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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Postal Progress.

The loss arising to the Dominion revenue from the reduction of the postage on domestic letters from three to two cents, and from five to two cents on letters sent abroad, was of course a straight gain to the Canadian people, all of whom, to a greater or less extent, use the mails. It is, however, most gratifying to learn from the financial returns of the year, so far, that, despite the big reduction in postal charges, the revenue from the postoffice has so increased that it is now larger than it was in the months ending Jan. 1, 1899, when the lowered postal rates came into force. The postoffice revenue for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1899, was \$1,629,955, which is \$30,014 less than that for the past six months with the reduced rates in force. For the past six months of the present financial year, the postal revenue has expanded to the sum of \$30,762, which is a most gratifying proof of the success of the penny post, and an effective reply to those cavillers, who, when the great reduction in postal charges took place expressed themselves that the country would lose "millions" by the reduction.

Ontario's Finances.

The public accounts were placed before the members of the Ontario Legislature recently. The balance on the proper side is exceedingly creditable. At the beginning of this year the amount of cash in the banks to the credit of the Government was \$1,463,492. Of this sum, \$1,292,931 is drawing interest the balance of \$175,561 being current account, and \$22,808 in interest bearing debentures. The Province began the year 1901 with \$324,398 in the banks, and finished it with \$1,292,931. The amount of interest received from money deposited in the banks is \$39,298, and on the amount of provincial funds still in the hands of the Dominion Government, \$142,414 48 was realized as interest. The sum of \$1,237,566 was collected from life insurance, trust, loan, railway, express, electric light, telegraph, telephone and other companies. Succession duties amounted to \$366,581. A large proportion of the receipts was returned to the people for the following services: Administration of justice, \$416,042; education, \$782,193; public institutions maintenance, \$833,163; agriculture, \$209,858; hospitals and charities, \$192,230; colonization roads, \$179,008. All public expenses, unless grants to railways, are paid out of the current revenue and not allowed to accumulate. This method has been found very congenial to the economy of the Province, for which the Ross Government is to be congratulated.

White Man's Rule Disgraced.

It is too bad that in a country like the Congo Free State, with so many rich natural advantages, the rule of the white man should be so disgraced by maladministration, as it appears to be at the hands of the Belgian agents who are in control. There have been many complaints of it from persons of various nationalities, who have had occasion to go through the country, but the latest accusation, by Captain Guy Burrows, an Englishman, is the most explicit and discouraging of all. This officer, who for six years has been in the service of the Free State, says the charges hitherto made do not go far enough. The Administration, he asserts, is responsible for a state of affairs that "has been and still is a disgrace to civilization," and that he has sworn testimony of cruelties of the most horrible character, and photographic evidence of atrocities. As in other climes, where the white man has brought contempt on the good name of the race, greed seems to be at the bottom of these outrages. The craze is to have the output of rubber as large as possible. According to a United States official, "the State cannot exist without rubber, and the natives will not work rubber except at the muzzle of the rifle." Last year, it is maintained, the State had in its service 500 armed cannibals, who were turned loose to capture or to massacre unarmed natives near the station of Zuluaburg. This, Captain Burrows asserts, is only a typical case of the means employed "in introducing civilization into the remote corners of the State." Captain Burrows claims to have affidavits in his possession to show that one result of this peculiarly drastic method of civilizing the natives was the handing over of some of them, by a Belgian, to a cannibal tribe to be eaten! Side by side with these disgraceful proceedings are to be seen exemplified the Christian religion, as lived and taught by earnest missionaries. It is pertinent to inquire what can be the influence of the teachings of one set of white men on the hearts of the natives, when another, and the dominant set, do all in their power to neutralize the teachings of the gospel of peace and good will. It is just such exhibitions of "man's inhumanity to man,"

when subject races have to be dealt with, that retards the progress of Christianity and civilization, and brings the white man's rule into contempt. Great Britain has been the most successful colonizer, the fairest of all the white races who have gone forth to aid in the civilization of the dark places of the earth, but even she needs to watch her emissaries, and to constantly remind them that not by tyranny, but by fair play and scrupulous regard for private rights, can she expect to retain command of the respect of the subjects of His Majesty wheresoever found.

