

London Advertiser.

[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.]

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Thursday, Oct. 12.

Will the Boers Strike at Once?

From a military, if not a moral, point of view, the Transvaal is wise in boldly anticipating events and plunging into war without delay. The British forces in Natal number from 10,000 to 12,000, and have been hurriedly disposed for defensive purposes in the neck of land stretching toward the Transvaal. The force is at present too small for offensive operations, and the Boers have been free to seize Ladang's Nek, Ingogo Heights and other strategic points at the boundary. Indeed, if reports be true, the Boers have already advanced beyond these, and have occupied Newcastle, an important town just across the Natal frontier. Dundee, at which there is a British force of 6,000 men, is only 40 miles southeast of Newcastle. It is at Dundee the first battle may occur. Ladysmith, which is also strongly garrisoned by the British, is some 35 miles south of Dundee.

The magnitude of the Boer force is conjectured, but there is every reason to believe that over 15,000 men are already in the field. As they are mostly mounted, and cover ground rapidly, they can strike at the British outposts today if they choose. Manifestly it is their policy to lose no time, for every day adds to the British strength. Troops are pouring in from India and Great Britain, and by the end of this week or early in the next, it is expected the British will have 25,000 regulars in South Africa. This should suffice to hold the Boers in check until the arrival of the army corps of 40,000, when the campaign will be carried into the enemy's country. In the meantime it is evident that the Boers hope that if they can gain the advantage at the outset they will make a moral impression on the whole of South Africa, and perhaps incite their Dutch compatriots in Cape Colony to come to their assistance. This possibility of a Dutch uprising is one of the factors in determining the British to make such an overwhelming display of force.

Canada's Great Waterway.

The formal opening of the St. Lawrence Canal on Tuesday was an event of national importance. It means that Canada has now a 14-foot waterway from the head of the great lakes to the ocean. The St. Lawrence canal system would have been pushed to completion long ago if the vigorous policy of the past three years had been enforced from the first. The St. Lawrence is one of the finest canals in the world, and has been built at a cost of \$5,250,000. The length is 11 miles. The locks are 275 by 40 feet, and the lockages are expected to be made easily in from 12 to 15 minutes. The capacity of the canal, estimating that one-third of the traffic is westbound, will be about 29,000,000 tons in an ordinary season. While the canal is now open for 14-foot vessels, much work remains to be done, including the installation of an electric plant on a large scale.

The new waterway may catch a considerable share of this year's shipments, but next year will see the first real test of its importance as a factor in the transportation problem. If expectations are realized, there will be a great diversion of lake traffic to the St. Lawrence route next season, with corresponding benefit to Canadian commerce.

Are the Outlanders Oppressed?

"Are the Outlanders Really Oppressed?" asks the Dean of Winchester in an able and temperate letter to the London Spectator. The same question recurs to many conscientious readers, who have found it hard to sift the mass of testimony and form a satisfactory opinion. The Spectator essays to give the answer. As a journal of great ability and authority, accustomed to weigh evidence impartially, and discuss everything from a peculiarly detached point of view, its conclusions, and the premises upon which they are based, are worthy of attention. According to the Spectator, what we have got to ask is, Is the treatment of the white immigrants in the Transvaal-Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Australians, Canadians and Cape Colonists of a kind which can fairly be called oppression? The Spectator believes that it is, and that it can be shown to be as bad, or worse, than what we all agree to regard as oppression—the treatment of the Italians by Austria during the fifties, and the treatment accorded by the British to the Dutch in Cape Colony 60 years ago. Our contemporary goes on to ask and answer a few pregnant questions thus:

"1. Is it not oppression in a modern white community to keep the majority without their fair share in the government, and to tax them without giving them representation? The Dutch in Cape Colony in the thirties certainly thought it was so, and stated their belief in the strong and vigorous words lately quoted by St. Wm. Harcourt. But the Outlanders are deprived of the right of self-government, and are taxed, and heavily taxed, without representation."

"2. Is there not oppression when people are at the mercy of a police force, whose members are both stupid and brutal, who will kill a man at sight if he appears to be going to resist arrest (witness the case of Mr. Nicholson), and who try to break up public meetings by threatening to send in men to strip the women naked who were attending the meeting (witness the reform meeting this spring)?"

