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

London, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Elective Judges and Appointments to Office.

The St. Thomas Times a short time ago published articles on the above subject, urging particularly with reference to judges that they should be appointed without reference to the church to which they belonged.

With much that our esteemed contemporary has to say, we quite agree, but not with all. For instance, it says: "In the matter of our judges, under the guise of its being a government appointment, it is fast becoming or has become a political or sectarian affair." With this we cannot agree. We think the recent appointments quite equal to any of their predecessors. Take the appointment of Chief Justice Armour to the position of Chief Justice of Ontario. It will be acknowledged that he is as able a man as ever sat on the bench in Canada, and it cannot be claimed that either politics or religion dictated his appointment. It was simply on account of his great ability and fitness for the position. Or take the appointment of Chief Justice Falconbridge to fill the position as chief justice of the Queen's Bench Division, vacated by the appointment of Chief Justice Armour. His politics are Conservative and his religion Episcopalian. They will scarcely be held to be the cause of his appointment. Then he is recognized by members of the Bar, young and old, as a very pleasant judge, always good-natured and possessed of good common sense, as well as legal knowledge. His promotion was deserved. The only other recent appointment is that of Mr. Justice Lester to the Court of Appeal. When it is considered that Mr. Lester was one of the leaders of the Western Bar, a man of strong personality and long experience, the fact that he was a Liberal member of Parliament ought not to be held to be a bar to his appointment. He possesses many of the qualities possessed by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal, and is proving himself to be quite competent to fill the position.

We think we are quite justified, therefore, in taking exception to the statement quoted from our contemporary. There are points, however, in this connection which our contemporary has not touched upon, but which ought to be remedied. A judge of one of the Divisional Courts can make about a thousand dollars a year more than a judge of the Court of Appeal, and hence if a judgeship in the Court of Appeal is offered to one of the judges of the Divisional Court he can't afford to accept it. Judges, like all other men, require their salaries to live on, and the sum they require to sacrifice is more than they can afford to pay for the increased dignity.

We consider what we have pointed out to be a serious defect. All judicial appointments should be from the front rank of the legal profession, and if possible the judges in the Court of Appeal should be more able men than those in the Divisional Courts, while the appointments to the Supreme Court should be, if possible, better still. The question of salary should not be ignored, and whatever is necessary to pay to secure the best men should be paid. The payment of the judges of Appeal should be increased with the least possible delay. It is not reasonable to expect the best men to take the highest positions at less pay than the judges of the Divisional Courts receive.

We quite agree with our contemporary that judicial positions should not be canvassed for and that a man's religion should not be the cause of his appointment or non-appointment. The appointments should be made because of fitness. As a matter of fact we do not think the religion of any of the judges has ever affected their judgments, and therefore, any discussion is unnecessary.

The whole question of the salaries of all the judges might well be taken up, and such increases made as are just and necessary in the interests of the administration of justice. We cannot afford for any reason to have any but the best men on the bench.

A Mistaken View

We are glad that the British press is taking a keener interest in Canadian affairs, and that on the whole there is a just appreciation of the situation. Sometimes, however, we meet with statements which would be amusing if the matter were not so serious. Quite recently, the Graphic, one of the leading illustrated journals, contained a brief statement on the Canadian elections, then just about to take place. In this the readers of this widely-circulated, ably conducted journal were informed that our elections were to be fought out on the "khaki" issue. Mr. Tarte was mentioned as being substantially loyal, though not quite as careful as he might be in matters of international etiquette. There had been, it was said, a serious attempt to force him out of the Cabinet, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "the chivalrous Pre-

mier," had stood nobly by him and saved him. The feeling in Quebec, it went on to say, seemed on the whole averse to the sending of the contingents, and Mr. Tarte might in turn have to save Sir Wilfrid. To any one who knows the situation this is all ludicrously incorrect, but unfortunately a great many people in the old land do not know. This writer was all wrong, for though our soldiers were returning just as the election was taking place, there was practically no attempt to make the war business an election cry. It did not come within the range of our politics to discuss the merits or defects of British statesmanship and diplomacy. It was sufficient for us that the Empire was subjected to an unprovoked attack, and part of Her Majesty's territories wantonly outraged. What was done by Canada was as nearly unanimous as anything could be that was done by a large body of people. It cannot be said even that the point whether or not it would have been better to have called Parliament before sending the contingents was an election issue. In fact, to put it briefly and mildly, "khaki" was not in it. In Quebec, men who opposed the sending of the contingent were defeated, while those who were returned favored such action with practical unanimity. What the issue was we are not now called to discuss. We tried to make it plain before the election, but certainly the writer of the article in the Graphic showed that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing in Canadian politics, as elsewhere. However, on the whole, we believe that in Britain there is increasing knowledge of Canadian affairs.

