

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

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Where Book-Soldiers Fall.

Gen. Buller, in his manual on "Infantry Drill," says:

"A few men, well posted under cover and boldly handled, will throw into confusion and arrest the advance of a heavy column."

And again:

"Nothing but extreme necessity can justify a night attack without a previous and thorough reconnaissance, made by the one or more officers who are to be entrusted with the difficult duty of guiding the column or columns. No reconnaissance from a distance is sufficient."

If Gen. Buller acted on his own maxims at Tugela River, he must certainly have been misled by those to whom he entrusted the work of reconnaissance. The difficulties which not only Gen. Buller, but Gen. Methuen and Gen. Gatacre had to face were very great. A correspondent who was with Buller at the Tugela has put the situation plainly, yet in striking terms. "The fighting," he asserts, "is always found to be hard, because we stand at a certain natural disadvantage. One has only to look round at the frequent kopjes, covered with boulders and crevices, which afford shelter to the trained or the cunning to say, 'This is Boers' fighting country, not ours.' This natural disadvantage, since we were not born nor trained to the country, we cannot hope to overcome. The British officer, with the manuals of tactics at his fingers' ends, is constantly finding himself in predicaments of which the manuals offer no solution; and however clever he be, his men are hard to extricate from their position, for their sturdy discipline is matched with an equally sturdy want of natural resource, intelligence or eye for the country. The Boer knows the common features of the country like the palm of his hand; while British troops are mobilizing he is, as it were, deer-stalking; the British officer leads a difficult movement prescribed for rare occasions; the Boer meets it by saying, 'Come on, Piet, or 'Come on, Oom.' It is astounding to us that the irregular should be in any respect superior to the regular, but is not this a new thing for which the armies of Europe must allow in their calculations? This natural advantage of the Boer belongs to him only in the country of kopjes or in very broken ground. In fair open country, where British cavalry could perform their proper functions, the results would certainly be very different."

Since the Boer will not fight in the open, and can only be tackled in his mountain or hill fastnesses, the tactics of the British must be entirely different from that pursued against the brave Soudanese, who invariably faced the British on the plains and were mown down by superior weapons. The best way to circumvent the Boers, if a layman might be permitted to express an opinion, would be to lay siege to them, wherever found, with one section of the British forces, and with the other—let it be of the rough rider type, if need be—organize an expedition right into the enemy's country by the easiest available route, seizing his capital and cutting off his base of supplies. This can only be done by an ample force, which apparently has not, so far, been at the command of Gen. Buller, but there seems to be every prospect that it soon will be.

A New School of Domestic Science.

The Ontario Normal School of Domestic Science and Art will be opened for the reception of students at Hamilton on Jan. 3, 1900. This is a new feature in the educational system of the province. The intention is to provide teachers with a thorough laboratory course and practice in domestic science, in addition to the regular training provided in the Normal School for public school teachers. The educational department is keeping in view the dictum of Huxley, that "Every school board should provide instruction and discipline for every child under its control in physical training, domestic economy for girls and the elementary laws of conduct and training of the affections."

It is the belief that many towns and cities in Ontario would open classes in domestic science if competent teachers were available. The new institution will meet this want. It will probably become very popular with the teaching profession and will lead to the general adoption of domestic economy throughout the province, even if the course is not made obligatory by the department. In the domestic science department the students will be taught the chemistry of foods, as much of bacteriology as will be useful, hygiene, sanitation, household economy, dietetics, food economics, cookery, invalid cookery, marketing, home nursing, emergency nursing, laundry work and physical culture. In the domestic art department they will be taught educational sewing, dressmaking, millinery, costume designing, household needlework, art needlework, the nature and values of textiles, drawing and physical culture. The members of the teaching staff of the new school are all specially trained for the work. The principal is Miss Hope, a graduate of the Liverpool College, and among the others are: Mrs. Ward, a graduate of the Domestic Art Department of the Brooklyn Pratt Institute; Miss Norris, a graduate of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, and Miss E. Howell, physical director; besides a staff of lecturers, of whom Dr. J. A. McLeellan, Mr. J. B. Turner, Hon. Dr. Montague, Dr. Cockburn and Dr. Mabel Henderson are mentioned.

