately to his death while attending the funeral of the late Dr. Sweetnam; and we observe another prominent Toronto citizen is now seriously ill through a cold caught in attending the funeral of Mr. Lee. Seeing that one winter funeral so often causes other funerals, some revision of existing conventional arrangements might be thought out, such as would as much as possible minimize the avoidable exposure. In the excitement and pre-occupation caused by grief, even ordinary precaution is apt to be overlooked. There is much to be said, also, from many points of view, in favor of more private funerals.

The Young West.

The late Rev. Dr. Robertson was well acquainted with the vast resources of the Canadian West, and there was no theme upon which he loved to speak more than upon this favorite subject. He knew the country and its needs. He had traveled over it and met with all kinds of people. He wished to have the Gospel preached in every part of that vast land, because he had the true missionary spirit, and because he was thoroughly convinced that only by the inspiration of a living religion could the country be made really free, sober and strong. It is of great importance to the whole of Canada that the West should be built up on right lines. Dr. Robertson had his own ideas about emigration, and as a strong, independent man, expressed his view clearly and strongly. As a matter of fact, he welcomed all newcomers, and strove to do his share in ministering to their needs. There may be as great difference as ever on points of theology, but there is a growing agreement with regard to the fact that society rests on a moral basis, and that a healthy Christian church is a mighty influence to make that basis real and strong.

Smallpox in Ontario Last Year.

Dr. Bryce, Provincial Medical Health Officer, reported at a recent meeting of the Provincial Board of Health, that during last year there had been 1,900 cases of smallpox in Ontario. Of this number there have been only twelve deaths, which means that so far, the disease is of a very mild type. In the United States the mortality is becoming comparatively heavy. This means that we may look for an increase in the virulence of the disease in Ontario unless great care be exercised in regard to its extermination. The chief centers of the outbreak of smallpox, reported by Dr. Bryce, are as follows: The unorganized districts of Northern Ontario, 750 cases; Carleton county, 237; Kent county 165; Brant county, 125.

Smallpox thrives amid filthy surroundings, and during the winter it is reported that with the co-operation of the public officials of Cleveland, Ohio, the medical health officer has been able to virtually stamp out the disease. This was facilitated by inaugurating a crusade against uncleanness, and in favor of vaccination. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

A Critical Situation.

At present there is an exodus of certain religious orders from France. Those who wish to know the why and wherefore of this important movement can consult articles that have appeared in The Nineteenth Century and After, as well as other English periodicals; while the special student can go to the original sources. In these columns one can only point to the situation and show what the lesson is for Canada. The members of the religious orders, who, with sad hearts, are going into exile, claim that they are driven out by the action of the Government. The Bishop of Abbi says:

"Nothing like it, nothing so sad, has been witnessed in France since the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Ought not that sad experience, the wounds of which are not yet healed, to have been sufficient to teach us that a people has nothing to gain from making its country uninhabitable to a portion of its children? By forcing them by a veiled measure of proscription to seek abroad a refuge for conscience's sake, the intolerance of the authorities saps the vital forces of the nation, and enkindles in the heart rancors that cannot be quenched." (Nineteenth Century and After, December, 1901.)

We cannot go into the details of the law against associations, but here is an extract from a famous speech by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Prime Minister:

"Two bodies of youth are growing up in our midst ignorant of one another, and so unlike that they run the risk of not being able to understand one another. Little by little, two sections of society are thus prepared, one carried by the current of the revolution further and further in the direction of democracy, and the other more and more deeply imbued with the doctrines which one would have thought had not survived the great movement of the nineteenth century. Such a fact is not explained by the free play of opinion, but only by the existence of a power, which is not longer even occult, and by the constitution in the state of a rival power. The situation is intolerable, etc., etc."

This is part of an argument for rational effective legislation with regard to religious associations. The deep division between the classes of the youth is admitted on both sides. M. de Mun thus replies:

"That which so alarms you today is that face to face with the body of socialist youth growing up in your lycées, there is a body of Christian youth more and more numerous every day. For there is the point, as you know well, there is the great fact of our epoch, which is sufficient to show the failure of your enterprises."

He goes on to say the dominant party has wielded power for 25 years, and yet the middle classes are slipping away and demanding for their children the liberty of "Christian education." He could, however, quote from good authorities that many of the "laic" schools are more godly in their spirit than ever, though they have no theological teaching. Sufficient has been said to show that the situation is complex, difficult and dangerous. The lesson for us is to avoid intolerance, and farther, to avoid the separation of our children; let them learn as much as possible in common, while there is the utmost freedom of Christian teaching. Protestants also need to learn the lesson which the Catholic bishop of France puts so pathetically. One sect may be dominant today, but there is a tomorrow, and those who sow the wind reap the whirlwind.

