

London Advertiser.

Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1825.

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited),

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Saturday, Dec. 28.

Still it is quite a bit safer to get vaccinated.

Italians in the United States—fastidious creatures!—have memorialized Washington re their objection to being lynched.

Our old friend, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Opposition leader in the Senate, struck his seventy-eighth birthday yesterday. Many happy returns, Sir Mackenzie!

Toronto aldermen charged the taxpayers for \$93 with which to cover their hands when the Duke and Duchess of York visited that city. Who provided the neckties?

Near Rome, in Italy, the duelling party adjourned for lunch, and then resumed. One is reminded of the care taken to give a good breakfast to the man about to be hanged.

The chief reason why the sale of United States goods are on the increase in Great Britain is because they are so persistently and attractively advertised. There is a lesson for us in Canada in this experience. Publicity pays.

Toronto has a foreign Canadian Association, formed of Jews, Italians, Assyrians, Greeks, Germans, Negroes, Russians, Poles, and Austrians. They kicked that only Anglo-Saxons are on the Toronto municipal payroll. By organization they hope to compel more adequate recognition. And just before election is a good time to organize.

Smallpox in the British metropolis has proved much more fatal than the disease in Canada. Over 400 persons have died from it in Old London during the past summer, and the end of the epidemic is not yet. While the plague exists in the Dominion, however, the health authorities and the public must be vigilant in co-operating for its suppression, as at any time its type may change from mildness to virulence.

The tendency to combine continues. The day before Christmas was marked by the birth of another huge trust, with a capital of \$10,000,000. The company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., and is authorized to deal in every kind of steel, iron and hardware. Evidently the solution of problems connected with industrial combinations must take on some other form than the attempted prohibition of such combinations.

The man who is all the time going around setting up boogies—race, religious or political—so that he may profit by causing bad blood among neighbors, is a despicable fellow. Such an one was the Opposition orator at a Wallace meeting in Toronto, the other day, when he told his hearers—they must be very glib—that the new contingent was sent to South Africa by the Dominion Government in order to have its members killed off, they being in the proportion of twenty-nine thirds to one-third Libs.

The First Bye-Election.

The first of the Dominion bye-elections takes place in York, New Brunswick, on Saturday next. This is the constituency that in 1896 elected Hon. George E. Foster by 1,542 majority, but which turned round in 1900 and elected a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier by a small majority. There is considerable interest in this election, and though the Opposition leader has gone into the constituency and pleaded with the people to return the Conservative candidate by the old-time majority given to the ex-Finance Minister, there are strong hopes that York will set the pace for the other bye-elections, and return the Liberal nominee.

What It Costs a President to Die

It is understood that the physicians who attended President McKinley will look to the United States Congress for the settlement of their bills. No doubt, as in the great majority of instances where the Government is the paymaster, extravagant claims out of proportion to the services rendered, will be made. It was thus at the time of the assassination of President Garfield. It might, however, be mentioned, that the extravagant claims in connection with the treatment and funeral of President Garfield were greatly reduced. Seven physicians asked an aggregate of \$91,000, but were allowed \$27,000. The undertaker asked \$500 for embalming the body, but was allowed \$75, which was still three to five times as large a sum as is usually asked for such work. A man who had supplied a cooling apparatus asked \$6,154.68, and was allowed \$329.08. A telegraph operator asked \$100, and got nothing. Policemen and United States army people filed claims of from \$50 to \$150 each for opening carriage doors for the attending physicians. These claims were, of course, unhesitatingly refused. The instance cited in connection with President Garfield's taking-off is, of course, an extreme one, and it is hoped it was an instance not likely to be duplicated. The policy of such attendants is evidently, Get money, honestly if you can, but get money.

Now's the Day and Now's the Hour

The Dominion Government, it is said, intend to start a new and vigorous policy in Great Britain to promote immigration to Canada. We are glad to hear it, and are only sorry it has so long been delayed. The people of Great Britain are to be lectured, time-lighted, pamphleted, and generally informed respecting the advantages Canada offers to the surplus population of the center of the Empire. The public spirit of Lord Strathcona in providing the schools of Britain with attractive books about Canada, with prizes to those best "up" in the subject, ought in a few years to do a good deal of enlightening. Canada has come to the front marvelously within a few years. The Queen's Jubilee and the Canadian Premier—the Canadian contingent to South Africa—and the visit to the Dominion of the heir apparent to the throne, each brought Canada prominently before the attention of the British people. Now is the time to reap the harvest in the shape of a big share of the immigration from the British Isles. Now's the day and now's the hour.