"3. Is it not an oppression for the majority of a nation to be forced in the law courts and in all public busi-

ness to forego the use of their own language? We allow 'allow' is not the right word, for we do not act of grace and favor, but merely refrain from committing an injustice—the French-Canadians and the Cape Dutch to use their own tongue, and even the Maori representatives are, we believe, allowed to speak Maori in the New Zealand parliament. Everywhere, indeed (witness what is going on in Austria), the question of language is regarded as of the utmost importance. Yet we are told that it is absurd to represent the refusal of the Boers to allow the use of English as well as Dutch in official matters as an act of oppression. The Cape Dutch, at any rate, did not think it was an important thing—for they placed the demand to use their own language side by side with the demand for representation and a reform of the law courts."

"4. Is it not an oppression, and especially for unfranchised men, when the law courts are placed within the control of the government and when judges who will not take orders from the executive are driven from the bench? We thought it oppression in the days of the Stuarts. Why is it not oppression now? We do not want to exaggerate. Here is what is said as to the matter by a very able and extremely moderate writer—'Africans'—in an article in the new number of the Asiatic Quarterly. After mentioning the complicated constitution which overlies the alleged testing power of the courts, he proceeds: 'But the practical aspect of the question is that Mr. Justice Koetse had enjoyed the confidence of all classes in the Transvaal, and the bench was known to be a safeguard of individual liberty. But when Mr. Koetse was deposed, and replaced by Mr. Gregorowski, a creature of the president, all South Africa knew that the Transvaal Judicial Bench had become the tool of the executive.'"

"5. Is it not oppression when a man's religion is inquired into before he can be allowed to enter the state employment? Surely those who have always insisted here that a man shall suffer no inquisition in regard to his creed will not deny this? Yet as the writer of a letter in Thursday's Times shows, no man who is a Roman Catholic is employed by the South African Republic."

"6. Is it not oppression when the liberty of the press is interfered with and newspaper editors are liable to be treated as newspaper editors have recently been treated in the Transvaal?"

"7. Is it not oppression that the money contributed by the majority in order to promote public education is spent on schools in which English is treated as a foreign tongue?"

"8. Is it not oppression when the minority arm themselves and do not allow the majority to carry arms? Stay-at-home people who have not considered the question in detail may think this no oppression, but put them in a place filled with disarmed black men and side by side with a minority of armed white men, and we venture to say that they will not take long to see that disarmament under such circumstances is oppression. To be turned into a white Kaffir is very keen oppression in South Africa."

The Spectator adds that it has purposely avoided the questions of misgovernment connected with the liquor and native questions and with the corruption of the government officials which poisons the whole administration. These wrongs in England would have justified rebellion. The Spectator affirms that the lords before the Reform Bill were like the Boer oligarchy. They would yield nothing to moral pressure. When, however, the people of Birmingham began to drill, and when it became evident that unless they passed "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," the sword would take the place of argument, the peers yielded.

What would England be now if her people had never been willing to use force to establish and to guard the rights of self-government and individual liberty? The Spectator points out that if the principle of race inequality had been applied by the British at the Cape, in Natal and in Canada, the empire would have been ruined. The Spectator concludes:

"We hold that the only possible solution of the South African problem is to base the policy of what Mr. Kipling has so finely called 'the last and the largest empire' on absolute racial equality. We tried the plan of putting one race above the other, and the brave and stubborn Dutch taught us that we were in the wrong. Like sensible men, we admitted our mistake, and in Cape Colony and Natal allow no political distinction to be made between British and Dutch. Now it seems that the Boers of the Transvaal must be taught a similar lesson. If they had only been reasonable and had inclined their hearts to wisdom they might have learned it slowly and little by little."

A new map of Africa will be in order shortly.

The British Empire is about to have another growing time.

The Boers may plead in extenuation that Kipling fired the first shot.

The Orange Free State is another awful example of the danger of keeping bad company.

Although out of the present war, the British navy may still be useful in keeping other nations out of it, too.

Both Uncle Sam and John Bull are illustrating Hosea Bigelow's remark, that civilization often travels on a powder cart.

The Dutch and British in South Africa should live in amity and equality. Therefore, Great Britain intends to wipe out the dividing lines—including boundaries.

What Others Say.

A Lucky Escape. [Detroit News.] Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been in Chicago for two days, but nobody has thrown him down and taken his boundary line away from him.

Britain's Way. [Hamilton Times.] Britain is a great importing country. Just now she is getting large supplies of a superior quality of iron ore from Barcelona. This ore will be smelted and worked up into finished material

and sold in the world's markets, no tariff obstacles being placed against such trade. British carriers and manufacturing interests are the gainers by it.