How Dr. Landerkin Was Defeated.

We learn from reliable authority in Markdale, Grey county, that Dr. Landerkin, for so many years the worthy representative for South Grey in the Dominion Parliament, was defeated because of the persistent appeal, in a secret underhand manner, to Protestant electors to vote for Mr. Richardson because Dr. Landerkin supported Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, being a Roman Catholic, supported the Church of Rome. First, Dr. Landerkin's unscrupulous opponents gerrymandered his constituency so as to put him in the minority by 150 votes. Then they found that he was too popular to be affected by that, and so they raised the cry, most craftily circulated, that Protestantism was in danger because Sir Charles Tupper had not been given the place of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and they succeeded by these rascally expedients in straggling enough of votes from Dr. Landerkin to secure his defeat. And yet these men were enthusiastic in support of Sir Charles Tupper's proposal to coerce Manitoba. Fortunately the time will soon come when the Gerrymander Act will be repealed, and then not even an appeal to race and religious prejudices, however craftily made, will succeed in keeping South Grey out of the Liberal procession. It is, nevertheless, lamentable that a party should be reduced to such expedients as race and creed warfare, in order to aid them to victory. They cannot be too widely exposed, or too severely condemned, or too closely watched in the future.

The Cost of War.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in England has made a statement concerning the South African war, which still drags on its weary length, or at least its slow, lingering agonies. The cost of this sad business will mount up to over one hundred million pounds sterling, a sum that can easily be put down on paper, but the full magnitude of which it is hard for us to realize. No one indeed will realize the meaning of the whole thing; but the British taxpayers will have some idea of what it means when the Government dips into his pocket time after time to make up this huge deficit. Pro-Boer and anti-Boer will be alike in this, that they will help to pay the bill. So the taxpayer, whatever his opinion may be, will have brought home to him the financial meaning of war; and as a general election is just over, he will not be able to express his feelings of discontent by voting against the Government, but will simply be able to keep time to Kipling's tune, "Pay, pay, pay."

Besides this tremendous expenditure of money, there has been the great loss of life and property, so that one hundred million does not nearly cover the financial loss, and the other loss cannot be measured, or at least cannot be expressed in terms of pounds or dollars. The thing is done now, and cannot be undone, but it is certainly a reflection upon the civilization of our day, that these brutal methods of settling disputes cannot be avoided. There is one hope that we cherish, and it is that this also will be an object lesson to the world. If a small war costs so much, what would a really big war cost in these days? That question cannot be answered, but we trust that the terrible suggestiveness of it will lead the great powers to consider seriously and to avoid the evil. War is now more than ever a matter of the purse, and even the wealthy nations of the world are kept poor by the immense preparations that they have to make. We would gladly believe that the problem has become so great that great wars will become well nigh impossible, and that small wars will also be avoided.

This journal has alluded to Dr. Borden, M. P., as Sir Charles Tupper's son-in-law, our local contemporary the Free Press and one or two others point

out that The Advertiser is in error. The amendment is cheerfully accepted.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is also supported by a majority of the English-speaking constituents. Let it be made unanimous.

The Toronto News now says: "Let the race cry drop." But why should our contemporary want to drop it now? If it was an honest cry before election day, why is it not as reputable a cry now? The idea apparently is to let it rest for the present, with the view of suddenly reviving it again at the first opportunity.

WON'T ATTEND PARLIAMENT

Remarkable Resolve of the Irish Members.

Britain to Spend \$50,000,000 on Big Guns Alone.

Duke and Duchess of York to Visit the Dominion—Boundary Dispute Settled—Frenchmen Will Welcome Kruger.

COMING TO CANADA.

London, Nov. 21.—The Duke and Duchess of York, according to the Daily Mail, have definitely decided to visit Canada.

THE IRISH MEMBERS.

