

## London Advertiser.

(RE-ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1902.)

Managing Director John Cameron

London, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

### Canadian Trade in 1899.

The trade returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, which have just been compiled, show Canada's foreign commerce for that period to have been \$270,276,640—the highest point yet reached. Our exports to Great Britain were \$99,038,981, and to the United States, \$41,122,370. Our imports from Great Britain were \$37,060,123, and from the United States, \$93,007,166. Of our exports to Great Britain about ten million dollars' worth consisted of American products shipped through Canadian ports.

Between 1890 and 1897, our imports from Great Britain fell from \$43,277,009 to \$29,461,188. In 1898, when the preferential tariff was only in partial operation, the imports were \$32,043,461. In 1899, the full preference of 25 per cent on British goods went into effect, and imports advanced to \$37,060,123. It is true the increase of British imports this year was only \$5,016,662, as compared with an increase of \$18,182,243 in our imports from the United States, but \$11,775,379 of the latter was in free goods, in which Great Britain practically does not compete. We buy immense quantities of tobacco, coal, hides, wood and other raw materials from the United States, because we cannot get them anywhere else. A better basis of comparison is the dutiable list. The increase in dutiable imports from Great Britain this year was \$4,965,029, or about 22 per cent, and from the United States \$6,407,864, or about 13 per cent. This is fairly satisfactory on the assumption that we wish to see a relatively larger volume of Canadian purchases from Great Britain, in return for the open market she affords us.

### Gold as a Motive Power.

Much is being said about the gold in the Transvaal, and the figure which the gold fields cut in the calculations of the parties to the present war. The Transvaal gold fields are, indeed, among the best yields in the world. Last year the mine owners took from them the enormous value of \$31,203,150. This was an increase from \$28,268,625, taken out in 1897, so that but for the outbreak of hostilities the output this year would have approached the \$100,000,000 limit. Of the Transvaal total output the Witwatersrand or Johannesburg mines produced 93.20 per cent. Nine-tenths of the taxation of the country has been collected from the mining industry, and the Transvaal Boer leaders have become rich by exploiting this source of wealth.

The Uitlanders were prepared to bear their share of the government of the country—their full share—but they were not prepared to do so and yet be kept out of their manhood rights.

On the other hand, Kruger and his associates no doubt hoped to maintain this anomalous condition of affairs by securing the renunciation of British sovereignty over the country—a stand which they hoped would be endorsed by old world continental powers. If the gold fields supply an incentive to action in this crisis to many of the British people, it is quite natural, for very many persons have freely invested their earnings in these securities, which, without British protection, would not be worth to their holders 10 cents on the dollar. By their industry and progressiveness, the English-speaking people have made the Rand what it is, and they have done so under the assurance that Britain was suzerain of the State. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the determination of the British people, to once and for all, settle the question of who is, or who is not, to be the paramount power in South Africa.

Britain has put her hand to the plow and she will not turn back, no matter who may be her enemies, openly or secretly, adding the Boers.

Winston Churchill showed a keen sense of humor in taking out Mills' work on "Liberty" from the Pretoria public library just before escaping. Although Mills did not recommend prison-breaking as a means of liberty, his political principles were diametrically opposed to Kruger's. It is likely, however, that young Churchill was not theorizing to any great extent, but was looking to the main chance.

An Irishman has fought and nearly killed a Parisian editor for insulting Queen Victoria. With the same warm chivalry of the race, Daniel O'Connell declared sixty years ago that he would raise, if need be, a hundred thousand men in Ireland to defend the young Queen.

### What Others Say.

In a Box.

(Hamilton Herald.) The Boers are more than generous. They have put Baile, Methuen, Gatsere and French each in a nice Christmas box.

News by Rumor.

(Bobbygown Independent.) Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, or Lords Bobs, as he is admiringly called by the army, has been appointed to the command of the African campaign against the Boers. The Boers have an easy job to defend the broken country along their boundary, but wait till our Sleigh Bobs gets on a skate, and the Boers will take a toboggan chute that will break their backs.

An American Tolstol.

(New York Tribune.)

S. Ends How, of St. Louis, who has refused to accept \$1,000,000 inherited from his relatives because he has not earned it by his own labors, has given

\$2,000 to be expended "for the public welfare." This represents the interest on a sum he keeps in bank to enable him to prosecute his work of relieving distress among the poorer classes. It is "unearned increment," he says, and therefore he refuses to use it himself. As a matter of fact, it is very seldom that he spends any money on his own account. He left his mansion in Lindell boulevard to live among the poorest classes in St. Louis.

### Shakespeare on the War.

(Montreal Witness.) Except that it is the youth and manhood not of England only, but of Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia and the British colonies the world over, who are on fire, Shakespeare's stirring lines describe as well the spirit of the British people of today as revealed by today's dispatches as the spirit of the English people of the times of Henry V.

