

## London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1825.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, March 10.

ONTARIO: In the matter of the circulation of the London Advertiser, the following figures are published:

Feb. 1, 1900	8,879
Feb. 2, 1900	8,962
Feb. 3, 1900	9,208
Feb. 4, 1900	9,025
Feb. 5, 1900	8,801
Feb. 6, 1900	8,976
Feb. 7, 1900	9,002
Feb. 8, 1900	9,034
Feb. 9, 1900	9,223
Feb. 10, 1900	9,000
Feb. 11, 1900	8,997
Feb. 12, 1900	8,979
Feb. 13, 1900	8,988
Feb. 14, 1900	8,990
Feb. 15, 1900	9,208
Feb. 16, 1900	8,985
Feb. 17, 1900	8,894
Feb. 18, 1900	10,700
Feb. 19, 1900	8,885
Feb. 20, 1900	8,902
Feb. 21, 1900	9,334
Feb. 22, 1900	9,050
Feb. 23, 1900	9,374
Feb. 24, 1900	8,969

Total ..... 219,255  
Or an average circulation for each day of..... 9,136

(Nine thousand one hundred and thirty-six copies). This circulation is exclusive of all spoiled copies, being the actual circulation of mail list, subscribers, agents, carrier boys and street sales.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

Declared before me at the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, this fifth day of March, A. D., 1900.

J. H. FURDOME,  
A Commissioner, etc., H. C. C.

## They Set Province Against Province.

There was recently established in Montreal a paper bearing the title of "The Journal." There was really no public necessity for its existence, the field being already amply filled by the existing newspapers of both political parties. But it was found that some of the Opposition journals were not so servile enough—that they would not do the bidding of the master-minds who have undertaken to run the Conservative party by way of Montreal, and so, as in the case of the Toronto Empire, where hundreds of thousands of dollars were sunk on a purely political organ, these self-seeking rich men have put up their money to have a paper that will say what they command, and specially advance the interests of those who "put up the stuff." The Journal seems equal to the task. Its latest attempt to make political capital against the Canadian Prime Minister is a strong condemnation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier because he has not increased the Provincial subsidy to Quebec Province, and has chosen rather to increase the sum available for the promotion of immigration to our vacant lands in the Northwest. The Journal further condemns the proposed decrease of over a million dollars for public works in the department under the charge of Hon. Mr. Tarte.

The object of all this is summed up in the question asked by the Journal: "Is it possible that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should do nothing for the country which elected him and gave him power?"

Just so. In Quebec the Opposition organs state, and keep reiterating the statement, that the Prime Minister, though a French-Canadian, is without influence in the Ministry, and that he and Hon. Mr. Tarte obtain for Quebec far less than she is entitled to receive.

In Ontario, on the other hand, we all know how hard the Opposition press and talkers strive to din into the ears of those who will listen to them the impression that everything goes Quebecward, that Hon. Mr. Tarte is "the master of the Administration," and other equally mean and unfounded allegations.

The object, to those who will reflect for a moment, is obvious. It is anything to cause dissatisfaction with the present condition of affairs. The people are now in a position to see how the sectionalism is promoted, and how these fire-brands endeavor to turn Ontario against Quebec, because Quebec is favored, and Quebec against Ontario, because, as the Montreal Journal puts it, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is "doing nothing" for his own Province. They can have nothing but contempt for such tactics, for everyone knows that never before in the history of the Dominion have the different parts of Canada been treated with more even-handed justice; never before has the whole country been so prosperous, or made so much progress in a similar period, as they have done in the last three and a half years.

It now appears that the Paris Exposition will not be ready for opening to the public on Easter Sunday, as appointed, and that the solemn official inauguration on the previous day will come off in the midst of a chaos of incompleteness. Rains have been almost incessant for weeks, and the chief trouble is the rampage of the River Seine. Some of the buildings erected at the edge of the quays are in danger. This short delay will in no way affect the success of the exposition.

## A Radical's View of the War.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, of Newcastle, England, who has recently passed away, was one of the most prominent Radicals of the last generation. He was always a helper of patriotic out-casts at home and abroad, and he stood for home rule for Ireland long before that question was taken up by the Liberal party. It is interesting to note what a man of that type of thought had to say about the war. Here we have the opinion of the man who was familiar with all the great movements of the century, a man who had taken part in most of them, and who had never spared his time or money if he could help "the patriots" of any nation. He expressed himself in a letter last October when the troops were leaving. According to this authority the issue was simple. "We are fighting to prevent men of British blood from being treated as 'heiois' on British territory by a so-called oligarchy which British arms saved from extinction and British generosity endowed with autonomy. We want racial equality. The Boers want racial ascendancy. That's the difference. We ask no privilege for ourselves that we would not give to the Boers, but we will not be ostracized and dominated over in our own dominions. We cherish no revengeful feelings. The British flag is the herald of mercy as well as might. But we will have justice for our countrymen and control of our own Empire, come what may."