Dublin, Nov. 21.—At a meeting of the directors of the United Irish League, Mr. John Redmond presiding, a resolution was passed on the Irish members of parliament not to attend the House of Commons in December, but to stay at home and make a success of the convention for perfecting the Nationalist organization, was unanimously adopted.

AFTER GOLD.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—An English syndicate, with a capital of £1,000,000, has just secured a concession to exploit the Peribona gold fields, which are 570,000 acres in extent, in the Amur region. The syndicate will also be allowed to dredge and excavate the streams. The Marquis of Queensbury and Prof. Halloway are the heads of the syndicate.

\$50,000,000 FOR BIG GUNS.

London, Nov. 20.—Lord Salisbury has decided that the government must spend £12,000,000, in addition to the cost of the Transvaal war, to bring the British artillery to a higher standard than the German.

TO WELCOME MR. KRUGER.

Paris, Nov. 21.—Special trains are being run to Marseilles in view of the arrival of ex-President Kruger there. There seems to be no question that Kruger is to land at Marseilles, although the Liberal Party prints a telegram saying that the German will proceed to Flushing without touching at France.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

Paris, Nov. 21.—In the chamber of deputies M. Doumer declared that the assertions of cruelty against the French and international troops in China were unfounded.

"The eight powers," he said, "have met in an attempt to conciliate their interests and claims, and of them wishing to respect the integrity and even the independence of China. Everyone desires to end the situation. No one will think of diminishing the strength of our forces in China and the conflict is ended. The chamber may rest assured that the government will neglect nothing to conclude it quickly. But it needs the confidence of the chamber."

BOUNDARY SETTLED.

London, Nov. 21.—In return for the support given by Germany to Belgium in obtaining for the latter a settlement at Tien Tsin, consisting of a strip of land on the left bank of the Pei Ho, King Leopold, as sovereign of the Congo Free State, a representative of the Associated Press is informed by an official of a foreign embassy here, has agreed to the reduction of the frontier near Lake Kivu, between German East Africa and the Congo Free State, in favor of Germany, thus terminating a boundary dispute.

CABLE NOTES.

Johanna, the Barium & Bailey girls, is dead. Pneumonia carried her off at Nantberg in Germany.

An earthquake was observed Monday at Florence, Prussia. A Brazilian merchant named Spindler, who took an instantaneous photograph of the scene at the moment the woman threw the hatchet at Emperor William, was requested later to destroy the picture, because it would displease the emperor, and he complied with the request.

The second trial of the defendants on the charges of gambling at the Club Der Harmonen, after the Reichst Gericht had annulled the acquittal sentence, began at Berlin on Tuesday. One of the defendants, Herr Von Kroecher, commander of an army corps, and an intimate adviser of Emperor William, fled to the south, and the court ordered his arrest wherever he should be found. The principal culprit, "Gentleman" Wolff, was present this time.

Good, Hot Politics.

Appropos of the political excitement, the following from the London, England, Globe, may be excused:

Straightforward writing is so rare an accomplishment that we hasten to extend the hand of welcome to it whenever it is found. The most recent shining specimen of literary directness which we have lighted upon is a letter addressed by an Australian partisan to the politician whom he assisted to emigrate, but who, on reaching his high estate, forgot the poor man on whose shoulders he had risen. The Australian wrote as follows: "Dear Sir: You're a fraud, and you know it. I don't care a rap for the billet or the money either, but you could have got it for me if you wasn't as mean as milk. Two pound a week ain't nigh moor to me than 40 shillins is to you, but I object to bein' maid an incurral fool of. Soon after you was elected by my hard workin', a feller here wanted to bet me that you wouldn't be in the House more'n a week before you maid a ass of yourself. I bet him a Cow on that, as I chort you was worth it then. After I got Your Note savin' 'an' 'ole' I had to ackt in the matter I driv the Cow over

The Runians, Gray, Carrie, Co. The Runians, Gray, Carrie, Co. We Fit GRANBY RUBBERS. Tremendous Slaughter Sale of Boots and Shoes. GRANBY RUBBERS.

Our Boot Department is overloaded with stock. Unseasonable mild weather has interfered with the plans of our Boot Chief; his stock is too heavy. The heads of the firm have given him instructions to carry no goods over and to use his judgment as to ways and means. Just when you must have good shoes, we commence a

Stupendous Cut-Price Sale for 10 Days.

