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Capital and Labor Christmasing.

This season of the year, which ushers in peace on earth and goodwill to men, is being marked by efforts towards effecting a reconciliation between capital and labor. The conference on the relations between capital and labor in session recently in New York city was composed of some of the greatest capitalists of the United States, together with the leaders of organized labor. The personnel of the assembly comprised also two eminent divines, Bishop Potter and Archbishop Ireland. The tone that pervaded the atmosphere was one of conciliation. President Schwab, of the Steel Trust, stated that he opposed labor unions solely on the ground that they sought to limit production. This thought must not be in the interest of either the people or the capitalist. Bishop Potter advocated more of the humane between the two great elements of production. There are a great many points of contact between capital and labor that should be recognized. The volume of the output of production depends to a large extent on the efficiency and personal comfort of the laborer.

Oscar Strauss, chairman of the convention, contended that one-half of the misery of the world was the result of ignorance and the other half the result of passion. A large share of the labor disputes which have taken place from time to time are traceable to those two causes. He held that organization was beneficial either in regard to capital or to labor. "Organization is concentration, and opens the way of arriving at a better, more definite, more speedy, and more permanent understanding of the reciprocal rights leading to reciprocal concessions."

Attention was drawn to the fact that men like Leland Sanford, Rockefeller and Carnegie, had dedicated large sums of their fortunes for the purpose of enlarging access to the avenues of success. These generous impulses are in recognition of the struggle, and the sympathy of these men for the working classes.

There was a tendency, whether or not animated by the thought of approaching Christmas, to minimize the ordinary distinctions between wealth and toil. It was stated that there were fewer obstructions on the up grade as well as on the down grade for poor men to become rich, or on the other hand, for rich men to become poor.

As a means of settling labor troubles amicably, the two great parties concerned should endeavor to come to a mutual understanding, if not otherwise, by voluntary arbitration. If this is not possible, the state should interfere in compulsory arbitration. The largest party concerned is the people, the great unorganized masses, who must be considered. Labor and capital are only instruments of production, at best only a means to an end. The convenience of the nation is the real end, and when anything interferes with this object, the state should possess the right of compelling a settlement. Strikes are a poor last resource. They tend to disorganize the labor forces, as well as to cause stagnation in industry, a matter that greatly interferes with public convenience.

Rascal Reciprocity.

We commend the disposition of judges in Canada to impose exemplary sentences on burglars and thieves, who from time to time cross the border from the United States, and make this country their stamping grounds. It was a good thing when the Ontario Government suggested to the various magistrates throughout the country that it was advisable to discourage the wholesale perambulating of tramps, not in search of work, but in search of the Province. On investigation it was found that ninety-nine out of every hundred of these gentry were ne'er-do-wells from the other side, who had no intention of seeking employment, but desired to live by their wits, and were not at all particular as to the means by which they obtained a living. Many of them, indeed, were found to carry loaded revolvers, and as they could not require them for their personal safety, there could be but one explanation of their possession of them—they were for use whenever they were thwarted in their nefarious plans. And we know that here and elsewhere dastardly murders were committed without provocation by them of this stamp, merely because they could not have their own way. When, however, the magistrates began to send every such "traveler" to jail, with hard labor, for six months, there was a very speedy diminution in their number, and at the present time they are giving the authorities comparatively little trouble. It was well proved, years ago, by the county of Waterloo that the hard labor test was the very best cure for the evils of trampism that could be devised, for no sooner was it well established than the vagabonds gave the old county a wide berth. A provincial application of the rule has been equally effective in keeping away tramps of the more dangerous kind. Occasionally, of course, we find some daring criminals making their way into Canada, and committing robberies

of a more or less extensive character; but the judges have come to recognize the necessity of dealing with them in as severe a manner as the magistrates have dealt with the tramps. And now that the United States thieving fraternity have a number of examples of how swiftly and surely justice overtakes them when they make a sally over our borders, they will be apt to reflect very seriously before they come our way. The honest people of the neighboring republic will not take it unkindly of us that we thus effectually cut off for a long period the careers of those of their prowling thieves that come our way. What Canadians desire of them in return is reciprocity in the disposal of any of our rascals who may seek new pastures over the border. The more effective the measures adopted the better Canada will be pleased.