In Self-Defense.

There is no man in the political world in recent times who has occupied a more difficult position than Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. His position has exposed him to attack from all sides. It is only fair, then, to note his indignant denial of one charge that has been freely circulated, namely, that the Liberal leader has persistently slandered the British soldiers. Speaking at Dumfries on Dec. 10, Sir Henry declared that "he had not only never said anything to this effect, but again and again he had gone out of his way to express publicly his testimony of the exemplary conduct of the British army. The slanderous imputation that he had disparaged the army was revealed in by the Government press, who had repeated it until one might almost think they believed it." He referred to prominent officials, who had repeated this slander, even at non-party gatherings, and closed his statement on this subject by challenging Lord George Hamilton, a Cabinet Minister, to make good his words, used at Dundee. He then criticised the Government severely and charged them with skulking behind the soldiers. At the close, we are told, Sir Henry was subjected to a pretty vigorous "heckling." In the course of the lively process, he stated (1) that he was in favor of home rule for Ireland; (2) it was impossible for the Boers to have independence, but they should have something much less "under the British flag and within the British dominions," to still retain their own identity, their own national customs, habits and rights, so as to enable them to continue their old life in the way in which they had led it before; (3) he regarded the preparations of the Boers for the war to have begun about the time of the Jameson raid, and to have been entirely due to the distrust and jealousy of the British designs which the Jameson raid caused, and which a watchful Government would have dealt with accordingly. These are surely views that an honorable man may hold, and whatever we may think of them, it is well that we who watch the political battle in Britain from afar should know exactly what the issue is.

Manitoba and the Great West.

The official returns showing the result of the grain harvest in the Province of Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories, indicate that 1901 was a phenomenal year in the history of the great West. Last summer great forecasts were made regard the wheat crop of the West. These forecasts have been greatly exceeded by the actual results.

In Manitoba the total area of wheat was a little over 2,000,000 acres; the aggregate yield was a trifle over 50,000,000 bushels, or 25 bushels to the acre. The oat crop of 633,951 acres amounted to 27,796,588 bushels, or an average yield of 40 bushels to the acre. An average of 34 bushels per acre was realized off 151,009 acres of barley. The total grain crop amounted to over 85,000,000 bushels.

Manitoba has made a creditable showing in other lines. The potato crop was 4,767,433, or an average yield of 136 bushels to the acre. Of the 10,214 acres of roots, a yield of nearly 8,000,000 bushels was realized, or to be exact, an average yield of 233 bushels to the acre. The sum of \$926,314 was obtained for dairy products.

It last year may be held to indicate anything, a promising future is in store for Manitoba and the great West. It is a land of promise for the homeseeker, who, abounding in youth and vitality, is willing to venture and accept results. For any new country has in store for the incoming settler a great amount of hard work.

The Greatest Craze in the World.

Under this heading the Toronto Globe of Monday, Jan. 20, comments upon the Bacon-Shakespeare craze, and brings down the affair to Mr. Mallock's recent article on Mrs. Gallup's cypher story. Those who wish to pursue the strange story still farther, will find articles in the Nineteenth Century and After. It appears that according to Mrs. Gallup's cypher, Bacon translated parts of Homer, to fill up his spare time, we suppose, when he was not busy with the immortal plays. Mr. R. B. Marston, however, would like to know how it was, though the translation is in prose, it is a close copy of Pope, to this extent, that wherever there is a word in Pope that is not in the original, it always crops up in Mr. Mallock's Bacon. The critic is now awaiting with interest Mrs. Gallup's explanation. We confess to have little interest in such absurd performances. Mr. Chandler, in the same review, exposes Mrs. Gallup's theory. For ourselves, we are content with the motto that stands at the head of his article—

"Have we eaten of the insane root That takes the reason prisoner?"