All we ask is that you put our word to the test. Everything will be strictly as advertised. Come prepared to get fitted and save dollars, and you will be more than pleased. STUDY THE TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

LOT No. 1.--\$2 40 Instead of \$3 and \$3 50.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Shoes—This season's new lines in all styles; finest stock and our big \$3 sellers as well as a few clearing lots of \$3.50 laced and button shoes. Sale price.....\$2 40

LOT No. 2.--\$1 95 Instead of \$2 50 and \$2 75.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Shoes in seasonable and commendable styles; welt soles; new lasts; our guarantee with every pair; strictly new and up-to-date. Our regular price \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75. Ten days' sale price.....\$1 95

LOT NO. 3---\$1 57 1-2 Instead of \$2 and \$2 25.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine and Medium Fine Shoes, Skating Boots, in all the new leathers and lasts, made special to our order for this fall's trade; and we have sold hundreds of pairs of them at \$2. This is a great money saving chance. Ten days' sale price.....\$1 57 1/2

LOT NO. 4---\$1 35 Instead of \$1 75 and \$1 85.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Medium and Fine Shoes, in dongola, cordovan and seasonable stocks, new lasts, styles are in keeping with our up-to-date ideas. No better way to make your money go a long way. Regular \$1 75 and \$1 85. Ten days' sale price.....\$1 35

LOT NO. 5---\$1 19 Instead of \$1 50.

Dollar-and-Half Shoes have always been a strong feature in our Shoe section. During this sale you can discount \$1 50 by a saving of 31c on each pair. Ten days' sale price.....\$1 19

LOT NO. 6---\$1 Instead of \$1 25 and \$1 35.

Ladies', Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Fall Shoes, every line new. You know we don't carry over goods. These are new from the factories, and are good value at our ordinary prices. Everybody gets a chance in this great sale whether you want expensive or cheap Shoes. \$1 25 goods at.....\$1 00

LOT NO. 7---Discount Off.

We will select from our big stock of Infants' and Children's lines a big assortment, and reduce the price from 5c to 15c a pair, for 10 days only.

Our East Window will display a few of the lines advertised. Don't forget first purchasers are sure of their size and first choice. Sale commences Wednesday, Nov. 21, for TEN DAYS ONLY.

The RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

FASCINATED THE PRINCE Who at First Wanted to Marry Her Mother. Boston, Mass., Nov. 21.—While her father, Edward Parker Deacon, of this city, now hopelessly insane, drags out his weary days in an asylum at Waverley, beautiful Gladys Deacon, 18 years old, has become betrothed to one of the proudest princes of Europe. News has just come from Biarritz of her engagement to the Prince of Lichtenstein. For the first time in years people in Paris, a letter from these states, are talking of the Parker Deacons without any more or less plainly expressed apologies. The terrible tragedy of Deacon's killing Abelle, whom he had accused of attentions to his wife, is forgotten in the intensity of the American colony's interest in the romance.

Whenever and wherever there is a use for THREAD Corticelli Sewing Silk is Best and Cheapest, for it lasts longest and goes farthest. Shades to suit every color of fabric. Every inch of the 12,000 miles of THREAD turned out by the Corticelli Silk Co'y every day is tested and found perfectly uniform in strength and size, and free from knots or flaws. Sold Everywhere.

FOR Baby's Bath USE CUTICURA SOAP. Prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays itching and irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scaly humours and restores the hair.

Meat & Food Choppers Vegetable Cutters, Raisin Seeders, Carpet Sweepers, Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines. A. WESTMAN 111 Dundas Street. Branch—654 Dundas Street. Clean Things That Are Clean You will find it a pleasure to point to the clean things from our establishment. We wash them clean from them carefully. No garment soiled in any department. The care we use prevents rough edges or frayed ends. Canadian Steam Laundry DUNN and WILSON, pro. rictors, 284 Dundas street. Phone 950.

IT MAY BE ONLY A TRIFLING COLD, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, cold, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest. The cheerful live longest in years, and afterwards in our regards. Cheerfulness is the offspring of goodness.—Bovee. DIFFERENCES OF OPINION regarding the popular internal and external remedy, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally. CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Pains, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists. Circular sent on request.