A Deserved Honor. [Ottawa Journal.] The selection of Rev. Dr. Caven as president of the Pan-Presbyterian Council was a tribute to the scholarship and broad-mindedness that have made the man known and respected among all denominations in Canada.

The Personal Tax. [Springfield, Mass., Republican.] As qualified between the counties by the state board of tax commissioners, the aggregate tax valuation of New York state came up to a trifling over \$5,000,000,000, of which only \$649,364,694 is for personal property. If this property were fully assessed, it would equal or exceed the value of real estate, as all authorities in taxation agree. It is obvious that the taxation of this property is farcical. As enforced, the personal property tax is made the instrument of gross inequality and injustice.

Zola's Preposterous Demand. [Bobbygon Independent.] Zola, the French author, is very much disturbed. Literary men are so easily disturbed. Oh mothers of France, he cries, give us more children! No use crying in hysterics to the mothers. The mothers are all right. It is the conditions that are all wrong. Get to work, dear mothers, and change the social conditions. The average earnings of a man are not more than 80 cents a day. It is vain to talk of families of twelve on 80 cents a day. Vain to shake the ladder as a means of France, until the ladders are better filled.

Another Tribute to Laurier. [Chicago Record.] One of the most pleasing features of the exercises of fall festival week in Chicago is the presence of representatives of the neighboring countries to the north and to the south. The international good feeling thus manifested should be highly gratifying to all concerned.

Premier Laurier of Canada is widely admired in the United States, and his visit to Chicago as the city's guest will tend to increase his popularity on this side of the border. Sir Wilfrid has long been representative of the element among the Canadians that desires more friendly relations with the United States in all respects, commercially and otherwise. The Alaska boundary dispute has seemed to raise a difference between the two countries for a time, but it surely is one that can easily be adjusted by diplomacy.

Certainly Canada could pay its case in the hands of no statesman in whose desire for justice the people of the United States would have greater confidence than they have in that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Light and Shade.

"Ah!" exclaimed the youth, "we have fallen upon evil times! What is there left for one who is over the world?"

"Well, the old man replied, 'the only way out is to get into the world and become as great as the thought he was at 20.'"

Teacher—Now, if your mother gave you a large apple and a small one, and told you to divide with your brother, which apple would you give him?"

Johnny—Dye mean my big brother or my little brother?

Mr. B.—After a heated argument with Mrs. B.—Wise men hesitate when fools are certain.

Mrs. B.—Oh, I am not so sure about that.

Mr. B.—But I am certain.

The following strange and alarming notice was exhibited some time back on the sands at a certain English seaside resort: "Visitors are cautioned against bathing within a hundred yards of this spot, several persons having been drowned here lately by order of the authorities."

Fall Exhibitions.

Rodney, Oct. 11-12. Rochester and Maidstone, Belle River, Oct. 12-13.

Oneida, Oct. 12-14. Oxford, Highgate, Oct. 14-15. Norfolk Union, Simcoe, Oct. 17-19.

Morristown, Oct. 17-20. The engine of the Moravian Agricultural Society, Moravian Town, Oct. 17-20.

Erin, Erin, Oct. 19-20. Fort Stock Show, Guelph, Dec. 5-8.

Other dates will be added as received from secretaries.

FALLING HAIR RESTORED

By warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, perfect and permanent cures. This treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, heal eruptions, stimulate the hair follicles, and supply the roots with nourishment and energy, thus producing a clean, wholesome scalp, with luxuriant, lustrous hair.

Hair Came Out Freely. I had the typhoid fever after which my hair came out freely. My mother suggested that I use CUTICURA remedies. I did so, meeting with untold success. My hair grew in thicker than at first, after use of CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA (ointment). H. J. PATTERSON, 1206 W. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Bad Scalp Humor Cured. I had a bad scalp humor, and thought I would go frantic with itching. I lost considerable of my hair (of which I had an abundance) but they all proved a failure. I tried CUTICURA SOAP, found immediate relief, and the itching is all gone. Mrs. M. JUDAN, 246 Halliday St., Jersey City.

Bad Dandruff Cured. Dandruff made my hair fall out so bad I got discouraged. I rubbed CUTICURA (ointment) well into my scalp twice a week, and shampooed with warm water and a good lather of CUTICURA SOAP once a week. My hair is growing out thick once more, and free from dandruff. Miss ADA JAYNES, Chelsea, Mass.