"Now all the youth of England are on fire, And sicken dalliance in the wardrobe lies; Now thrive the armorers, and honor's thought Reigns solely in the breast of every man. They sell the pasture now, to buy the horse. Oh, England! model to thy inward greatness, Like little body with a mighty heart, What mightiest thou do, that honor would thee do, We all thy children kind and natural!"

And now all Britain's children are proving kind and natural.

### Light and Shade.

Patient—You should have gone into the army, doctor.

Doctor—Why, so?

Patient—Judging by the way you charge your friends you would be able to completely annihilate an enemy.

"I saw you kissing my daughter. I don't like it, sir."

"Then you don't know what's good, sir."—Life.

"No."

"I suppose that Crankley, notwithstanding his opinions, stands high in the community?"

"Oh, yes. He enjoys the sincere respect even of the people who think he's a fool."

Short—You were at the races yesterday?

Long—No.

Short—Then you are the very man I'm looking for.

Long—Why so?

Short—I want to borrow \$5.—Chicago News.

"Stubble is an affable fellow, isn't he?"

"Yes, he is. He never forgets his whole-souled manners no matter how unfavorable the surroundings may be. Did you hear what he said to an earthquake over in Japan?"

"No."

"Well, just as soon as he felt the first shock—and a stiff one it was—he opened the door, stretched out his hand with a pleasant smile, and said, 'Shake!'"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

"Shake!"

## CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES

How the Day Was Spent on Both Continents.

### Queen Victoria Among Her Children and Grandchildren.

A Pretty Romance That Culminated on the Holiday.

London, Dec. 25.—For the first time in thirteen years Queen Victoria and the royal family passed Christmas at Windsor. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the children of Princess Henry of Battenberg were of the party. There was a magnificent Christmas tree, with many colored candles for the children, in which the Queen evinced the greatest interest. It was, in fact, her express desire that the grandchildren who assembled about her today should not have their Christmas marred by the events which have saddened her own heart; and the festivities of Windsor Castle, although tinged with sadness, carried no suggestion of sorrow to the guests. Upon all the Queen's presence with the solace she is always able to find in the companionship of her youngest descendants. The keynote of the festivities at Windsor was that of Prince and Princess of Wales, who, in the company of the Queen, were the guests of honor. The guests of honor were the children of the Queen, who, in the company of the Queen, were the guests of honor. The guests of honor were the children of the Queen, who, in the company of the Queen, were the guests of honor.

AT POTSDAM.

Berlin, Dec. 25.—Emperor William celebrated Christmas in the usual manner at the New Palace, Potsdam. At 3 o'clock he attended a beseeching given for the first regiment of the guards. At 4 he dined with the Imperial family. Upon all the Emperor's presence with the solace she is always able to find in the companionship of her youngest descendants. The keynote of the festivities at Windsor was that of Prince and Princess of Wales, who, in the company of the Queen, were the guests of honor. The guests of honor were the children of the Queen, who, in the company of the Queen, were the guests of honor.

CHRISTMAS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 25.—No one had to go without a Christmas dinner in New York city today. At the Madison Square Garden the Salvation Army fed thousands by the distribution of 3,200 baskets with food enough for five persons in each basket. Six thousand more dinners were served on the main floor at 6 o'clock this evening. From 11 o'clock until 2 p.m., the distribution of the gifts took place, with thousands of spectators watching the spectacle. A musical and cinematograph entertainment was given every hour from 11 o'clock, and did not conclude until 10 o'clock tonight. Overland and vocal music added to the general enjoyment of the occasion. The early morning scenes at the garden were as unusual as they were interesting. Before the charity bazaar had been opened, the Salvation Army people have been working like beavers for a month to make this prodigious dispensation a success. Although provision was made for feeding 20,000 persons, at least half again that number appeared, and the army officers by strenuous efforts met the requirements. In the afternoon the national capital was unusually so this year. All of the executive departments are closed, and practically all the members of both branches of congress are out of the city. Services were held in many churches, and as the dinner hour approached the streets were deserted. At the White House a quiet day was spent. The president and Mrs. McKinley dined alone.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25.—Christmas in this city witnessed as never before the fruit of charity. The destitute were given food and clothing; the sick were given medical attention; and school children were rendered happy by gifts.

Philadelphia, Dec. 25.—A dinner for 8,000 people was provided by the Salvation Army, and baskets of food were distributed among poor families. The American Volunteers furnished dinners in a similar way to about 500 poor children, and the Protestant Episcopal city mission fed about 1,000 individuals. The Children's Christmas Club gave its annual dinner to 1,000 poor boys and girls, and distributed toys among them. Hospitals were remembered by the Power Mission, and the Children's Aid Society distributed gifts among the children.