Revival of Scottish Song.

Quite a revival of Scottish song is taking place throughout the world. These national songs are a precious part of every national inheritance. One of the greatest of modern lyrical singers is Miss Jessie MacLachlan, the famous Scottish prima donna, who appears in the New Grand Opera House, on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 15. It is hard to beat such songs as "MacGregor's Gathering," "Mary o' Argyle," "The March o' the Cameron Men," "The Scottish Bells," "Auld Robin Gray" and the like.

"Conscription" in Britain.

This word, we are told has a hateful sound to English people, but that of late they have become accustomed to it, and that they may in some form or other adopt the thing. Kipling has recently lent the influence of his poetry to the new idea, but as he linked with it a heavy blow against the Englishman's sporting propensities, the effect may be neutralized. At any rate a new military situation is before us.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, instead of turning our swords into ploughshare, and our spear into pruning hooks, we are faced by the statement that the only way to meet the facts of modern life is for every man to be trained to seize the deadly weapon at a moment's notice and use it for defense of hearth and home. The nation of shopkeepers is to become a nation of warriors. Instead of industrialism swallowing up militarism, militarism and industrialism are to exist side by side. That seems to be a poor result for our civilization and Christianity to lead to, but we can only hope that it is a road to better things.

English people look upon the nations that has "conscription" as being enervated by their military. Germans, on the other hand, speak of English soldiers as "mercenaries." The Englishman sells himself as food for powder at a small pittance. The German takes upon himself a noble burden in defense of his fatherland. Here we have two different ways of viewing the same problem. Now, we have to admit that for every Englishman to be compelled to take so much military training, would be different from conscription in the old days. Now every man has a vote, and such a sys-

tem could only be applied by the consent of the vast majority. It would mean that all classes would have to render the same or similar service. One result would be that a knowledge of military affairs would be more widespread, and the people generally taking an interest in such things would not be content unless the army was put on a scientific and business basis. Even this little taste of the tail and trouble of soldiering might mean less instead of more desire for war. If the music hall "fingers" had to spend more strength in drilling, they would probably spend less in shouting. At present the army is drawn largely from the highest and the lowest of the people. The new system would take in the great middle class, and would change the whole color and tone of the army. This would be for good. If a nation is to have an army, it must not consist of poor "Tommys" at one end, and showy, extravagant aristocrats at the other. An army is a machine for a certain purpose, and as such it must be made effective, and efficiency must not be sacrificed to tradition or appearance.

For ourselves we wish that there might be less of this military business rather than more, but we cannot deny the elementary duty of every man to take a share in the defense of his country. If we British come to feel what that means, and that we cannot do all our fighting by proxy, we may find out that our empire is big enough, and that it needs development from within more than expansion from without.

The nomination in West York, the riding for which the late Clarke Wallace sat, was enlivened by a free fight at the close.

The opening of the New Year in Germany was the occasion of a duel in which a man lost his life from the effects of a bullet wound in his heart. The man who was killed was a university student, who had, along with his confederates, jostled some army officers on the street, one of whom dared him to mortal combat. It is said that Emperor William is opposed to the disgraceful medieval practice of dueling, and has threatened to demand resignations of any army officials who persisted in it in the future.

"A City of Pigs."

[Principal Grant at Kingston.] "The outer framework of the Canadian nation has been almost completed, but the question presses on us, 'What kind of a nation is it to be?' Is it to be a huge 'city of pigs,' to use Plato's phrase; or is it to be a land of high-souled men and women, and so a land to be loved wherever its people roam. Judging by the general tone of the public press, I for one am often saddened beyond the power of words to express. The ideals presented to us are increase of population—no matter what its quality or what the general standard of living and thinking, and increase of wealth—no matter how obtained or how saved, whether by sponging on the pockets of others, or groveling at the feet of multi-millionaires. It is little wonder that the average tone of our people corresponds to these ideals. What threatens the life of Canada most seriously? Not, as many suppose, the drink traffic, the evils of which have been intensified by the remedies which we know, lodge urges, and by immoral proposals to abolish it without compensating those who under the sanction of law have invested their money in a lawful business. Not rather the uncleanness, which does not show itself on the streets; the vulgar and insolent materialism of thought and life, which

Eczema Itch Is Torture.