Anglo-French Relations.

By the very nature of the case the relations of England and France must always be of special interest, and we are glad to see that the outlook in that direction is cheerful. Recently a banquet was held in connection with the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Mr. Cousin, a French official of high standing in the department of commerce, proposed the first toast of the "King and Queen." He spoke of the usefulness of chambers of commerce among the foreign colonies in Paris in promoting international esteem and confidence. He expressed a hope that France and England, both at the head of progress and civilization, would ever set an example of harmony and mutual esteem. The president, Mr. W. C. Robertson, spoke in the same strain. He referred to England as the best customer of France, taking 1,500,000,000 francs worth of goods, while France took one-third of this value in British goods. The passenger traffic between the two countries comprised 600,000 persons per year, and the number of French visitors to England was increasing yearly, and this was an additional reason for closer friendship.

Sir Edward Monson, the British ambassador, made a long and important speech, in the course of which he said: "I am strongly of the opinion that at this commencement of the new century, we are justified in stating that the nations of the civilized world are showing a general tendency towards a maintenance of peace and good-will, which has succeeded in recent years in averting dangers which in the earlier portion of the last century would have invariably produced hostilities. Questions which fifty years ago would have been looked upon as insoluble, or almost insoluble, otherwise than by the sword, and now approached with a desire for conciliation and an evident intention to avoid a quarrel. I cannot doubt that in the progress of coming years this disposition will become stronger and more universal."

This is the kind of faith we like to see in our public men, especially in those men who are appointed to keep up friendly connection between the nations.

All over Ontario, contrary to usual experience, snow has fallen this winter, and farmers and fruit growers are especially well pleased. Bare ground always means danger to the wheat crop and to fruit trees and shrubs. On the other hand, in Northern Manitoba, at latest accounts, there had been next to no snow, and lumbermen were lamenting at the bad prospects for their operations.

During the current year \$173,054 has so far been spent by the Dominion Government on our South African contingents, bringing the total expenditure by Canada, since the beginning of the war up to \$2,712,570. This is a kind of expenditure that, in all past conflicts in which the Empire engaged, Canada never undertook; but it is an outlay which is likely to be repaid by indirect advantages many times over.

Canada's Earnestness.

[Liverpool Journal of Commerce.] The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which has already been noticed in these columns, is using every legitimate means to make known the possibilities of the Dominion as a field of labor and a market for manufactures. Publications of considerable value have been issued by the organization, and these contain information the dissemination of which ought to have a very beneficial effect upon the country's future. Too much attention is usually given by Englishmen to the attractions of foreign countries and their wares, for in many cases it can be proved that a better market exists in our own colonies. In these days when patriotism is a matter of high consideration, it must not be forgotten that to these colonies we look for physical support in times of trouble, and look not in vain, while our trading with those countries which have shown themselves so hostile to us recently are being assisted by our trade to the more successfully wage war against us in the event of a rupture, from which may we long be spared. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association representative has issued a very excellent report of its thirteenth annual convention, and has furnished a most interesting and valuable amount of information concerning the trade of the Dominion is contained therein. Various questions are asked, and it is evident that in Canada the people are alive to the situation, and are well aware that they have a valuable country.

A LITTLE SUNSHINE.

Jim's Position.—"They tell me that Jim Muggins is one of the directors in a big city corporation now," said the grocer. "Yes, I see him las' time I was down to town," said Mr. Meddler. "He directs the envelopes for the firm."—Baltimore American.

In the Swim.—"There!" said Mrs. Cumrox. "I guess we have at last eclipsed the Van Flams as entertainers. We are going to have it put in the papers that our recent entertainment cost \$40,000." "But the Van Flams claim that their cost \$50,000." "Yes. But an affidavit will go with our figures."—Washington Star.