FIVE-DOLLAR CHECKS.

Cleveland, Dec. 25.—Every employee of the American Express Company throughout the country today received a check for \$5 as a Christmas gift from the company. A circular accompanying the checks state that the gift is made for faithfulness in the performance of duty. It is estimated that the aggregate sum of the gift will reach \$80,000 of \$70,000.

A NOVEL CELEBRATION.

Toronto, Dec. 26.—A novel method of celebrating Christmas was employed by a small party of Torontonians who cruised around the bay on the steam yacht Electric. The party consisted of G. J. Wright, A. B. Smith, W. S. B. Lawrie and Wm. Bourke.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 50¢ E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Cashmere shawls are made of the hair of a diminutive goat found in Little Tibet.

A DINNER PILL.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmentier's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions, and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CENTS. C. W. GROVE'S SIGNATURE IS ON EACH BOX. Beware of cheap imitations. "All about the Skin, Bole, and Hair," Boston.

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1899. ≈ THE RUNIANS. GRAY, CARRIE CO. ≈ 1900

## Special Stock-Taking Discount Sale

Continues Till the 10th of January, 1900.

In addition to the above Discount Sale we'll have a general clearing up of odd lines remnants, etc., goods that we don't wish to inventory. These will be sold at special prices in order to clear, and will make interesting bargains for those who wish to save a dollar.

From now till the 10th of January we're at your service with the finest stocks in London and at the lowest prices you ever paid for the same class of merchandise. You can get nearly everything you want here, and when you're through buying you'll be dollars ahead. Read our Special Stock-Taking Discount List.

### Mantles and Furs

All Ladies' and Children's Fur Jackets and Fur-Lined Capes, 10 Per Cent Off.

### Ladies' Woolen Underwear

All Ladies' and Children's Vests and Drawers and Combination Suits, 10 per Cent Off.

### Staple Department

Wool Blankets, Comforters, Eider Comforters, Wrapperettes, Cotton Shirtings, Loch Lomond Flannelettes and Tickings, 10 Per Cent Off.

### Table Linens

Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, Cloth Sets, Five O'Clock Tea Covers, Fancy Linens, Towelings, Special Discount 10 Per Cent.

### China & Crockery Dept

Tea Sets, Japanese Ware, Fancy Cups and Saucers, and all China Ware, 10 Per Cent Off.

### Millinery Department

All Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Wings, Fancy Feathers, Plumes and Ribbons—25 Per Cent Off.

### Gents' Furnishings.

10 per cent off all Men's Underclothing—10 Per Cent Off.

### Dress Goods Dept.

All Black and Colored Dress Goods, Velvets and Silks (except specially-reduced lines, 10 Per Cent Off.

### Clothing Department

25 per cent off all Men's Frieze Ulsters and Fancy Tweed Overcoats—25 Per Cent Off.

15 per cent off all Men's and Youths' Tweed Suits, also Men's Black Worsted Suits and Coats and Vests—15 Per Cent Off.

10 per cent off all Men's Fine Serge Suits and Men's Dress Overcoats—10 Per Cent Off.

10 per cent off all Children's Vestee Suits, Boys' Two and Three-Piece Suits—10 Per Cent Off.

10 per cent off all Men's Tweed and Worsted Pants—10 Per Cent Off.

20 per cent off all Boys' Reefers and Overcoats—20 Per Cent Off.

15 per cent off all Men's Waterproof Coats—15 Per Cent Off.

### Carpets and Curtains

Lace Curtains, Draperies, Cushion, and Carpets, 10 Per Cent Off.

### Hats and Caps

25 per cent off all Men's, Boys' and Youths' Hats—hard or soft—25 Per Cent Off.

25 per cent off all Men's and Boys' Fancy Tweed and Corduroy Caps—25 Per Cent Off.

10 per cent off all Men's Fur Caps—10 Per Cent Off.

### Shoe Department

10 per cent off all Women's Laced and Button Boots—10 Per Cent Off.

15 per cent off all Women's Oxford Shoes—15 Per Cent Off.

10 per cent off all Misses' and Children's Laced and Button Boots—10 Per Cent Off.

10 per cent off all Men's Laced and Congress Shoes—10 Per Cent Off.

10 per cent off Boys' and Youths' Shoes—10 Per Cent Off.

10 per cent off all Men's Rubbers and Overshoes—10 Per Cent Off.

## Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

the young couple extracted considerable amusement out of the affair. An attachment grew up between them, and finally the young lady was invited to visit the young lady's home. This was in 1898. He did so, and was so well pleased that he returned again the past summer and spent his vacation at the young lady's home. She is Miss Annette Morton, of this place, and the culmination of this unique romance was the marriage of the young people today. They will make their home at Newport News.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Christmas day, always a day of the nation's capital, was unusually so this year. All of the executive departments are closed, and practically all the members of both branches of congress are out of the city. Services were held in many churches, and as the dinner hour approached the streets were deserted. At the White House a quiet day was spent. The president and Mrs. McKinley dined alone.