The Most Exasperating of All Skin Diseases—The Most Difficult to Cure—Dr. Chase's Ointment Proven To Be an Effective Treatment.

Eczema's itch is torture, the skin seems on fire with the burning, stinging, scratching, and it becomes almost unbearable, and in desperation you could tear the skin to pieces. You dare not exercise for fear of aggravating the itching, neither can you sleep, for no sooner does the body become warm than the trouble begins, and instead of restful, refreshing sleep, it is scratch, scratch, scratch all night long. There is scarcely a moment's respite from this maddening malady at any time. Of course you have tried nearly all the washes, salves, lotions and medicated soaps, but like thousands of others have been disappointed and disgusted.

Ann McDonald, Kingsville, Ont., states: "For about three years I was a dreadful sufferer from eczema. At times the patches of raw, flaming flesh would extend from my waist to my neck, and from the knees to the ankles. The intense itching almost drove me crazy, and though I tried all the local physicians, they could not even relieve the suffering. The flesh would crack open, and I don't believe anyone suffered more than I did. 'I was told of Dr. Chase's Ointment, but I did not believe that it would help me. After the fifth application of this preparation I began to feel the benefit of its soothing, healing effects, and now attribute a cure to the persistent use of this wonderful remedy. It is truly worth its weight in gold, and I never regret of recommending it to other sufferers."

You may be skeptical regarding the ability of Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure you. No thought of cure or relief is vain to get relief from a host of remedies, but Dr. Chase's Ointment will not disappoint you. You will be surprised over the marvelous control it has over all itching, burning inflammation of the skin, and the wonderful healing powers which it possesses. It takes time to thoroughly cure eczema, but Dr. Chase's Ointment will do it. You will find relief after a few applications, and gradually and surely the cure will follow. Besides being a positive cure for eczema, Dr. Chase's Ointment comes useful in a hundred ways in every home for every form of skin irritation and eruption, chapped skin and chilblains. 60 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

The Runians Carson McKee & Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

WHITEWEAR SALE.

Saturday and Monday will bring to view another list of splendid specials.

Nothing Ordinary About These Offerings, They Are All Extraordinary.



Ladies' White Skirts, fine Cotton, liberal width, trimmed with tucks and wide frill of embroidery, regular 75c. Our special sale price..... 59c

Ladies' White Skirts of fine Cambric, liberal width, wide flounce of Muslin, with Torchon Lace insertion. Special sale price..... 85c

Drawers Specials.

Ladies' Drawers, Fine White Cotton, good width, three clusters of tucks and edged with lace. Special sale price..... 19c

Ladies' Drawers, Fine Cambric, tucks and wide frill of embroidery. Special sale price..... 50c

Gown Specials.

Ladies' Gowns, Fine White Cotton, Cambric finish, tucked yoke, collar and sleeves edged with lace. Special sale price..... 43c

Ladies' Cambric Gowns, yoke tucked in clusters, collar, sleeves and front trimmed with wide Torchon Lace. Special sale price..... 85c



White Blankets.

Large Size White Shaker Blankets, pink, blue, and pink and blue mixed borders, nice, soft and fluffy, sold everywhere at \$1 a pair; our special sale price 85c

White Wool Blankets, pink borders, size 60 x 80, soft fluffy, and inodorous; regular price \$2.75, special sale price..... \$2.25

White Wool Blankets, pink and blue borders, good size, extra heavy, soft, fluffy and inodorous; worth \$3, special sale price..... \$2.48

White Wool Blankets, size 72 x 90, blue and pink fancy borders, soft, fluffy; regular price \$4.25, special sale price..... \$3.65

Whitewear Gents' Furnishings.

Men's Fine White Unlaundered Shirts, double front and back, linen bosom and wrist bands, regular 50c, special sale price..... 39c

Men's Fine White Unlaundered Shirts, well made, all sizes, special sale price, each 33c

Collars.

Men's Fine 4-Ply Linen Collars, in straight bands and turn points, regular price 15c each, special sale price 3 for..... 25c

Handkerchiefs.

Men's Fine Large White Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, special sale price. 5c

Men's Large Size Extra Fine White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, special sale price 3 for..... 25c

Clark's skull. Both father and son were arrested.