The Hospital and the Free Press.

We hope this will be the last reference it will be necessary to make for some time. We believe the public are well informed regarding both sides of each question discussed. But perhaps a reference may be made to the last article of the Press Press.

The Free Press remarks: "The Advertiser says of Mr. Beck's action that he was hasty and not 'politic,' not 'diplomatic' enough to carry his point; that he should have gone more 'cannily' to work."

How can you conduct an argument with a paper which would deliberately pen such a sentence? Anyone would suppose The Advertiser had used the words "politic," "diplomatic" and "cannily" with reference to Mr. Beck, or that we had used at least the argument stated. Will the Free Press reproduce what we said? The fact is the argument and statement are stated incorrectly, except that we characterized Mr. Beck's conduct as hasty. In another part of the same article it says we "set up a man of straw to pummel." We do not suppose the best team Mr. Beck owns is strong enough to hold the Free Press up to a fair argument. We have produced argument after argument, but the Free Press has so persistently declined to argue the real points at issue, that we feel like giving them up in despair, contenting ourselves with a few references to make the matter as clear as possible in the public mind.

1. Mr. Beck's motion for dismissal of Dr. Balfour.
The facts are clear to everyone. All the charges completely fizzled out. All points raised were satisfactorily explained, and four trustees out of five agreed that no grounds existed for the motion of the fifth, Mr. Beck. The Free Press and Mr. Beck can settle between them whether the reading of the letters had anything to do with his motion or not.

2. Mr. Beck's desire to dismiss Mr. Thomas.
The facts are fresh, and do not require to be repeated. Mr. Beck is doubtless sorry that he spoke. He no doubt has found out that after his treatment of Mr. Thomas became known, he could take his choice. He could say the letters had to do with the motion, or they had not. He can rest assured of one thing, the public know that the person who would want a man dismissed, as he did Mr. Thomas, without even mentioning to him that he had been accused, or of what he had been accused, would not hesitate long in moving as he did with reference to the doctor after reading the letters.

3. The Medical School's right to have the staff for seven months appointed from among their number, and to permit if they wish in special cases an outside doctor.
About two-thirds of the doctors in the city signed the petition for this; two-thirds would entitle them to eight months; the other one-third have five months, and can as freely as they desire give effect to their wish.

This is the point where capital is sought to be made out of the poor man's cry. Surely the two-thirds are as careful of the poor as the one-third. There are some situations where compromises cannot be effected, and this is one of them. The booby cab driver who wanted the express to half the road with him had as good a case as the few doctors have who desire to keep the hospital in a turmoil the year round. The man who stops on the street car track and demands that the motorman shall halt the road, has also as good a case, if not a better one. There is no class in the community who do as much for the poor as medical men. There is no profession more apt to make a man kind-hearted. How would the poor be treated during the seven months? They would get a first-class bed, the best of nursing care and food, and the attendance of a professor, a medical man competent to teach others, and, unless willing, their case would not be used with the students.

Is it not drawing a very fine point indeed to raise the cry of the poor man here? Let those who do not take this view of the matter consider how many poor we have in our midst. If you say we have no poor, go to St. George's, St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's distributions of Christmas and New Year's cheer. It is quite true we do not see our poor drawn together as they can be seen in large cities. At the present time in New York, at the street corners the Salvation Army are taking up a collection to feed 25,000 poor people on Christmas day. Their appeal, printed on a card so that all may see it, reads:

"Your cash and wish
Will fill our dish."