The "Ca' Canny, Go-Easy" Principle Assailed.

At a meeting in Bolsover, England, the other day Lord Grey delivered a striking address on what he was pleased to call "The Crisis in British Industry." The London Times has recently been pointing out that what the British people have most to fear in their intercourse with the world is the "Ca' canny, go-easy" principle, advocated by some trades-unions. Earl Grey said it had been admitted by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, two well-known friends of trades-unionism, that the instinctive sentiment of the manual working classes paid by time prompted them to resent efficiency of labor as tending to diminish employment, and to be constantly intent on keeping down the speed and energy of their labor. A change was demanded, in the best interests of all parties, and Earl Grey tells us how he thinks this can best be brought about. The remedy lies not in the abolition of trades-unionism, but in the education of both workers and employers. Earl Grey strongly advocates the extension of the principle of co-partnership, so as to give the workmen not only an ordinary wage, but to make him interested in making the very best use of his knowledge and energies. He added the instance of the gas works in England, where this principle had already been established in the case of 20,000 hands. Mr. Livesey, the pioneer, has found that by making his workers partners, and not merely hirelings, he has cheapened the cost of production to such an extent that he is able to sell gas at a lower price to the consumer, to improve the condition of the capitalist shareholder, and to increase the wages of the workers. Wherever this principle has been established, we have the assurance of Earl Grey, there exists complete harmony between labor and capital and the instinctive sentiment is in favor of efficiency.

A notable illustration of the evils of restricted output in the building trades was given by Earl Grey. In the business of house building there is no international competition, and the evils of restricted output are consequently not so apparent, but the effect on the community is bad. The building of houses is checked, rents are increased, and the working classes are compelled to live in an overcrowded condition. In 1894, a British royal commission reported that twenty days a year are lost, upon the lowest average, to every working man and working woman from simple exhaustion, occasioned by the vitiated air of overcrowded dwellings. The position, Earl Grey asserts, is worse today. Mr. Rowantree, in the important book he has just published upon the study of town life, has pointed out that in York 88 per cent of the working class population are living in houses that left much to be desired, and 29 per cent of the population are living in poverty, and are ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed. The chief cause of this sad state of things is the restriction of output which has increased the cost of building, raised the rents, caused overcrowding, produced debility, which in its turn drives people to drink.

Earl Grey, taking these experiences into consideration, reaches the conclusion that what is now wanted is the application of co-partnership principles, which shall be carried out in good faith by employer and employed. In Canada, we do not yet have the same troubles that they have in the motherland, because the existence of vacant lands renders it easier for our people to meet troubles of this kind than it would be were we similarly situated to what they are in Great Britain, where the population is crowded, and the opportunities to seek new fields of industry are restricted. But the noble Earl's advice with regard to co-partnership is worth laying to heart by our industrial captains, whether leaders in employing hands, or leaders in industrial organizations, formed to aid the workers to the best possible results from their labor. This is an age of international competition. It does not increase as time passes by, and if Canada is to keep to the front, and her people, employers and employees alike, are to obtain the best results from their toil, it must be by faithful co-operation—a fair reward for the honest and efficient discharge of whatever duty may be undertaken, whether in wages alone or in wages

and a percentage of profits, which would mean also that there should be some sharing of losses as well, if losses there unfortunately should be.

Progress That Is Reasonable.

Progressive public men everywhere should bear in mind two of President Roosevelt's recent sentences in his recent article on "The Citizen and the Public Man." He says:

"We hope to keep going forward, but by steps, not by bounds. We must keep our eyes on the stars, but we must also remember that our feet are on the ground."

Only by keeping these trite sayings in mind, and acting in accord with them, has real and permanent progress been had in the past. So will it be in the future.

Get Good Men All Round.