SUICIDE THROUGH ILLNESS. New York, Jan. 10.—Frank Aldrich, a mining speculator, committed suicide at his home by shooting. He had been a sufferer from stomach trouble for years. He came a few years ago from Arizona.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION

Caused by Explosion of Big Charge of Dynamite.

Child Choked to Death With a Nail—Father Told His Son to Shoot—Both Held for Attempted Murder.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—Explosion of a big charge of dynamite brought death and destruction to Bluestone quarries in the mountain a mile from Conestoga, Wednesday evening. Three quarymen were killed and buried deep in a great avalanche of earth. Another man was hurled 150 feet through the air, down a steep cliff. He still lives.

Calumet, Mich., Jan. 10.—An explosion at the Arcadian mine, eight miles west of here, resulted in the death of Isaac Suran, and probably fatal injury to Andrew Laru. While drilling they encountered an unexploded charge of dynamite.

Dubuque, Pa., Jan. 10.—An explosion in a powder house, near Clearfield, wrecked the building, killed one man, John C. Stewart, and seriously injured four more.

CHOKED TO DEATH.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Mary Gertrude Spry, 15 months old, was choked to death by a screw nail an inch and a half long. The child found the nail on the floor and tried to swallow it. The screw lodged in the infant's windpipe.

HAS A BROKEN SKULL.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Mr. Wm. Cuthbertson, No. 21 Elm street, fell down stairs at No. 565 Yonge street, and he is now in Grace Hospital in a comatose condition, with his skull fractured.

VICTIM OF AN ACID THROWER.

Aurora, Ill., Jan. 10.—Chas. Straussburger, of Chicago, a student for the priesthood, was the mistaken victim of an acid thrower at the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy depot here. His right cheek and side of his nose was burned. The thrower took a second look at his victim, and cried out, "My God! I've got the wrong man," and fled.

TOLD HIS BOY TO SHOOT.

New Canaan, Conn., Jan. 10.—G. Duff Nichols, one of the most prominent men in the town, and his son George, are at the town lockup charged with attempted murder. Nichols ejected his family, with the exception of the son, from the house, accusing his wife of being too friendly with a boarder named Clark. Upon entering a hotel Nichols saw Clark, and proceeded to assault him with the butt end of a revolver. He then called upon his son to shoot Clark, and the boy complied. The bullet entered

NINE PERISHED. Negaunee, Mich., Jan. 10.—The surface is still caving in at the Negaunee mine, the drift going down to the drift where the bodies of nine workmen are covered. As matters now stand, it is figured that the bodies of the victims cannot be reached within ten days or two weeks at least. The victims are: William Williams, John Sullivan, John Pearce, John Pascoe, Wm. Hakken, Eric Loft, Jacob Hamala, Louis and Jack Mattson.

FAILED TO FLY.

Kingston, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of Free Methodists at Verona, one of the brethren declared he could fly. In an effort to do so, he was in contact with a coal oil lamp. The lamp fell and the oil ignited. At once five men and three women were on fire, and five of the eight were seriously burned. Many were injured in the stampede that followed.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Rieckey Non-Explosive Powder Company's mill near here, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Two men were burned to death, a third will die from his injuries and two others were seriously injured, but it is thought will recover. The dead are: John C. Stewart and Roy Smith. Of the injured G. B. Roseberry will die. It is supposed an explosion preceded the fire. Four men escaped from the mill with their clothing burning. They ran into the river to extinguish the flames, and when persons attached by the fire arrived at the scene the men were found on the river bank suffering severely from their burns. Roseberry, it is thought, cannot recover.

HERE IT IS!

Malt Breakfast Food

Delicious and Health-Giving.

Malt Breakfast Food, with all its famed qualities and virtues, is now as easily obtained from every grocer in the land as is tea or coffee. No family prize health, comfort and happiness can afford to be without Malt Breakfast Food at the morning meal. It is as far ahead of ordinary oatmeal, cracked wheat, hominy and grits as pure, gilt-edged creamery butter is superior to oleomargarine or lard. One package will make a meal for from 25 to 30 people, making it the most economical of grain foods. You can never enjoy breakfast properly until you have a dish of Malt Breakfast Food every morning. Your Grocer sells it.

In the last congress two-thirds of the

representatives were lawyers. The present house has 12 farmers, 2 planters, 1 druggist, 2 mine operators and 1 vessel master.

FOOT ELM

soothes and eases bunions, corns and ingrowing toenails, and dispels all perspiration odors of the feet and armpits. Price 25c a box at all druggists, or by mail, Stott & Jury Bowmanville, Ont.