

## London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1833.)

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron  
London, Monday, Jan. 9, 1899.

## The West Elgin Election.

The electors of West Elgin will be required on Thursday to again choose their member for the Legislature, and there should be no mistake this time in their decision.

The advantage is on the side of the Liberals, both as between parties and between candidates. It is not surprising Mr. Macdonald to say that Mr. Macnish is better qualified to represent the riding. Mr. Macnish is a man of exceptional acquirements. To his practical qualities as a successful farmer he unites a scholarship and range of information which would make him a credit to any public assembly. In addition he has had four years' experience in the Legislature, during which he made a most favorable impression on the House and proved himself a useful member.

The indications are that West Elgin will follow South Ontario, East Wellington, Nipissing, Lennox, Halton and West Huron, in strengthening the Government's hands. The August session of the House showed the Opposition to be as weak as ever in policy. It could not assail the Government on any important issue, the chief ground of its attacks—the constable question—being cut away by the courts. On the other hand the Administration presented a definite, clear-cut programme, not one item of which has been successfully challenged by its opponents. In every bye-election since March the Government has increased its vote, the feeling being that it should be free to carry out its programme. The Opposition was strong enough numerically for the purpose it is intended to serve, and the electors wisely declined to increase its numbers and so risk a legislative deadlock which would injure the welfare of the Province. Now that the Government is firmly entrenched, it is in West Elgin's interests to send it a supporter, and no better man could be found than Mr. Donald Macnish.

## The Reform of the Senate.

It does not surprise us to find the Opposition in Canada taking the ground that the Senate is all right as it is now constituted, and that to effect any improvement on it is to destroy its efficiency. That position is certainly consistent with the contentions of the Conservative leaders, who have always had in the Senate a majority of the members ready to block Liberal legislation, and to pass the most outrageous measures without murmur, provided they were brought forward by a Conservative Government. We saw this spirit when the gerrymander was made law. We saw it in the case of the unconstitutional Dominion License law. Both of these measures should have been blocked by the Senate if the majority of that body had been the non-partisan revising chamber that the Opposition defenders of its course profess that it is. Suppose that the boot had been on the other leg—what a howl our Conservative friends would have set up! They would not, judging by their behavior in Opposition generally, have so patiently suffered such outrages as the gerrymander and Dominion Franchise Act, as the Liberals were obliged to do.

That the people gave the present Administration a mandate to reform the Senate, and bring it into something like amenability to public opinion, there can be no doubt. Senate reform was one of the principal planks in the platform of the Liberals at the last election. The necessity for the reform was emphasized in one of the principal resolutions at the Liberal convention in Ottawa in 1893, upon which platform the Liberals went to the country and secured public endorsement. At that great gathering the united Liberal party of Canada declared not for abolition of the Senate, as some have proposed, but for the reform of that body. Here is the resolution:

"The present constitution of the Senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the Senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government."

The proposition of the Government, some inkling of which was doubtless given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his recent address at the great Liberal gathering in Montreal, is perfectly consistent with this declaration of the collective Liberal party in national convention assembled. To bring the Senate into something like touch with the opinion of the public, as is proposed by the Administration, is what the people have decided, and no threats should deter the Ministers from proceeding with the reform.

Of the usefulness of the Senate, were it face to face with its responsibilities as a revising body, honestly striving to effect good for the public, and not to help one political party and to thwart another, on purely partisan grounds, as has been its record in the past, we have never had any doubts. No country of Canada's size and importance, and with Canada's diversities of interests, has ever yet been efficiently governed without a second chamber. France once tried it, but signally failed. We are under the impression that when the details of the measure of Senate reform which the Government at

tawa have in contemplation are laid before the country, they will be such as to secure the endorsement of all reasonable citizens. But we hardly expect them to be received with favor by those who have applauded a Senate perfectly irresponsible, and capable of so forgetting what is due to the public as the majority in the present Senate have done. We are aware it will be retorted that if the majority in the Senate had been Liberal, instead of Conservative, they would have been just as partisan, but that is no argument. What has been proved is the necessity for a reform bringing the Senate into a position where it can be made more responsive to intelligent public opinion than it has ever shown itself to be in the past. It is surely possible to effect this change without destroying the revising power of the upper chamber. There can be little doubt that with a knowledge that the attitude taken by them could be no longer one of indifference to all interests but those of the party leaders, the Senators would be decidedly careful that their action as to public measures was such as could be defended in the country as well as in the party caucus.

## The French Rights in Newfoundland.

The interest which Canadians have in the pending dispute between Great Britain and France over the rights of the latter country in Newfoundland and adjacent small islands, is due to the fact that negotiations have been more than once set on foot to annex Newfoundland to Canada, and that such a union would be dangerous, if not impracticable, so long as the dispute is unsettled. Sooner or later Newfoundland will probably agree to come into the Dominion, but it is not desirable that she should bring with her so difficult and burning a question as that which has just been described as "another Fashoda."