The Red Cross Society's Appeal.

The Canadian branch of the Red Cross Society was organized in 1897 by Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Geo. S. Ryerson, M.D., with the full consent and approval of the central committee in London, and was the first colonial branch of the society established by any country. It is an international society, with branches or committees in every civilized country, each branch or committee being independent of that of other countries, though working for the common good of humanity. The nominal headquarters are at Geneva, Switzerland.

During the present war the Canadian branch, through its sub-committees and affiliated patriotic funds, has been able to supply the Canadian contingent most bountifully with medical comforts, and with cash for the purchase of additional supplies on arrival in South Africa. It is the intention of the society, through its central committee at Toronto, to continue the good work so well begun as long as the war lasts. The funds collected will be used, first, for the benefit of sick and wounded of the Canadian contingent; second, for the sick and wounded of the imperial and colonial troops at the seat of war; third, for, should circumstances justify it, the assistance of the British refugees.

A second appeal has been sent out by the Canadian branch, which proposes to supply the second contingent with bath towels, 2,000 handkerchiefs, 250 pairs of slippers for sick or foot-sore, tobacco, wooden pipes, lime juice, codial, beef, iron and wine, cocoa, cocoa wine, lime juice, pickles, jams, canned fruits, fluid beef, beef essence, fuller's earth, toilet soap, stationery, surgical dressings, etc. When our first contingent went to the front, Lieut.-Col. Neilson, director-general of Canadian medical service, in a letter dated Oct. 17, wrote: "On behalf of the Minister of Militia and the major-general commanding, I may inform you that the most general and timely gifts offered to our brave volunteers are gratefully accepted." His Excellency the Governor-General telegraphed: "Entirely approve proposals." This applies also to the present contingent. These proposals, thus officially accepted, will necessarily involve the expenditure of a very considerable sum of money. The Canadian branch again confidently appeal to the public to assist in this good and patriotic cause. Subscriptions sent to the treasurer, 60 College street, Toronto, will be gratefully received.

There will be some capable aidmen next year, but the chances are that they will feel lonesome.

The fact that General Buller has sent for the Canadians indicates that he is determined to win next time.

The British would cheerfully overlook General Cronje's bad manners if he would only adopt offensive tactics in the field.

British warships in blockading Boer supplies at Delagoa Bay are taking a decided advantage of the Transvaal navy, which consists of a few inland boating clubs.

The Canadian boys in South Africa will know how to appreciate a good Canadian winter after spending a Christmas with the thermometer at 102° in the shade.

If the electors have not a high opinion of some of the aldermanic candidates, they can at least vote against the ward system, which makes such candidatures possible.

Editor Morrison, of the Ottawa Citizen, is one of the artillery officers of the second Canadian contingent. He has been waging a terrific warfare on the Boers with his trusty pen and will now have to continue the good work with a 12-pounder.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders had to do their fighting on foot at Santiago, but the Canadian Rough Riders will be valuable in South Africa chiefly on account of their horsemanship. The mobile Boers will find their match in the Mounted Police.

The spectacle at Windsor Castle on Christmas Day, when the Queen surrounded herself with the wives and children of her brave Guards who are at the front, and ministered to the joys of the little ones with her own hands, is one that appeals to the heart of the British people. In her sweet womanliness, Victoria is more than Queen.

What Others Say.

Thirty Use ul Years.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

The Free Press celebrates its thirtieth birthday today. Thank you—we trust we shall have many happy returns.

Street Railway Influence.

[Toronto Telegram.]

The Toronto Street Railway Company would not be advised to keep its hands out of this municipal election, and the people of Toronto may just as well recognize that corporation as the great obstacle to good municipal government in this city.

Good government is impossible until the Toronto Railway Company learns to run the street cars and let the taxpayers run the city.

Phases of the Rail-ay Question.

[Toronto Globe.]

The railway subsidies voted by the Liberal government are distinguished from subsidies granted in the past in at least three very important particulars:

1. They enable the government to grant running rights over the new subsidized lines to competing railways.

2. They provide for public control of

rates, and this, taken in conjunction with the government's pledge to appoint a board of railway commissioners, is of great value.