These clear strong words certainly express the spirit of the great mass of the British people. He gives his view of the origin of the war in these words: "The action of our government had been characterized throughout by great ability, much tact, unvarying courtesy and unexampled patience. It launched no defiance, and it offered no wrong. The Boers, however, refused the conditions, and unsheathed the sword. What they would not yield to moral they were compelled to yield to military pressure. The brave men now about to leave us will help to apply that pressure. Their record is rich in noble deeds and the young heroes, stirred by past battle memories, will strain to match the valor of the old."

The man who uttered these inspiring words has passed away, but the words were prophetic. Many young heroes from all parts of the Empire have fallen in this fierce struggle, but we believe that they have fought in a just cause. The Boer is probably beginning to find out that when he flung defiance at Britain and took advantage of her temporary weakness to devastate her territories he made a great mistake. The men at the front under Roberts and Kitchener will continue to apply the pressure until the Boer confesses his mistake and turns from his folly.

## Let Us Live in Harmony.

La Patrie, of Montreal, for March 8, has a strong, clear article on the recent agitation, beginning with the words: "The few not-heads who tore down the British flag from the mast of the Star knew not what they were doing." It declares that the Opposition press has deliberately exaggerated the affair and tried to use it to the disadvantage of the Province of Quebec. It points out that in a large city like Montreal there is always a lawless element, which takes advantage of a temporary excitement to indulge in deplorable excesses, and declares that the news of the insult to the British flag was received with general disapprobation by French-Canadians. It asserts, further, that those who committed this outrage had no connection with Laval University. After stating that the Star of Saturday justified the attack of McGill students, it concludes in words that are worthy of hearty commendation:

"The English and French populations are destined to live here side by side, neither can crush the other. Why not then develop our fine resources in harmony and with good understanding. These excesses, which all deplore, will cause the population of the two races to reflect on the danger of allowing themselves to be carried away by momentary excitement. To our fellow-countrymen we say: 'You are at home here as much as your fellow-countrymen of English origin. The flag that floats over the land protects your race as it protects others. It is the symbol of public liberty and of the equal justice which it guarantees to all those who live under the Canadian sun.'"

A journal devoted to hygiene and physical culture, highly recommends peanuts as a school luncheon for boys and girls. It sets forth their great value as food, being both wholesome and nutritious, and also good for the blood when properly masticated. The attachment between the child and the plebeian peanut has long been notorious, and now that a health journal has recommended it for the school lunch, there will undoubtedly be a speedy clamor in every household for its liberal provision.

In the Toronto Mail and Empire there is a writer who signs himself "Flaneur," whose chief work is to endeavor to blacken the fame of dead Liberal leaders. Every now and again, to balance matters, we find in the Opposition press laudatory references to Liberal leaders who are dead or out of the active arena. The object is apparent: While those statesmen were in public life, they were defamed and traduced, and accused of prostituting their office in order to aid in robbery of the people, as in the case of Hon. Alex. MacKenzie. As soon as they are dead this is all taken back, so that the libelers may the better assail those leaders who are now in charge of public affairs by asserting that the dead were all right, but the living are all wrong. It is well to bear this in

mind when one is asked to take notice of assaults on the reputation of members of the Administration.

There need be no doubt as to the position of the great mass of the French-Canadian people on the subject of the war in South Africa. La Soliel, the principal Liberal paper in Quebec district, printed in French, has the following with reference to the recent achievements of Canadians, associated with the Imperial forces at the front:

"DIEU SAUVE LA REINE.  
"A Sa Majesté La Reine Victoria,  
"Vos loyaux sujets d'origine française au Canada s'associent à la joie de toute la grande famille de l'Empire Britannique, à l'occasion du triomphe de son armée dans l'Etat Libre d'Orange."

"Puisse cette grande victoire précipiter le dénouement de cette guerre sanglante, ou le sang des nôtres a coulé avec celui des enfants de la mère-patrie!"

"Et puisse l'Angleterre ne jamais oublier que les Canadiens étaient au poste d'honneur dans la bataille décisive!"

The man who undertakes to libel our fellow-citizens by asserting that they are disloyal because in every detail as to the preliminaries they do not see eye to eye with the authorities, is the worst enemy of the country and of the empire.