Save Your Skin. I had a bad skin eruption, and was very proud. I tried several remedies but they all proved a failure. I tried CUTICURA SOAP, found immediate relief, and the itching is all gone. Mrs. M. JUDAN, 246 Halliday St., Jersey City.

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For any purpose, go to...

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280% Dundas St., Spencer Block, and get prices. Large variety of Push Buttons and Bells to select from.

FREE TO MEN.

THE writer will send, absolutely free the formula which restored him to vigorous health after suffering for years from the effects of the follies of youth, which caused a failure of the vital forces, and nervous exhaustion. If you are ready in need of treatment, I will gladly send the formula free to week, suffering men. Geo. McIntyre, Box C-12, Fort Erie, Ont.

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THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Phone 1046

Thanksgiving Friday Bargains.

This being the Friday before Thanksgiving we have prepared an unusually attractive list in which every item has the true ring of economy. This Friday will be a great money-saver. The price attractions appeal to customers of every circumstance. We intend this to be a record breaker in bargain giving, and the word Bargain is never dishonored here, particularly when associated with prices like the following.

See Our Windows for a Few of the Many Specials for Friday Only.

Dress Goods Dept.

20 pieces Priestley's Black Dress Goods, 44 inches wide, figured and plain, regular 75c, 85c and \$1. On sale Friday only, per yard 59c

12 patterns Stripe Silks, blue, pink, Cyano, black and white, etc., new goods and patterns, 20 inches wide, Friday only, to clear, per yard 25c

15 patterns 44-inch All-Wool Plaids, new goods and patterns, 20 inches wide, all new, this season's styles, on sale Friday only, per yard 59c

20 pieces Best Cambric Linings, in shades of brown, fawn and drab, regular 6c, Friday only, per yard 2 1/2c

Boots and Shoes

Women's Fine Dongola Button Boots, extension heavy soles and turn soles, all sizes, regular \$1.75. Special Friday \$1.25

Extra Special 180 pairs Women's and Misses' Lace and Button Boots, some were \$1.25, some \$1.50, some \$2, broken lots, comprising all sizes from 11 in misses' to 7 in women's. Friday, all one price 75c

Men's Casco Calf, Laced Boots, welt soles, good shape, regular \$3. Friday \$1.75

Groceries and Crockery

30 only gold-tinted 10-piece Toilet Sets, regular \$3.50 per set. Friday only \$2.48

30 heavy gilt, assorted decoration, 10-piece Toilet Sets, worth \$3.50, for \$2.48

120 Decorated Bowls, regular 10c, for 5c

10 Printed Dinner Sets, in three colors, regular \$7, for \$5.00

21 pounds of Redpath's Granulated Sugar for Imperial Blend Black or Mixed Tea, 40c per pound, for 25c

1 pound Wine, 1 pound Lemon and 1 pound Ginger Snaps for 25c

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.

Men's Linen Collars, stand-up styles, straight and turn-over, sizes 14 to 17 1/2, pure English Linen, regular 17c and 25c. Friday only 25c

Men's Cottonade Overalls, all sizes, stripes only; regular 40c and 50c. Friday only 25c

Balance of those Felt Hats for Men and Boys, regular 75c to \$1.75 each, to clear at 25c

Ten dozen Men's Gray Flannel Top Shirts, made of Chambray Gray Flannel, lined, with collars and without, regular 75c and \$1.00. Friday 50c

Men's Fleece-lined Underwear, all sizes, Shirts and Drawers, regular \$1.30 per suit. Friday only 90c

Laces

20 Pieces Silk Lace, 4 to 6 inches wide, in black and cream, regular 15c and 25c piece, special, Friday only 10c

Ribbons

3 Pieces Wide Silk Ribbons, in plain colors or fancy stripes and checks, regular 25c per yard, special for Friday only, per yard 19c