Last Saturday night in the same

city it was very cold and rainy; a penetrating wind blew the rain in all directions. There was scarcely any escape; a more disagreeably cold wet night could not well be. At Herald Square, under the shelter afforded between the granite columns and the windows, where so many thousands watch the great presses turn out the great paper, and where, doubtless, thousands had that day seen the Christmas number turned out, at Herald Square, the pivot almost of the city, the very center of the amusement section, could be seen 20 or 40 men, many of them asleep, standing and holding on to the crooked iron railing placed there to protect the windows. These were poor men, and a small handful of the poor men, women and children, who from the day of their birth till the day of their death suffer all the tortures and pains of abject poverty. It is true of every great city, as Hood wrote of Old London:

Hungry—passing the street of Bread; Thirsty—the street of Milk; Ragged—beside the Ludgate Mart. So gorgeous through mechanic-art With cotton and wool and silk.

And would that all the good and wise Could see the million of hollow eyes.

And go, for once, by that older one That stands in the light of Nature's sun, And takes its time from heaven.

Yes, in our own city we have poverty. Sufficient sympathy can find many places to satisfy its desires much more easily than in conjuring up a difficulty or a wrong out of the fact that a patient is attended by a professor of medicine at the university instead of by one who is not. When that is all our poor will have to complain of, what a happy world this might be.

We are afraid that day is very, very far off. We think we have said enough to show how much is being made of nothing.

We hope it will not be allowed to injure our Medical School. We hope the unnecessary publicity of other matters will not injure our hospital, for both our school and hospital are in the front rank of such institutions. We hope as much as possible will be done to perfect them and protect them.

Mr. Monk, the Conservative leader for Quebec, who is receiving the warmest approval of the Toronto Mail and Empire, now asserts that the Canadian tariff is not nearly high enough. He favors an increase in the tax rate on imports all along the line. So far we have seen no opposition to this view from any Conservative journal or leader. We recommend the electors of Lisgar, Man., particularly to note this fact.

The Toronto Liberals turned out at great force the other night to do honor to the Dominion Premier and the Postmaster-General and Minister of Finance. That was a very proper thing for them to do. But hurrahing in public meetings is not enough. Let them now get together and win Toronto over to the cause of good government. There is such a thing as an abundance of hurrah and a paucity of real hard work before and during an election campaign. Toronto is full of jaw-smiths; but what about workers?

The Christmas number of the Farmer's Advocate is a very creditable production. The cover design, consisting of a reduced fac-simile of the cover of a regular number of the Advocate, a picture of King Edward VII. and "Father Time," is an artistic arrangement against a blue background. The Christmas issue contains about 65 pages of reading matter, which is well illustrated from half-tone photos. Altogether, the editors and the publishers have turned out one of the best Christmas editions that has been published in the Dominion.

J. Castell Hopkins has it that there are just three issues before the people of Canada—corruption in politics, control of corporations, and prohibition of the liquor traffic. And on all three Mr. Whitney has yet to speak. Where is he anyway?—Kingston Whig.

As Mr. Hopkins claims to be a particular friend of the Opposition leader, he ought to take him by the ear, and gently lead him up to the scratch. It surely cannot be true that a man claiming the right to lead a party is so timid that he is afraid to hear himself talk.

Our contemporary, the St. John N. B. Globe, has issued a forty-page paper in commemoration of the completion of its fortieth anniversary under its present conditions. The St. John Globe is one of the best newspapers on the Advertiser's Canadian exchange list. The managing director is Mr. R. O'Brien. Its editor is the veteran Senator J. V. Ellis, a man of great ability, and of much kindness of heart, and who seems to possess within himself the secret of eternal freshness and vigor. To the St. John Globe and its veteran editor, many happy yearly returns!