It is poor political capital, and the electors will show as opportunity offers, that it cannot be banked on.

## THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN

Declares Himself the Firm Friend of Great Britain.

New War Loan Will Amount to \$150,000,000—Delays of the Delagoa Bay Award.

London, March 9—5:42 p.m.—The Ameer of Afghanistan, after stating that he had devoted much anxious thought to the possibility of Russia taking advantage of the Transvaal war to advance through Afghanistan to India, says: "I have come to the conclusion that Russia feared Afghanistan, as a war with the Afghans would mean a general rising of all Islam, which would spread through Russian Asia. Russia had not troops enough to command such a rising. Her hold on the Mussulman countries she has conquered is insecure. They hate her, and with ten times her power Russia could not fight Afghanistan and India successfully. The Afghans prefer death to slavery, and their women and children being taken by the Russians."

After saying he is willing to send numerous troops to help Great Britain in the Transvaal, but adding that the Afghans are unaccustomed to the sea, the ameer says: "But England's troubles are always my troubles, her strength is my strength, and her weakness is my weakness. England must remember that I am always ready to fight for her on land, here or in India."

The ameer refers to a letter from the Indian Government reminding him that he had been faithful for twenty years, and advising retrenchment in purchases of arms, as otherwise parliament might become suspicious. He takes strong exception to such suggestions, saying it was necessary to keep the country strong enough to resist a Russian advance.

## MILITARY STATUS OF COLONIALS.

In the British House of Commons, Joseph Powell-Williams, finance secretary of the war office, in reply to a question, stated that the affairs and men of the colonial forces in Africa derive their military status from the colonial governments. It was not expedient to alter the regulations concerning the retention of rank on retirement, as the matter rests with the various colonial governments.

DELAGOA BAY.  
London, March 10.—Baron Wenlock, in the House of Lords, asked the government whether they were taking steps to hasten the Delagoa Bay arbitration proceedings, and whether the govern-

## TO TENDER SKINNED MEN

Shave with CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, and before cleansing the face gently rub a bit of CUTICURA (ointment) over the shaven part. Wash all off with CUTICURA TOILET SOAP and hot water.

This simple and inexpensive treatment will make shaving a pleasure and prove a great comfort to those with tender, easily irritated skins.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 1/6; CUTICURA TOILET SOAP, 1/6; CUTICURA (ointment), 1/6. POTTER DRUG CO., Sole Importers, London. "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. | The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

## FREE Moving Pictures FREE

Two Extra Entertainments Tonight,  
at 7:30 and 9 o'clock.

EVERY PURCHASER OF 50c OR OVER, A FREE TICKET.

We have made arrangements to present the Moving Pictures of war and miscellaneous views six times on Saturday, viz.—10 a.m., 1:30, 3, 4, 7:30 and 9 p.m.  
This will positively be the last day.

## First Showing of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Suits and Jackets.

## Ladies' Suits.

New Homespuns—Short 20-inch jackets, plain and scooped edges, new box plait skirts, tailor made and finished in first-class style, for.....\$8 50 to \$25 00

## Dress Goods, Spring--1900.

Our spring showing in this section is really beyond compare. A walk through is all that's necessary to acquaint yourself with every weave, shade, color and style for correct spring wear.

New Tweed Check Suitings, 46-inch, all-wool, in blues, browns and greens; very special line at, per yard..... 50c

New Homespun Check Suitings, 44-inch, in light colorings, grays, fawns, blues, green, beautiful mixed shades; very special, at per yard..... 50c

New Frieze Suitings, very stylish goods and heavy weight for Skirt and Jacket in light gray, browns and blues; extra special, at per yard..... 65c

New Homespun Suitings, in plain weave, 54-inch, grays, fawn, brown, black; correct style for Skirts and Jacket; special at, per yard..... 75c

New Homespun Suitings, in plain and small checks, very stylish for suits and old skirts; light and dark grays, fawns and brown, with white flaked surface; special at, per yard..... 75c and 85c

New Homespun Suitings, plain and small checks, all wool, 54-inch, in grays, fawns, browns and greens and black; guaranteed shrunk; special at, per yard.....\$1 00

New Homespun Suitings, in plain weave; also shepherd checks; 56-inch, in light gray, dark gray, fawns and brown, navy and black, all-wool; thoroughly shrunk; for tailor-stitched suits; special at, per yard.....\$1 25

New Homespun Suitings, camel hair surface, in three leading shades, light gray, light castor and light blue, heather mixed colors, for stylish tailor-made suits, sold by suit length, per suit.....\$6 00

New Scotch Homespuns, 56-inch, all-wool and thoroughly shrunk; natural colors; beautiful mixed checks and heather flaked weaves, in grays, fawns, greens and blue, per suit.....\$10 90 and \$12 00

These are imported in exclusive suit lengths. New Beaver Cloth Suitings, all wool and guaranteed shrunk; will not crock, spot nor shrink; castor blue, cardinal, brown and black, 56-inch; special at, per yard.....\$1 25

New Homespun, skirt lengths; imported Scotch goods (only one skirt of each pattern), plain, light gray and fawn, with colored checks; elegant designs for odd skirt; per skirt length.....\$7 00

These are imported in exclusive suit lengths.