40 Pieces Satin Baby Ribbon, all shades, special for Friday, 18 yards for 15c

7 Pieces Navy Blue Ribbon, all shades, 36-yard pieces, Special on Friday, per piece 25c

Smallwares

100 Boxes Note and Envelopes, best quality, regular 19c, Friday 13c

No. 1 Envelopes, regular 3c, Friday, 2 packages for 5c

Mourning Note, Broad and Narrow Bands, worth from 15c to 25c each, Friday 10c

Silver Lined Pad, ruled or plain, regular 15c, Friday 10c

Belt Buckles, regular 50c, 35c and 25c, Friday, each 19c

Pocket Combs, regular 5c, Friday, each 2c

50 Good Bristle Hair Brushes, regular 25c, Friday 20c

Special Value in Clothes Brushes, Regular 10c, Friday 7c

Mantle Department

27 Only Black Curt Cloth Jackets, lined throughout with fancy stripe and check silk, sizes, 32 to 40, Friday, each \$4.95

40 Only Fine Beaver Jackets, 25 inches long, shades of fawn, blue and black, fly front, sizes 32 to 40, silk lined throughout, regular \$10, Friday only, each \$7.50

Ladies' Flannelette Underwear Two Specials for Friday Only.

Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, 3 styles, striped, plain, pink, blue and cream, full lengths and sizes, regular \$1 garments, Friday each 75c

Ladies' Flannelette Drawers—Good quality Flannelette, embroidery trimmed, 3 dozen only, regular 25c, Friday only, per pair 19c

Handkerchiefs

17 Dozen Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, 3 and 14-inch hem, regular 8c and 10c, Friday only, 3 for 20c

10 Dozen Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular 10c each, special for Friday, 3 for 20c

8 Dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, regular 12 1/2c and 15c each, on sale Friday only, 3 for 20c

Staples and Linens

20 Pieces 33-inch Flannelette, plain, gray, brown, pink and cream, also dark checks and stripes, Friday only, per yard 4 1/2c

25 Dozen Huck and Bath Towels, red borders, large size, our regular 25c pair, Friday only 19c

Carpet Department

10 Pieces Tapestry Carpet, light and dark patterns, 50c and 60c per yard, Friday only 44c

30 Only Comforters, filled with finest batting, good print and satin coverings, regular \$1.25 and \$1.35 each, Friday only 98c

Hosiery and Underwear Dept. Special Friday sale of over makes of Ladies' Winter Underwear, Vests and Drawers, quantities limited; from 4 to 6 garments of a line. Come early for these.

Vests—\$1.25 Vests for 75c, \$1 Vests for 50c, 65c and 75c Vests for 45c, 50c Vests for 35c each, 40c Vests for 25c, 25c and 30c Vests for 19c, 20c Vests for 15c.

Drawers—\$1.25 for 75c, 75c for 40c, 40c for 25c, 30c for 19c pair. Children's Wool Vests—Worth 12 1/2c to 25c, each 5c

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210 1/2 and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

PORK AND BEANS

Dished Up at Paris by a Railway Collision.

Paris, Oct. 12.—An accident occurred on the diamond here yesterday morning, a Buffalo and Goderich train and a G. T. R. main line freight having collided. The engine of the latter of the trains struck the other "amphibians," upsetting a carload of hogs and a car of beans.

The beans were scattered, and a number of the hogs were killed. The balance of their hogships set up a squealing that aroused all Paris. The colliding locomotive was seriously damaged.

No one was badly hurt, fortunately. The lines were blocked for some time, owing to a number of cars being derailed. The engines kept the tracks.

A Pleasant Surprise For those who have thought that Catarrh is incurable, and to whom the constant use of snuffs and ointments has been almost unbearable, is to learn of Catarrhazone, the new medicated air treatment for Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma. Catarrhazone is a guaranteed cure for these diseases and never fails to cure them. It cures by inhalation of medicated air and always reaches the right spot. This is no theory, but the result of actual experience, and thousands of testimonials back up all we say for our medicine. Price \$1 at all druggists, or direct by mail on receipt of price. Send 10c in stamps for sample outfit to N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont.

Feather and down cushions, 50 cents each—the best value in London. Goose feather pillows a specialty. Bedroom Suites, Fancy Rockers, Tables, Spring Beds, Stoves of every kind, at the Bed and Mattress Factory, 608 Richmond street north. JAMES F. HUNT & SONS. Telephone 997.

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the saving in fuel effected will soon equal the cost of the range. It can be so quickly and easily regulated that there need be no waste of heat or fuel.

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FREE TO MEN. THE writer will send, absolutely free the formula which restored him to vigorous health after suffering for years from the effects of the follies of youth, which caused a failure of the vital forces, and nervous exhaustion. If you are ready in need of treatment, I will gladly send the formula free to week, suffering men. Geo. McIntyre, Box C-12, Fort Erie, Ont.

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