It is reported in Scotland that at the forthcoming coronation the Duke of Fife will be created Duke of Inverness. The report has caused a good deal of pleasurable excitement in the Highland capital. Already, the Prince of Wales is Earl of Inverness, but before now there have been earldoms and dukedoms of Inverness running concomitantly. The uncle of Queen Victoria was Earl of Inverness, and two years before his death his second wife was made Duchess of Inverness. The conferring of the latter title to the King's eldest daughter, with the provision that one of her daughters should succeed to it, would afford unmixed satisfaction, not only in the Far North, but throughout Scotland. The Fife family have never had any

territorial connection with Inverness, but their association with the country of the clans has been close and it would be a source of much pride to the Highlanders to have the King's son-in-law still more closely bound to them through the new title. The report, however, as yet lacks official sustenance, and some are inclined to doubt it.

A Word of Cheer.

[New York World.]
Cheer up! Strawberries are ripe in Southern Texas.

Incomplete Statistics.

[Hamilton Times.]
Three Toronto physicians were fined yesterday for neglecting to register births. A few such cases will "raise the birth rate."

Temperance From Natural Causes.

[New York World.]
Two items of foreign news are of curious import as bearing on the question of temperance. One paragraph deals with the falling off of the consumption of wine in France, a very "land of wine and song." The other notes a movement to exclude beer from the factories in Germany, it being claimed that the regular indulgence in the favorite Teutonic beverage had become detrimental both as to the quality and quantity of work turned out by the employees.

It has been a matter of statistical fact for several years that the American people, as a whole, are showing more moderate in their use of alcoholic beverages. The increase in consumption has not begun to keep up with the increase in population. The change going on both at home and abroad is an orderly evolution of the kind that eventually regulates all questions of civilization.

A Little Sunshine.

Doing Him Justice.—The Helmses—You seem to have no objection to him, papa, except that he has no money. Papa—No; and I'll even admit that he's trying hard to get some.—Brooklyn Life.

Nothing to Do.—"Yes, she's dreadfully disappointed. She married him to reform him, you know." "And she couldn't do it." "On the contrary, she did it in six months and now she is the bereft of a mission in life."—Chicago Post.

Wouldn't Do.—"Is my hat on?" "Yes," said Mrs. Collingwood, when her husband interrupted. "Yes, your hat's on straight. Come along, or we shall be late." "If it's straight it won't do. Wait a minute till I go back into the house and tilt it a little."—Detroit Free Press.

The Football Girl.—"Have you got a lock of Jack Halfback's hair?" asked the sweet young thing, rooting for Princeton. "No," responded the girl in the blue sweater, "but he gave me a piece of scalp and a lock of hair from Mr. Rusher, the fullback on the Columbia eleven."—Puck.

MOUNTED RIFLES

Final List of Officers of the New Canadian Contingent.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—The following officers of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles have been approved by the war office. Borden, master of militia, having received a cable to that effect: Lieutenant-Colonel commanding—Col. T. D. B. Evans, C.B. Major and second in command—Major W. Hamilton Merritt, Toronto. Adjutant—Sergeant-Major Church, N. W. M. P., Regina. Quartermaster—Quartermaster-Sergeant Graham, C. M. R., Winnipeg. Medical officer—Surgeon-Capt. Devine, Winnipeg. Veterinary officer—Veterinary-Lieut. Riddell, Calgary. Transport officer—Capt. Snider, Portage la Prairie. Captain—Lieut.-Col. Cameron, 5th Royal Scots (likely to be appointed Major); Lieut. J. E. Leckie, R. C. M. I., Vancouver; Capt. Moodie, N. W. M. P., Elmley, R. C. B. Toronto; Major J. B. MacDonald, Dunnville, Ont.; Major R. E. Leckie, Vancouver. Subalterns—Capt. E. E. Thacker, R. C. M. I.; Lieut. W. R. Marshall, 13th Hamilton; Lieut. Markham, 8th Hussars, R. E.; Capt. Bruce Carruthers, 14th Kingston; T. Callaghan, Calgary, Canadian Scouts; Inspector Demers, N. W. M. P.; Lieut. Homer Dixon, R. C. M. I.; Sergeant-Major Richard, N. W. M. P.; Slight Douglas, late R. C. D., Winnipeg; Lieut. Bryson, late R. C. D., Lieut. Graham, 43rd, Ottawa; Capt. Fishart, N. W. M. P.; Lieut. Clarkson, C. A., Kingston; Lieut. Salt, 5th Royal Scots; Lieut. Tryon, late C. M. R.; Capt. Ashmead, Q. O. C. H. Major Woodside, Lieut. Nickay, 5th Royal Scots; Lieut. H. A. Hiam, R. C. M. I., Halifax; Lieut. Lambkin, R. C. M. I., Halifax; Lieut. Barrett, Halifax; Cadet-Lieutenant R. C. C.; Lieut. J. W. Allan, 5th Royal Scots; and Lieut. E. B. Allan, Windsor, Ont. The Dominion Government have been advised that the field hospital corps offered by Canada has been accepted for service in South Africa.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 22.—The troops of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles spent a quiet Sunday at the military quarters at the exhibition grounds. Divine services were held on the grounds, and they were attended by most of the troops, while others worshipped individually at the city churches. Arrangements have been made whereby the men are to hold rifle practice. Squads of 70 men will leave the city each day by train for Bedford range, which is ten miles from here, and they will shoot all day, returning to the city in the evening. They will continue this practice until they are ready to depart for South Africa.