3. They provide that the new subsidized roads shall carry free of charge the mails, the militia, public officers and all government supplies.

We have made much progress since the Tupper government was defeated, but we have still some distance to go before we reach the ideal condition, viz.:

1. Efficient public regulation of all carrying corporations.

2. The absolute abandonment of the system of granting subsidies except on condition that every dollar so granted shall be returned to the public treasury.

3. Even then no money or land grants to be made except for strictly colonization roads.

Light and Shade.

"Gladys Lucille, I must make a confession before we are married. You know me as Guy Percy Fitz-William, but the folks at home call me Bill."

"That's all right. My pa and ma call me Toadie."—Chicago Record.

Cholly—Did I bring down me bird that time, guide?

Guide—No; but you're improving. You gave that one a darn good scare.

He—Was it a happy marriage?

She—Happy? Why, they've been married five years and they are still flatterer each other.

"Well," said he, "the Boers are on the move."

"Yes," she replied, "but there are some exceptions."

"Belinda," the young lawyer said, "I have been your devoted knight ever since we were children together, twenty-one years ago, and you have never positively refused me. By all the legal precedents, twenty-one years' undisputed possession of the privilege of considering myself your lover, Belinda, gives me the undoubted right to ask you to be my wife. Will you?"

"Yes," she replied, after a moment's reflection, "but it seems so absurd. How can I marry a man on a technicality?"

QUIET MEETING IN WEST LONDON

Eight Candidates for Municipal Honors Address the Electors.

Ex-Aldermen, Labor Representatives and Socialists Air Their Views Without Hindrance—Ald. Rumball, Douglass and Jolly Defend Their Past Course.

About 150 people attended the ward meeting in Collins' Hall, West London, last night, and at times were quite enthusiastic. The meeting was called to order at 8:15 by Mr. Levi Hammond, who acted as chairman. Eight candidates for office in ward 2 were present and addressed the meeting, which broke up about 11 o'clock.

Trustee Bayly, the first speaker, in seeking re-election gave a brief resume of his four years' work as a trustee in ward 2, and thanked the electors for their past support. The system of public school teachers' salaries was, on thorough investigation, found, he said, to be unimpeachable in any way. There had been much talk of the placing of a fee on pupils attending the Collegiate. It was not a hardship to the poor. Only 5 per cent of the children attending the public schools ever entered the collegiate, and they alone were assessed. The speaker agreed with the plank of the labor platform for compulsory education, but thought that the compulsory act was a compulsory act pure and simple. He could not, however, agree to free text books being a necessity. The board might just as well try to supply the scholars with clothing as books, the cost would be great, and add much to the present high taxes. In closing, Mr. Bayly asked the electors to again place their confidence in him, and he would fill the office in a fair and conscientious manner. He thought he could, if elected, justly claim the chairmanship of the board.

Mr. Hugh McPherson, the labor candidate for school trustee, was given a hearty reception. He stated he had not entered the field of his own choice, but had been persuaded to do so by the party he represented. Mr. Bayly had been elected to the office of trustee at the Collegiate. "Had not the placing of this fee caused a decrease in the attendance?" he asked. Last year there was a decrease of 100 pupils, and every year there for a considerable period there had been an increase of about 400, so that last year's figures meant a decrease of 200 in the attendance. It seemed natural to think that this was caused by the poor man being unable to afford the necessary fee. If people were able to pay for their education, why not do away with the Collegiate Institute altogether, and let the state send the children to colleges? This would save thousands of dollars to the citizens. "If this school of learning is for rich and poor alike," said the speaker, "then there should be nothing to deprive the poor of its benefits, such as this fee." (Applause.) Before taking his seat, Mr. McPherson stated that if elected he would fulfill the duties of his office to the best of his ability.