Presently, we will be in the heat of a municipal campaign. And no doubt there will be a lively struggle for the chair of the Chief Magistrate. Every one will be glad to see a fair fight for the honor. But the electors should remember that it is just as necessary to look out for good aldermen and good school trustees and water commissioners, as it is to get a good Mayor.

Let us have the very best men offering elected for all the positions, and see if next year's record cannot be made an improvement on all that have gone before.

So far as can be judged at this stage, no unusual amount of heat will be this year introduced into the municipal campaign in London, more particularly as the time is short. It is just as well it should be so. May the best men win!

England and Free Trade.

England is a country where the real life of the people is very fully revealed in public assemblies and discussions. They have been trained to meet in large numbers and to hear men speak with openness and candor on every possible subject. This was very well illustrated the other day at the meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations in St. George's Hall, Wolverhampton. A lengthy resolution was proposed, calling on the Government to make provision for the larger production and supply of food within the borders of the kingdom, by raising the price of wheat, etc., to such a standard as will secure to the British farmer fair remuneration for his outlay, etc. The second of the resolution objected to the imposition of any duty on corn, whereupon the chairman wished to know if he was moving an amendment. "No, not altogether." One member then stated that they were too practical men to think of "harking back to protection. It was to our colonies we must look in the future to supply ourselves with food." Hereupon the following story, Mr. Disraeli said, "I am afraid protection is dead." A friend to whom he was talking, replied, "Possibly it will rise from the grave." "Then," said Mr. Disraeli, "I fear protection is not only dead, but damned." (Cheers and laughter.) "We are an industrial people, and the Conservative policy must be a policy for our great industries." Let it be noted that this was not a meeting of the Cobden Club; it was not an assemblage of devotees who had made a fetish of free trade; it was a meeting of Conservatives. But Conservatives in England are not blind. They see that to attempt to change the fiscal policy means a revolution which would upset many things besides the Conservative Government, and they are not prepared to take the risk. Those who talk of the British taxpayer submitting to heavier burdens for the sake of our farmers would do well to note this confession that they cannot do it for their own farmers.

A LITTLE SUNSHINE.

As to Friends.—He—They seem very much attached to each other. She—Oh, yes! She thinks she is the only girl he ever taught to skate.—Flick.

It's Her Nature.—"Oh, those won't do at all," she said, when the guide brought out the snowshoes. "I'm sure I can wear a size smaller!"—Chicago Post.

One-sided.—Nodd—My wife and I have agreed not to give each other any Christmas presents this year. "Todd—Are you really going to stick to it?" "She is, but I wouldn't dare to."—Life.

Mamma—You ought to be careful of your toys. It would be nice if you could have them all when Santa Claus comes again. Ethel—Why, if I did, he might think I didn't need any more.—Brooklyn Life.

Heart Interest.—She—Oh, Jack! I do hope your college wins the game tomorrow. He—I am glad you are on our side. She—Yes, indeed I am—I think the other team wears such unbecoming colors.—Brooklyn Life.

Many from One.—Tess—So you're engaged? Jess—Yes, and to think I should do it after rejecting nearly fifty proposals. Tess—Fifty? "Well," said what a persistent young man he must be.—Philadelphia Press.

"I say, is this here the novel you advised me to read?" said the cabman to the librarian. "Yes," replied the librarian, "that's the one." "Well," said the cabman, "you can just take it back. There's nine people in the first four chapters who hired cabs, and when the other team wears such unbecoming colors.—Brooklyn Life.

Incongruity.

[Washington Star.] This world delights strange pranks to play. And bid the weak rejoice; The man who has the least to say Oft has the biggest voice.

Congratulations!

[Ottawa Free Press.] We rise to remark that on Friday next the Free Press will have completed the thirty-second year of its existence. It was established in 1869 by its present proprietor, Mr. C. W. Mitchell, in conjunction with Mr. W. Carrier, who shortly retired. Many happy returns of the day. The anniversary is not unfitly commemorated by the inauguration of the new press presented by ourselves to ourselves as a kind of birthday present.

The New Contingent.