MILITIA CHANGES.

The latest Canada Gazette contains the following notices: 21st Regiment, Essex Fusiliers—Superintendent Second Lieut. J. C. Grenier having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the 22nd Regiment, Oxford Rifles—To be second Lieutenant, Corp. G. McK. Oulm, vice G. R. Fittall, promoted. 23rd (Perth) Regiment—Superintendent Second Lieut. L. Costello is taken on the establishment, vice R. R. Low, retired. 24th Regiment, Dufferin Rifles of Canada—Provisional Second Lieut. H. D. Fennell retired, promoted. 25th Regiment, Dufferin Rifles of Canada—Quartermaster with the honorary rank of captain, R. W. Robertson, vice J. C. Fennell, retired. To be Lieutenant, Second Lieut. J. W. Brown, vice G. C. Mackenzie, retired; G. L. Dempster, vice Lieut. D. Heath, retired. To be Lieutenant, superannuated, P. P. Bal-lachey.

Paint Your Cheeks

Not with paint on the outside that is easily washed off. Put the color on from within. Scott's Emulsion fills the cheeks with rich red blood. It is a color that stays, too.

SHORT OF COAL

Michigan University Obligated to Close—Factories in Toledo, Ohio, Shut Down.

Toledo, Dec. 22.—On Saturday a number of the largest factories in the city were compelled to shut down on account of the shortage of soft coal, among them being the Millwright Wagon Works, Toledo Locomotive Company, and Libbey Glass Company.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 22.—The university received two carloads of coal on Saturday, but this is only enough to keep all the buildings warm for 24 hours. All the libraries, the museum and laboratories are closed for the vacation. Usually students avail themselves of recess opportunities to make up deficient work, but this is impossible this vacation, on account of the coal famine which prevents heating the buildings.

"Two car loads of coal would last us but a day," said Secretary Wade, "and if the tracks were lined with coal cars for the university we would not heat the buildings this vacation, as we must get a big surplus on hand to meet a similar contingency after the session is resumed."

The hospitals are the only buildings getting the benefit of what little coal is on hand.

SHERIFFS AND JAILERS

Must Be More Careful to Prevent the Escape of Prisoners.

Toronto, Dec. 22.—The provincial secretary's department, through the inspector of prisons for Ontario, has just issued a circular to all sheriffs and persons in charge of the prisons, jails and lock-ups in the province, that they must impress upon their jailers, turn-keys and guards the absolute necessity of exercising the greatest vigilance and adopting the strictest precautions to the end that the prisoners in their charges are kept safely and have no preventable opportunity to escape. In the case of known desperate criminals it will be regarded as inexorably culpable to neglect to surround them with such vigilance and conditions of secure detention as cannot be evaded. In cases where investigation shows that a prisoner's escape is due to carelessness or neglect the services of the officials concerned will be dispensed with. This circular letter by the inspector is due to several escapes recently from jails and lock-ups in Ontario.