To the student of history and international law there does not seem to be any reason why a large part of the trouble should not have been disposed of long ago, or why it should not be pushed at once to a conclusion. This can be done by confining the French people at once to their bare treaty rights, and it is easy to specify what these are. By the treaty of Utrecht, France, in 1713, conceded "Newfoundland and the adjacent island" to Great Britain, with the sole exception of the right of her subjects "to catch fish and to dry them on land," on any part of the shore from Cape Bonavista, on the east side, along the shore, by way of the Straits of Belle Isle, and down the west coast to Cape Riche, the privilege of making permanent settlements and of erecting any structure except "huts" and "stages made of boards," being expressly withheld. The treaty does not prevent the people of Newfoundland from settling anywhere in the islands, or making any improvements they choose.

The treaty of Paris, concluded in 1763, renewed and confirmed the rights conceded to France in Newfoundland by the treaty of Utrecht half a century earlier, and ceded to her the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, "to serve as a shelter to French fishermen," but France undertook not to fortify these islands, or to erect on them any buildings, except for the convenience of the fishery. The cession of St. Pierre and Miquelon was renewed and confirmed by the treaty of Versailles in 1763, but the "French shore," was changed, so as to extend from Cape St. John, north of Bonavista, to Cape Raye, at the southwestern extremity of Newfoundland. The rights to the use of this shore are expressly stated to be the same as defined by the treaty of Utrecht.

The French fishermen have from an early period assumed that they had a treaty right to the exclusive control of the so-called "French shore." This contention was and is absurd, but circumstances enabled the French Government to make it effective. The desire of the British Government to maintain amicable relations with France prevailed over the rights and interests of the Newfoundland settlers. The latter were policed by British men-of-war, which were sent by the British Government to assist the French enforcers. Under the French bounty system, permanent edifices have been erected on the soil of Newfoundland, and the French fishermen are able to undersell their British competitors. In fact, settlement along the shore has been made impossible for British inhabitants, and made possible for French intruders.

The disputes arising from the non-observance of the treaty of Utrecht have been chronic, and often very serious. The Newfoundland Legislature has assumed to deal with the matter, but its attempts have been headed off by disallowance of statutes, and by the display of imperial naval force directed against the British settlers, not against the French fishermen. All that the British Government need do now is to notify the French Government that the latter will henceforth be allowed only the rights guaranteed by treaty, and the question will soon settle itself. The treaty rights would not be worth retaining or utilizing if there was nothing more to profit by.

The whole question has taken on an acute form as the result of the Newfoundland Government's concession to Mr. Reid, the contractor who built the railway across the island and put on a daily steamer between its western terminus and the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial Railway in Cape Breton. Mr. Chamberlain has just declined to advise the disallowance of the contract made with Mr. Reid, and the latter

must now be permitted to make the most of it for his own advantage. To do this he must exploit the territory granted to him by working mines, marketing timber and planting settlements. The French Government have just now a chance to get something in Africa in exchange for their footing in Newfoundland; if they do not accept a settlement of that sort, they will have to fall back on mere treaty rights, and these are too insignificant to be long maintained.

## TO CARRY 1,000 CORPSES

U. S. Government Will Call on Railways for Tenders.

Prizes for Well-Kept Railway Stations—Small Profit Made on Carrying Some Classes of Passengers.

The Wabash is said to be preparing an order for several hundred freight cars.

The northern mileage bureau is now redeeming mileage book covers at the rate of 200 per week.

The 75-pound rails on the Wabash between this city and Peru are being replaced by 80-pound steel.

Among the railroad rumors at present going the rounds is one that the auditing department of the Michigan Central is to be removed to Buffalo.

A passenger agent makes the statement that careful investigation has shown that the passenger department of the railways derive only 3½ per cent of their revenue from commercial travelers, and but 1-10 of 1 per cent from carrying theatrical business.

The United States Government is soon to let contracts with the railroads to carry about 1,000 coffins to San Francisco for Manila, and haul back the remains of the soldiers who were killed or died from disease in the Philippines. It is a matter of solid iron that express cars to bring back the dead, and it will be the largest single shipment of corpses ever made on railroads in the history of the world. The freight agents of the different big railroads will be hustling after the business from now until the contracts are let.

General Superintendent W. F. Potter, of the Long Island board, has just delivered prizes to six station agents for the past year. Stations are divided into three classes, and in each class there is a first prize of \$25 and a second of \$15. The first prize went to Far Rockaway, Queens and Morris Park, and the second prize to Babylon, Southold and Medford. An annual inspection is made of the outward condition and appearance of the stations, and besides this the committee take account of the manner in which the business of the station is conducted.

## DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATIONS

Residents of a Paisley House Had a Narrow Escape.

Losses by the Petrolia Blaze—Church Burned—Fire at Wingham, Hamburg, Toronto, Montreal and Elsewhere.