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## Ladies' Jackets, Spring Styles.

Our early purchases to hand, new style 20 inches long, fawn, gray, new blue, black, beautifully tailored up-to-date garments, prices per garment.....\$3 75, \$4 00, \$5 00 to \$10 00

## Special for Saturday's Selling.

Large White Quilts—Worth \$1 each; Saturday..... 75c  
Lace Curtains—3 1/2 yards long, very special..... 75c, \$1 00 and \$1 25

White Checked Muslins—Worth 12 1/2c a yard..... 8 1/2c  
Fancy Wrapperettes—Worth 12 1/2c a yard; Saturday..... 7 1/2c

Indigo Prints—30-inch, worth 10c; Saturday..... 7 1/2c  
Best Standard Prints—In red, navy and light grounds, worth 12 1/2c a yard; Saturday..... 10c

Best Standard Shirtings—Regular 12 1/2c a yard; Saturday..... 10c  
Heavy Shirting Flannelette—Regular 12 1/2c; Saturday..... 10c

Men's Linen Collars—All sizes, turn down points and straight band and lay down styles, 3 for..... 25c

Cashmere Sox—Men's Extra Heavy Black Cashmere Sox, seamless, double foot and heel; special at per pair..... 25c

Men's Handkerchiefs—15 dozen only, Gent's Fine Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, worth 12 1/2c each; Saturday, 5 for..... 25c

Men's Braces—10 dozen Gent's Braces, assorted lot, fancy double ends, worth 30c, 35c, 40c; Saturday, per pair..... 25c

Men's and Boys' Caps—Clearing all cloth and velvet Caps, 40c and 50c; Saturday, each..... 25c

Men's Ties—Four-in-hands, Puffs and Knots, bright new goods, 35c to 50c goods; Saturday, each..... 25c

Men's Bow Ties—10 dozen Gent's Bow Ties, checks, plaids, grays, garnets, regular 25c; Saturday, 2 for..... 25c

Motormen's Mitts—32 pairs Motormen's Mitts, solid leather, lined throughout, regular 50c; Saturday, per pair..... 25c

Men's Underwear—6 dozen only, Men's Striped Shirts and Drawers, regular 35c; Saturday..... 25c

Hose—Ladies' 4 1/2 Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heels and soles, Saturday..... 25c

Ladies Hermsdorf dye Cotton Hose, natural cashmere soles, Saturday..... 25c

a Pairs Extra Heavy Cotton Hose, seamless feet, Saturday..... 25c

Children's Cashmere Hose, ribbed, double knees and soles, Saturday..... 25c

Corsets—Ladies' Very Heavy Jean Corsets, with reed filling, double girdle around the waist, very special..... 25c

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ment was prepared to join the United States government in pressing for an immediate award.

Lord Salisbury, replying, agreed that the delay was most lamentable. He said: "We should be very glad if the present litigation could be ended, but his lordship has not indicated what kind of a movement he wished the government to initiate. The tribunal is not subject to the government in any way whatever. We are only litigants before it, and an official remonstrance from one litigant would not be an ordinary experience in judicial affairs. It is quite true that we have again and again, under various governments, tried what unofficial representations could do to induce greater rapidity of action. We are informed that the tribunal entirely declined to admit its responsibility for the delay. The president expressed the belief that it was due not to the tribunal, but to the parties concerned." The premier said he frankly admitted that the government's chances of taking action were very small. The delay was very unfortunate, but the delay was very unfortunate, and the delay was very unfortunate.

which it reflected upon the principle of arbitration from which they had hoped great things. Lord Salisbury then remarked: "There is no doubt that the powers will be less ready to refer any difficulties that they may have to arbitration when they are told the prohibitions may take nine years before a result may be obtained. We may be glad to do anything possible to hasten the result, but it is beyond our power to coerce the action of the tribunal."

THE WAR LOAN.  
The chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, addressing the bankers and merchants at the Bank of England, on the subject of the war loan, said that in spite of all rumors to the contrary, the government saw no indication whatever of foreign complications.