Not Quite Mad.—Lawyer.—Were you acquainted with the deceased? Witness.—Only in a business way. I was clerk in a large store at which the lady did much of her shopping. Lawyer.—Did you, in that capacity, notice in her any signs of insanity? Witness.—Well, not in insanity exactly—merely eccentricity. I was in the third department, and I have frequently seen her buy a spool of thread and carry it home herself.—New York Weekly.

Switzerland enjoys the unenviable distinction of having a larger percentage of lunatics than any other country.

LOOKING FOR HIS LOST SON

New York Man Offers Substantial Reward for Tidings.

Walter F. Bolger Left Home Two Months Ago and Efforts to Find Him Have Been Vain.

In Yonkers, N. Y., two heartbroken parents are awaiting with anxious suspense some news of the whereabouts of their son, who left a comfortable home two months ago without any apparent reason, and disappeared as mysteriously as though the earth had swallowed him up. His father, Mr. Paul S. Bolger, is a plumber in business at 378 Park avenue, New York. On the day of his disappearance, the boy left his home in Yonkers about 11 a.m., to keep an appointment with a dentist in that city. Instead of doing so, he took the train for New York and was last seen aboard the cars at 125th street station about a half-hour later. His father called in the aid of the Metropolitan police, private detectives, and the description of the boy was sent all over America. All efforts were unsuccessful. Mr. Bolger in vain appealed to the press, feeling that publicity was his only hope. He offers a cash reward of \$500 to anyone who will furnish him information leading to the discovery of his son. The boy is a most dutiful and loving boy, his parents are absolutely at a loss to account for his disappearance. He has made several flying trips across the country, to Chicago, through Texas and Ohio, and elsewhere, on that seemed to be clue furnished by detectives, but all to no purpose. Mr. Bolger is seriously ill from worrying. The boy's name is Walter F. Bolger, and his description, as sent out by Col. J. N. Partridge, chief of police of New York, is as follows: He is 18 years old, but may be taken for older; height about 5 feet 11 inches, medium built, brown hair, stands erect, weight about 175 pounds, wears No. 8 shoes; blue eyes, heavy light brown hair parted near center, fair, clear complexion, of a retiring disposition; is very intelligent and quite fond of reading, particularly magazines; in conversation would be likely to discuss matters not of his own interest; does not smoke or drink; might frequent theaters. When he left home he wore the following garments: Light suit of \$6.00 on the body, overcoat, coming to the knees; dark mixed gray suit (pants, vest and coat of a herringbone stitch pattern); brown shoes; high-top stockings; high turned down collar; necktie, usually in a rather small knot; overcoat, rarely buttoned.

Gone Up in Smoke.

Peterboro, Ont., Jan. 21.—Fire broke out at midnight in the drygoods and millinery store of Miss K. Ruddins, George street, and completely gutted it. The stores on each side of the Ruddins building were badly damaged. The adjoining stores are occupied by Harry Long, a grocer, and W. W. Howden, butcher, and Peter Simonds, merchant tailor. Miss Ruddins had \$2,500 insurance, and there was an insurance of \$5,000 on the building. Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 22.—The Hapson-Hartcamp Company, manufacturers of roofing and supplies, suffered a loss at midnight of \$100,000 in their brick block and contents on Campau street being completely destroyed. Loss on building, \$25,000, and on stock and machinery \$50,000, partly insured.

When the Bowels Are Constipated

Health Cannot Be Good—Digestion and Other Bodily Functions Cannot Be Properly Performed—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The character of food, sedentary habits and neglecting the calls of nature may be set down as the usual causes of constipation. The accompanying derangements are indigestion, dyspepsia, stomach troubles, liver and kidney diseases and an endless amount of pain and suffering. Poisonous impurities, when left in the blood, are bound to find lodgment in some weak spot of the system, and the result is disease of the most deadly nature. It is a serious matter to neglect constipation. You may do so for a time, only to find that your health has been undermined by bodily derangements of the most fatal kind. You should have a movement of the bowels every day. To accomplish this, avoid concentrated foods, use vegetables and fruits freely, and take one of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills before retiring, two or three times a week, or oftener if required.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are not an ordinary cathartic. They have a specific and combined action on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and consequently cure constipation, and the accompanying derangements thoroughly and well, by removing the causes. For the information of those who are not yet familiar with the peculiar merits of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, we might add that they are purely vegetable in composition, pleasant and natural in action and remarkably prompt and far-reaching in effect, even in the most serious and chronic cases of constipation, kidney and liver diseases.