[London Saturday Review.] Canada's further contribution will be valuable to Lord Kitchener in a material way, but it will be much more valuable to the Empire in a moral sense. Especially significant is the rally to the recruiting offices of Canadians who have already been in the field. Their eagerness to join disposes of other fiction to the effect that they had cause for profound discontent during their previous terms of service. That the dispatch of the force should be hailed with more enthusiasm by the British than by the French-Canadians is perhaps only natural, but it is well to remember that Lord Minto's chief adviser in this matter is no less a French-Canadian than Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"CANADIANS"

An Open Letter to Mr. William Robins, of Walkerville, Ont.

Dear Mr. Robins.—You are reported as having addressed the manufacturers' meeting at Toronto, to the following effect:

"I would not take away one vestige of the right guaranteed to the French-Canadians under the constitution, but I objected to their being called 'French.' There were no English speakers, and why French-Canadians? They were all Canadians. With all love and respect, he asked the so-called French-Canadians to drop the word 'French' from their description of their own people."

The amiable disposition thus displayed by you towards the majority of our Canadian population, induces me to trust that you will be pleased to learn that they have been calling themselves Canadians, and not French-Canadians, for six generations. I remember well the time when English-speaking residents in Canada commonly refused, not without an appearance of contempt, to be termed Canadians of any sort, and that simply because the majority in Lower Canada so called themselves, and were generally called "Canadians." No, "I'm English" (or Scotch or Irish) used to be the exclamation, delivered as if resentful of a disagreeable imputation. Indeed, we native-born English speakers who first began to call ourselves Canadians—and that was only about 40 years ago—felt somewhat ashamed of the name. But just as the first Canadians, those of Lower Canada, were necessitated to call themselves so, in order to signify that they were not and did not wish to be regarded as of an old country on the other side of the ocean, so were we compelled by nativity, circumstances and a budding patriotism, to designate ourselves as English-Canadians or Scotch or Irish Canadians. This being an inconvenient usage we came next, by natural progression, to call ourselves simply Canadians. Our succeeding step was to mount the combination French-Canadians as one setting apart our Quebec compatriots. Then, in the beautiful process of evolution some of us took to resenting the term French-Canadian, because our imaginations conceived the notion that it implied a difference from our sensitive

selves. And now, finally, those who delight to observe the curiosities of human progression, rejoice to find so amiable an Ontario as yourself revealing in the wholly suppositious English-Canadian monopoly of "Canadian," and graciously inviting those who have been calling themselves anything else, to accept the honorable title by way of getting into the Canadian ranks. If I did not feel assured that you, as a Canadian, possess a considerable sense of humor, I should not venture, though publicly, dear Mr. Robins, of Walkerville, Ont., to invite your attention to a series of facts which must cause our truly Canadian compatriots of Quebec to smile at the comicality of your very amiable and truly representative Ontarioan invitation.

EDWARD W. THOMPSON, Montreal, Dec. 20, 1901.

RURAL EDUCATION

Sir William Macdonald's Scheme for the Introduction of Nature Studies.

Ottawa, Dec. 28.—Sir William Macdonald's scheme for the introduction of nature studies, combined with manual training, into the rural schools of Canada, contemplates setting apart of a school section in each province where the experiment of consolidating the schools can be carried on for three years. There are 2,000 consolidated schools in the United States, but seemingly not one exists in Canada today. The expense of conducting the consolidated school is not likely to exceed that entailed by the present system, but if it should chance to be greater the difference will probably be met out of the Macdonald fund. It is proposed to follow the procedure adopted in the United States, and have the children brought from their homes to the school and back again in a wagon. There are said to be 1,000 such wagon routes in the United States. In addition to the introduction of the consolidated school, a traveling instructor will be appointed to visit groups of other schools. In this way it is thought a good groundwork can be laid for the development of education in the rural districts along the lines indicated. The pivotal point of the whole scheme is, however, the erection of a central training institute at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Further developments in this regard, however, depend upon the Ontario Government, Premier Ross and the Minister of Education are said to have verbally consented to take over the institute when erected, upon certain conditions, but doubtless some action by the government and the legislature to give effect to their wishes will be necessary.

NEW TUBE WORKS

To Be Established in Algoma.—Company Has Capital of \$30,000,000.

Toronto, Dec. 28.—The Algoma Tube Works (limited) have been incorporated by an order of the provincial secretary, with an authorized capital of \$30,000,000.