Mr. Bayly, in reply, stated that the decrease was largely in the lower forms, where no fee was imposed. Ald. Douglass was warmly received. He thanked the electors for their support, and returning him as their representative in the past. He had always tried to do his duty fairly and conscientiously, and could not see how he could do otherwise. He had attended 130 meetings in connection with civic business during the year, and had never shirked any work or responsibility. The appropriation of the different wards, he said, had been made in a fair and well. The interests of West London had been well looked after, \$2,000 having been spent in walks and improvements there. "As to the question of the abolition of the ward system," said the speaker, "I cannot altogether agree with that. I believe the city should be cut into four wards, and thus reduce the number of aldermen to twelve." The speaker would, if elected, work to the best of his ability for the city's interests. He was a heavy taxpayer himself, and would have an interest in trying to keep taxes down.

"Voice—How was it that the council could not bring the street railway company to time?"

Ald. Douglass—I was on the committee

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32 Ladies' Jackets, 24 inches long, worth \$4.50 to \$7.00 each, in black, brown and fawn, clearing at, \$2.98

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Black and Colored Dress Goods, Velvets and Silks, 10 per cent off.

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10 per cent off all Men's Underclothing.

25 per cent off all Men's Frieze Ulsters and Tweed Overcoats.

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tee to try and arrange matters, and in all that was possible, spending a great deal of time in trying to affect a settlement.

Voice—Did you make the company carry out the agreement?

Ald. Douglass—Yes, we tried to.

Cries of "No you didn't! That's not true!"

Ald. Douglass—Well, I tell you I did all I could, but you all know what the company is. We simply could not do anything with them.

Voice—Why didn't the council take over the franchise, if the company did not live up to its obligations?

Ald. Douglass—We had to go according to law, and could not do this.

Voice—What did the company pay for the franchise?

Ald. Douglass—Nothing.

Ald. James Campbell—When Yerkes, of Chicago, had some trouble with his men, and a strike followed, Mayor Harrison went to him and said: "Yerkes, I want you to have those cars running and a settlement made with the men inside of twelve hours." Yerkes made the settlement. If the council had power to grant a franchise, surely they have power to see that it is carried out.

Ald. Douglass made no rejoinder.

Ald. Jolly had represented ward 2 for the past two years and was on several committees. He had, in a couple of instances, saved the city large sums of money. In one instance he had saved nearly \$300 on a contract, in connection with the new Victoria Hospital, by getting it done by day labor. The hospital was one of the finest and grandest in Canada. He was called the father of permanent walks, as he had introduced the matter to the council. His plan, however, was to have made it optional with the citizens on every block as to whether they should have permanent or plank walks. He had wanted the debentures spread over a period of twenty years, but the council saw fit to make it ten. There had been some trouble in getting the appropriations for West London, but the speaker put a motion himself, which ended in their getting the amount they were entitled to, and a little more.

Voice—Sit down and give Mike Donohue a chance.

Ald. Jolly—I am not begging for this honor, but if elected will do my duty to the ratepayers. In answer to a question from an elector, the speaker said he would go in for permanent works of every kind.

Voice—Why did you introduce a motion to raise the property qualification?

Ald. Jolly—I wanted to amend the statute so that some men would not be putting themselves in a false position. The legislature was responsible for the matter.

Mr. Michael Donohue, labor candidate for alderman, was confident that he would be elected on Monday. Ald. Jolly had given figures to show that large sums of money were saved through day labor. The cry every year was to lower the taxes. The taxes would never be lowered as long as the contract business was in vogue. It was simply too much of a "graft."

"If all goes well, and it will," said the speaker, "I will come back here next year and give you an account of my stewardship, and I trust that it will be better than some we have listened to tonight. We will prove to you that the laboring man has as much brains as the capitalist, and can look well after the city's interest. The speaker was given a hearty reception on taking his seat.

Mr. A. B. Banter, Socialist candidate

for alderman, said he was proud and happy to be able to stand for the grandest party that the world had ever seen. It was the coming religion of the world. Religion was to do good, and the progress of protection, and municipal ownership of local railroads, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchises. The Socialists believed in unions, as they were a union in themselves.

Voice—Then why don't you pull together?

Mr. Banter—We do. The workingmen are antagonistic to our cause; it is the capitalist that we have to fight.