Persons with weak kidneys are peculiarly susceptible to sudden changes of temperature, and for this reason need to be on a sharp lookout during the fall and winter seasons, lest the cold settles on these interfering organs and brings on Bright's disease of the kidneys, by far the most painful and fatal of diseases. Scores and hundreds of people are a practical proof of keeping Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house, and take one whenever the symptoms of constipation and kidney derangement manifest themselves. A scanty, high-colored urine, painful urination and pain in the back and limbs are the danger signals of kidney disease.

Whatever else you may neglect, do not overlook the importance of keeping the bowels, the kidneys and liver in healthful, vigorous action, and the most effective treatment in disease and prolonging life, and the evidence of the people of this country seems to prove conclusively that by far the most effective treatment in bringing about these results is the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all druggists, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

The Runians Carson McKee & Co. Bargain Days

We have planned great things for Friday and Saturday shoppers this week. For downright, genuine, live bargains we commend to you the list below. Special attention is drawn to our GREAT MAMMOTH CLEARING SALE of Boots and Shoes.

FLANNELETTE BARGAIN.

1,560 yards Flannelette, in mill ends of from 5 to 20 yards, assorted colors, fancy stripes, good width and weight, worth regularly 6½c, Friday, Saturday, and to clear..... 4½c

Going Out of Boots & Shoes—Great Clearing Sale

Gents' Furnishings.	56-inch Homespuns 50c.	Hosiery.
Men's Lined Colored Kid Gloves, regular price 50c, Friday and Saturday, per pair..... 39c	Plain Homespun Suits, all wool, in gray, brown, navy, blue and green, heather mixed, ends of 2½, 5 and 6 yards, regular prices 75c to \$1.00, to clear, Friday and Saturday, per yard..... 50c	Boys' Heavy Wool Hosiery, sizes 7½, 8, 8½, 9 and 9½; regular price 40c, Friday and Saturday, to clear..... 29c
Men's Heavy Tweed Ties, double-breasted, special price 50c, Friday and Saturday..... 45c	Crockery.	Groceries.
Men's Heavy Tweed Ties, regular \$1.50 to \$1.75, Friday and Saturday..... \$1.25	In our Basement is to be found one of the best assorted stocks of Crockery, Glassware and Lamps in the west, and all marked at close staple prices. During January sale a special discount of 10 per cent will be given.	25 pounds Bright Yellow Sugar..... \$1.00
55 dozen Men's Linen Collars, 4½ ply linen, all sizes, regular price 15c to 20c, Friday, and to clear..... 5c	Smallwares.	22 pounds Redpath's Granulated Sugar..... \$1.00
40 bunches Feather-Stitch Trimming, regular price 12c bunch, Friday and Saturday..... 8c	10 pairs White Wool Blankets, size 60x90, extra heavy, thoroughly scoured, soft and fluffy, worth regularly \$3.00, Friday and Saturday, per pair..... \$2.29	1 pound Imperial Blend Black or Mixed Tea and 6 pounds of Redpath's Granulated Sugar for..... 50c
30 cakes Brown Windsor Soap, regular price 3c a cake, Friday and Saturday, 3 for..... 5c	Blankets.	2 Large Bars Soap (6 pounds)..... 25c
	10 pairs White Wool Blankets, size 60x90, extra heavy, thoroughly scoured, soft and fluffy, worth regularly \$3.00, Friday and Saturday, per pair..... \$2.29	6 pounds Choice New Sugar..... 25c
	Skirting.	1 bottle Worcester Sauce, 1 bottle Mixed Pickles and 1 tin Pork and Beans for..... 25c
	3 pieces Skirting, extra nice quality, fancy stripes, regular prices 25c, 35c and 40c, Friday only, per yard..... 15c	3 pounds Rice and 2 pounds Tapioca for..... 25c
	Silk Velvets 35c.	15 pounds Clean Currants and 1½ pounds Select Raisins for..... 25c
	Plain Silk Velvets, in shades of green, cerise, gray, garnet, coral, blue and black, regular price 50c and 75c, Friday and Saturday, per yard..... 35c	12 pounds Family Pastry Flour..... 25c
	Mantles and Furs, 20 Per Cent Discount.	6 pounds Bright Yellow Sugar and 1 pound 30c Coffee (fresh ground) for..... 50c