This company, whose capitalization is a record for Ontario, is another and by far the largest yet of F. H. Clergue's industrial enterprises at Sault Ste. Marie. When the plant is completed it will give work to several thousand men. The provisional directors are: F. H. Clergue, Sault Ste. Marie; E. V. Douglas, W. P. Douglas, F. S. Lewis and John S. Freeman, Philadelphia; H. C. Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie. All of these are associated with the boards of other Clergue companies. H. C. Hamilton, who is in Toronto, said that work, it is expected, will be begun on the plant next summer. No plans have yet been prepared, nor has a site been selected. It is probable, however, that the works will be erected at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and on land west of the present establishment. The tubes will be made on the Perrier patent, the American and Canadian rights of which the Clergue syndicate have acquired.

THE MONTEBELLO MURDERER. Ottawa, Dec. 27.—Stanislaus Lacroix, the Montebello murderer, who is to be sentenced in Hull for the shooting of his wife, says his French consul did not ask the proper questions, else he would not have been convicted. Lacroix says he was justified in killing his wife because of her infidelity.



Miss Lillie Degenkolbe, Treasurer South End Society of Christian Endeavor, 3141 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When life looked brightest to me I sustained a hard fall and internal complications were the result. I was considerably inflamed, did not feel that I could walk, and lost my good spirits. I spent money doctoring without any help, when a relative visited our home. She was so enthusiastic over Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, having used it herself, that nothing would satisfy her until I sent for a bottle. I have thanked her a hundred times for it since, for it brought blessed health to me and cured me within seven weeks."

I now wish to thank you, your medicine is a friend to suffering women.—LILLIE DEGENKOLBE.

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all gone," and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

The Runians Carson McKee Co.

Saturday Night Sale...

The last Saturday Night Sale of the year tonight, and this closing event will be marked by bargain chances such as will eclipse anything we have attempted during the entire year. We mention a few sample items below. On sale from 6 p.m. until 10 o'clock only.

CORDED VELVETS, 25c.

5 pieces Corded Velvets for waists and trimming, black and colors, regular 40c and 50c yard. Saturday night only.....25c

GLOVES, 39c.

Ladies' Golf Gloves, all wool, pretty shades, regular 90c. Saturday night...39c

MILLINERY, HALF PRICE.

All Trimmed Millinery; also Wings, Birds and Breasts. All must go at half price. 1 table Ready-to-Wear Hats, regular 50c to \$2 each, to clear, each.....25c

Silk Underskirts \$3.99.

Ladies' Silk Petticoats, in mauve and white stripes and plain black, regular \$7 and \$5.75. Saturday night only for.....\$3.99

Boots and Shoes

Cardigan Overshoes (Rubbers and Stockings). Women's, Misses' and Children's, all sizes, regular \$1.25. Saturday and Sunday night at half price....62c

Men's Overshoes, Rubbers, all sizes, regular price \$1.25. Saturday and Sunday night.....75c

25 and 50 Per Cent Off.

All Holiday Novelties in Smallware Department to be cleared at 25 and 50 per cent discount.

20 Per Cent Off.

All Ladies' Furs and Mantles and Men's Overcoats; \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$10 Coats at 20 per cent off.

Remnant and Clearance Sale...

Remnants is all we need mention, as everybody knows what a Remnant Sale means at this store, as every season we clear them out. The accumulation of this season's ends will be ready Saturday morning [today], and marked at such prices that they will disappear quickly. Come early and get first choice.

Dress Goods Ends

In Cashmere, Serges, Homespun, Cheviot, Plaids, Fancy Goods, blacks and colors, from 1½ to 5 yards.

Staple Department.

Ends of Flannelette, Wrapperette, Flannels, Sheetings, Pillow Cotton, Cretonnes, Art Muslins, Waist Cloths, Prints, Gingham, Satens, Towelings, Table Linens, Shirtings, Cottonades and Tickings, etc., etc., 1 to 8 yards.

In every department this Remnant and Clearance Sale will do its work. Odd lines and broken size lines and everything in odds and ends must go in Boots, Clothing, Furnishings, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Carpets and all other lines.

The Runians Carson McKee Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.