In referring to the street railway strike, the speaker said that the men had just grievances, which they had a right to have remedied. The bringing of the soldiers here was the greatest insult that could have been offered to the citizens of London. The council and mayor were responsible for it, to their everlasting disgrace, and the citizens had to foot the bill. Mr. Banter assured the electors that his qualifications were good, and asked for their support, on Monday.

Ald. Rumball was heartily cheered on rising. He had been presented with a petition signed by hundreds of citizens, asking that he stand for mayor, and he had complied, after considering the matter very carefully. If elected he would work in the interests of citizens, one and all. He had been on the aldermanic bench for two years, and had tried to perform his duties, in the best interests of the city. The past years there had been some extraordinary heavy expenses, among them being \$4,000 for the street railway strike. The speaker was away when the strike occurred, and saw none of the first trouble. He knew nothing about the ordering out of the militia until he read it in a paper, and was greatly surprised. At the East London meeting Mr. Darch had said that he (Mr. Rumball) could not represent both sides. He would like to ask whether a judge could deal out justice to one side only?

A Voice—That's what they are doing now.

Continuing, the speaker said that he did not put his money into mortgages on people's houses, but put it into the building of factories, that gave employment to a great many wage-earners. (Applause.) Mr. Darch, while crying down capital, was as much of a capitalist as himself, having recently paid \$14,000 in buying out the business of John S. Pearce.

As to the franchise, the speaker stated that he was not in public life when it was granted. "I was one of the citizens," said Ald. Rumball, "who went to the company to try and get them to sell out the railway, but the price they placed upon it made any such scheme simply impossible." In reply to a question, Mr. Rumball stated that he did not believe in exemptions, and was glad to know that the Canadian statute on this point had been changed, so that exemptions could no longer be made. (Applause.)

Mr. Fred Darch, Socialist candidate for mayor, met with a hearty reception. "Ald. Rumball," said the speaker, "says I am a capitalist. I don't deny it. I am not here to ram a lot of nice things down your throats. I am here to debate the questions at issue openly and fairly. The whole

mass of the wage-earners are sinking deeper and deeper into the mire, while the capitalist is rising higher and higher, through the crushing down of his fellow-men. The only fair system is to let a man work by the day, and be paid in full for his production. Many men in this city, who have been hard-working, honest and peaceable citizens for twenty or thirty years, have nothing to show for it, as the profits of their production goes to the capitalist, and the producer gets hardly enough to live on. The laboring men of today are worse off than they were 50 years ago, because of the combining of capitalists." The speaker referred to the returns for the past year on the board of water commissioners, showing a surplus of \$37,000. Taking out of this sinking fund, interest, etc., some \$24,000 was turned over to the city treasury. This surplus should have been used, in Mr. Darch's opinion, to lower the water rates for the consumer, and not put to trying to reduce the tax rate. He had heard it stated that he could not qualify, but no one need have any doubts on that score. "I want to ask Ald. Jolly," Mr. Darch said, "could he not represent the citizens just as well if he had not the necessary \$1,000 qualification?"

Ald. Jolly—That's for the citizens to say.

In closing, the speaker said the present fight was clearly a class struggle, and he wanted the workmen to turn out on Monday, and their flag would surely be carried to victory.

"Adversity flattereth no man," but the pains of dyspepsia turn his attention to Hood's Sarsaparilla and in its use he finds a cure.

Japan has established at Yokohama an imperial commercial museum, modeled after the one in Philadelphia.

The oldest German coal mines were first worked in 1195. They are near Worms. England did not begin to mine its coal until the fourteenth century.

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And Suffer the Pains and Distresses of the Kidney Disease—Cure Comes With the Use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Women are so accustomed to attribute their pains to ailments of the feminine organs that they frequently suffer with backache and kidney disorders without understanding the nature of the disease.

The most marked symptom of kidney disease is backache. Then there are irregularities in urination and deposits in the urine. When these indications are present delays are dangerous. There is safety only in immediate treatment with the world's greatest Kidney Cure—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Women who suffer with backache, and tired, languid feelings, which accompany kidney ailments, can use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with perfect confidence. They are purely vegetable and act naturally on kidney, liver and bowels. One pill a dose. 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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