	AT OSGOOD HALL	80 dozen Lemons, while they last, per dozen..... 5c
	Judgments Given in Divisional Court Before Chief Justice Meredith and Justice C. J. Lount.	12½ only 4-String 30c Brooms for..... 25c
	McKenzie vs. McLaughlin.—Judgment (E. B. B.) on appeal by plaintiff from order of Ferguson, J., in Chambers, affirming order of a local judge at London, requiring plaintiff to attend for further examination for discovery, and answer questions as to whether he applied for a reward offered by a township council for killing a dog. The action was for slander. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant and spoken of the plaintiff's wife, made "jump for perjury himself."	Shooting.
	"He perjured himself and stole money from the township." The defendant did not deny the charge, but pleaded the words, said that the words, if spoken, did not refer to the plaintiff, set up (5) the circumstances under which certain words (not the same as those charged were spoken) and (6) pleaded privilege. The fifth defense was struck out on application, and the order was not appealed against. The plaintiff asked that the questions referred should not be answered because justification was not pleaded. Held, that there being on the record the defense of privilege, it is impossible to say that the questions which appellant refused to answer were relevant to the issues raised on the pleading. Upon which the appeal fails and is dismissed with costs. I. F. Helmuth for plaintiff, C. Swabey for defendant.	Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, in pink, white and blue, trimmed with Torcheon lace; regular price \$1.50, Friday and to clear..... \$1.19
	Re McIntyre.—Judgment (E. B. B.) on appeal by the London and Western Trust Company, the executors of the will of Hugh McIntyre, deceased, and for the widow, appealed from an order of Boyd C. J. in Chambers (21 C. L. T. v. N. 280), giving directions to the executors as to the distribution of the estate among the residuary legatees, and as to providing for the will. The chancellor declared that the parties interested in the residue were entitled to have sums set apart to answer the annuities from time to time, as sufficient assets are in the hands of the executors, or to have sums annuities in the same way, from time to time, as shall seem most expedient to the master if the parties differ. The executors contended that they had a right to complain that the estate was taken out of their hands, and that the court should not interfere with the administration by them, and that the order below is varied improperly being alleged against them. Held, that the proper course was that pursued in re Perry, 42 Ch. D. 370, and the proceedings are proper under rule 938, re Medland, 41 Ch. Div. at p. 492. Having outlined the principle upon which the appellants should act in making provision for annuities and distributing the residue there will be no necessity for the expense of a reference, and the order below is varied so as to reserve the costs of any reference to be dealt with by a judge in chambers after report. With this variation and that as to redemption of the annuities, the order below is affirmed and appeal dismissed. Costs of all parties out of the estate, those of executors between solicitor and client, and of the appellants, A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., for David McIntyre, M. D. Fraser	Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, in pink, white and blue, trimmed with Torcheon lace; regular price \$1.50, Friday and to clear..... \$1.19
		Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, in pink, blue and white; regular price \$1.40, Friday and to clear..... 99c
		Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, in pink, blue and white; regular price \$1.40, Friday and Saturday..... 45c

AT OSGOOD HALL

Judgments Given in Divisional Court Before Chief Justice Meredith and Justice C. J. Lount.

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