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## MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

Of Two Strangers at Niagara Falls—May Be Murder or Suicide.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Dec. 25.—An incident that may turn out to be murder, or murder and suicide, or double suicide, occurred last evening at the Whirlpool Rapids Park promenade, just below the Grand Trunk steel arch bridge. About 5 o'clock in the evening two young men arrived at the above place in a hack owned and driven by a hackman named Davis, and were lowered down the incline railway to the promenade walk alongside the rapids.

The men not returning by dark, Mr. Powell, the manager, sent one of his helpers down to see where they were. Powell's man returned with the report that the missing men were nowhere to be seen on the walk below. The matter was reported to Chief of Police Young, and Officer Mains, with Superintendent Rothery and a guide named Preston, made a detour and search of the promenade. They found by footprints in the snow that the two men had walked to the extreme end of the promenade towards the whirlpool, and leaving it together had climbed over the rugged rocks and fallen trees for about 500 feet, after which only the tracks of one man could be found. A few feet from the point where the double footprints had petered out to one man's track there was a mark of one man's body, where he had fallen, but on account of the darkness and dangerous condition of the locality the party had to give up the search.

The police have stationed men along the river to apprehend anyone who may attempt to come up from below the bank by any of the paths, and have him give an account of the whereabouts of his companion when down the incline with him. Both men, although strangers, can be identified by Davis, who loaded them in his hack from his father's bazaar at the falls, where they had untypes taken in the afternoon.

## LIFE IN EAST LONDON

Sir Walter Besant on the "Hive of Working Bees" That He Knows So Well.

The first of a series of papers on life at the East End of London appears in the December Century, from the pen of Sir Walter Besant, author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," etc. It is entitled "One of Two Millions in East London," and describes the life of a typical girl of the poorer working class. The article teems with pictures by Joseph Pennell and Phil May.

The dominant note of East London is that it is a hive of working bees. There are, it is true, a few drones in it. They are not the fat and luxurious drones of the other London, those who live in luxury without labor, and are down-trodden with the curse of idleness. Our drones, the East London drones, are the residuum, the less of humanity, who cannot and will not work; they are miserable, half-starved, skulking drones. They beg, they thieve, they do anything with a willing mind so long as it is not work. They dwell in the slums; they are, in the language of the day, the "submerged" but all

the king's horses and all the king's men cannot drag them out of the slough, nor can any river—not Abana or Pharpar, or even the Jordan itself—cleanse the Augean stable of their mind. The Helping Hand grows tired of pulling and tugging at them; they will not come; they sink back into their male-hole; the black mud closes over their heads. Let them be.

It is a city of working bees. As we linger and loiter among the streets multitudinous, we hear, as from a hive, the low, contented murmur of industrious and patient work. There are two millions of working people in this city. The children work at school; the girls and boys, the men and women, work in factory, in shop and at home; in dock and in wharf and in warehouse, all day long and all the year round, these millions work. They are clerks, accountants, managers, foremen, engineers, stokers, porters, stevedores, dockers, smiths, craftsmen of all kinds. They are girls who make things, girls who sew things, girls who sell things. There are among them many poor driven, sweated creatures, any the sweaters themselves are poor, driven, sweated creatures; for sweating once begun is handed on from one to the other as carefully and as religiously as any holy lamp of learning. They work from early morning till welcome evening. The music of this murmur, rightly understood, is like the soft and distant singing of a hymn of praise. Over the curse of labor has been misunderstood; without work man would be even as the beasts of the field. It is the necessity of work that made him human; because he must, he devises and discovers and invents; because he would die if he did not work, he has to subdue the animal within him. The animal is solitary; the man must be gregarious. He must make friends of his brother; he must obey the stronger; he must make laws; he must fight with nature, and compel her to give up her secrets. It is only by means of work that man can rise. It is his life, his address in the sweat of his face he eats his bread—yea, the bread of life. It is not with any pity that we must listen to this murmur. It should be with pure contentment and gratitude; for the murmur, though it speaks partly of the whirl of ten thousand wheels, and partly of those who stand and serve those wheels, speaks of this blessed quality of work, that it enables men to use the body for the sake of the soul. Men must work.

Imagine, if you can, what would follow if you held up your hand and said: "Listen all. There will be no more work. You may stop the engines, or they may run down of their own accord. You may take off your aprons and wash your hands. You may sit down for the rest of your lives. Your body will be waiting for you when you want it. Eat, drink and be happy if you can." If they can! But they, with nothing to do—no work to do, only, like the sheep in the field, to browse, or, like the wolves in the forest, to rend and tear and slay?

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me. I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good."

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