CAUTIONS.

Short—Do you believe that a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind? Long—It'll depend. What are you feeling for now?

WHAT ARE PILES?

Ask Scores of People Who Endure the Wretched Itching, Burning Sensations of Piles and Do Not Know the Nature of Their Disease or the Remedy to Apply.

Piles, or hemorrhoids, as they are sometimes called, are small tumors, which form in and about the orifice of the rectum. They are caused by an enlarged and inflamed condition of the veins, which are very numerous in this part of the body. Internal piles are situated along the veins which carry blood from the intestines to the liver; external piles, on the veins which surround the rectum.

Piles are of frequent occurrence among people who have a predisposition to rheumatism or gout. Such persons are subject to constipation and to obstruction in the passage of bile from the intestines, the most common cause of piles. Congestion of the rectum, bladder and uterine organs, ovarian tumors and nearly all diseases of the liver are followed by piles, and they are very liable to appear during pregnancy and immediately after child birth.

In bleeding piles the hemorrhage is sometimes so profuse as to cause death, but protruding piles are probably more dreaded, because it is believed that nothing short of a surgical operation will cure them. As a rule every form of piles becomes at times acutely inflamed, and extremely painful. The itching and burning usually increases at night, and the misery which many people endure is beyond description.

The magical power which Dr. Chase's Ointment has over each and every kind of piles gives it mastery over this disease, even in its chronic form, and it is not at all unusual to hear of it curing where cruel, expensive and dangerous operations have failed.

There is no guesswork about Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles. It has been tried in the crucible of time, and gradually won its way into favor with the medical profession, as well as with the public in general. It has a wonderful soothing and healing effect, and wherever applied to burning, itching, inflamed skin, it affords almost instant relief, cooling the fires of disease and healing the raw, ulcerous skin.

Ask your friends and neighbors about Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is recognized by a surprisingly large number of people as the only actual cure for piles. It will not fail you. Sixty cents a box, at all dealers, or by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, by Ed-manson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A handsome and useful Christmas present for your mother or grandmother is a copy of Dr. Chase's last and complete Receipt Book. Illustrated folder free.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. TREATISE AND \$2.00 TRIAL BOTTLE sent through Canadian Agents, FREE to FIT patients, they paying express charges only when received. Write to Dr. Kline Limited, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ext&w

Some Christmas Gifts

ONE MAY BUY AT A WESTMAN'S HARDWARE:

Silverware, Cutlery, Game Carvers, Pocket Knives, Razors and Strops, Hockey Skates, Sleds, Sleigh Bells, Carpet Sweepers and Washing Machines.

A. Westman,
111 DUNDAS STREET, PHONE 66

The Runians Carson McKee Co.

RECORD BREAKER!

THREE DAYS' SALE

Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

Liberal discounts just at the time you want to buy is the way we are building up our business. The remaining shopping days before Christmas will be record breakers.

Read This List of Discounts and Come and Make Your Choice. 10, 20 and 50 Per Cent off.

20% Off

Ladies' Mantles and Furs, Fancy Dress and Waist Silks, Fownes' Kid Gloves, and Men's Suits and Overcoats.

50% Off

Sample lot Christmas Novelties, Including Burnt Leather Goods, Ebony Goods, etc., and all Trimmed Millinery.

10% Off

Black Dress Goods, Black Silks, Colored Dress Goods, Colored Silks, French Flannels, all Linens, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Curtains, Down Quilts and Rugs, Corsets and Ladies' Underwear, Blouses and Underskirts.

Store Open Till 10 O'Clock Tonight.

SHOP EARLY AND YOU WILL RECEIVE OUR BEST SERVICE.

The Runians Carson McKee Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.