Petrolia, Jan. 9.—The losses by Saturday's fire are as follows: Johnson House, owned by Johnson Bros., lost about \$4,300, mostly covered by insurance. The two barbers who had shops in the building saved most of their belongings; loss small. The billiard room, owned by Johnson Bros., contained five tables. The vacant store also a total loss. Mr. Knight's harness shop, adjoining the burned building, suffered a small loss. Cause of fire unknown; supposed to be defective chimney.

Wingham, Ont., Jan. 9.—Saturday afternoon fire broke out in the dwelling house over John Hannah's store, but by the excellent work of the firemen, it was confined to the upper story, which was almost totally destroyed. The furniture and store were badly damaged by water. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—A fire occurred Sunday evening at the residence of W. E. Filion, a lumber shipper, 748 St. Alban street, and the occupied by John Pitcher, agent. Both residences were badly damaged. The loss is estimated at about \$7,000; partly covered by insurance.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Burton's grocery store, Division street, was gutted by fire yesterday. Stock and buildings were both badly damaged, but insured.

Paisley, Ont., Jan. 9.—Fire broke out yesterday morning in the dwelling of D. Shanks, which was over the general store. The residents of the house were rescued with the aid of a ladder. Losses: D. Shanks' stock and furniture, \$1,700; on building, \$600; insurance, \$1,600. A. Sinclair's stock, next door, was considerably damaged by water.

Mitchell, Ont., Jan. 9.—St. Bridget's Church, Logan township, was burned to the ground Saturday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown. It started in a room used by the choir boys, and had got beyond control before it was detected. Nothing was saved but some vestments. The church was insured for \$2,500 in the Perth Mutual.

## GOOD OUTLOOK

Bradstreet's Weekly Review of the Canadian Trade Situation.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 9.—Bradstreet's weekly review of Canadian trade says: The new year opened at Montreal under very favorable circumstances for trade, and everything points to a great expansion in business than took place last year. Values are very firm in all lines. Country remittances are better as a result of the large retail sales throughout the country the past three weeks.

The new year opened up at Toronto with trade fairly active, although business men do not expect very much activity for a week or two after Jan. 1. The travelers have been sending in a number of spring orders, and all are of opinion that the prospects for trade are very bright.

There has been some revival of business at Winnipeg since the close of the holiday season. There has been a fair distribution of demand for leading staple goods, and retailers through the

province are inclined to place liberal orders for the spring trade. The grain trade is quiet, and the farmers are still holding their wheat. It is expected that many settlers will arrive in Manitoba the coming season as a result of the active demand for land last year, and the numerous inquiries by prospective settlers.

A very good business has been done at the coast, and retailers are now on a good commercial basis and well prepared for the spring trade. Outfitters look for increased activity in the demand for supplies from parties on the way to the gold fields in the next few months, and are making preparations for that trade. It is also expected that the shipping business will be more active than ever with the opening of spring, and the development of various provincial enterprises that are contemplated, make the business outlook very promising.

## AGUINALDO'S MANIFESTO!

The Filipino Insurgent Leader Shows His Hand,

And Makes a Vigorous Protest Against American Intrusion.

Washington Talks About the Little Bill of \$20,000,000 That Must Soon Be Paid to Spain.

Manila, Jan. 9.—Within a few hours of the proclamation issued by Major-General Otis in behalf of President McKinley, the agents of Aguinaldo billed Manila with a manifesto. The revolutionary president protested against Gen. Otis signing himself military governor of the Philippine Islands.

Aguinaldo, in his manifesto, declared he had never agreed at Singapore, Hong Kong or elsewhere, to recognize the sovereignty of the Americans here, and insists that he returned to the Philippines on an American ship solely to conquer the Spaniards and

WIN INDEPENDENCE.

He asserts that both his proclamations of May 24 and June 12 stated this fact officially, and he claims that Major-General Merritt confirmed this by a proclamation several days before the Spaniards capitulated, stating clearly and definitely that the American forces came to overthrow the Spanish Government and liberate the Philippines. In conclusion, Aguinaldo declares that he had natives and foreigners as witnesses that the American forces recognized not only by acts that the Filipinos were belligerents, but by publicly saluting the Filipino flag, "as it triumphantly sailed these seas before the eyes of all nations."

PROTESTS AGAINST AMERICAN INTRUSION.

Aguinaldo then solemnly protested in the name of the deity who empowered him to direct his brethren in the difficult task of regeneration against the intrusion of the American Government, and reiterated that he can produce proofs that he was brought here on the understanding that the Americans promised him their co-operation to attain independence.

The revolutionary leader then called upon all his followers to work together with force, and assured them he is convinced that they will obtain absolute independence, and urging them never to return "from the glorious road" on which they have "already so far advanced."

GEN. OTIS' VIEWS.

Major-General Otis attaches no importance to the manifesto. He says he feels confident that the opinion of the better classes of the Filipinos is not expressed in it, but as to whether the Filipino masses can be controlled and the Filipino army kept in check, he does not know, although he hopes for a pacific outcome of the trouble.

THAT TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS

Washington, Jan. 9.—The payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain under the terms of the peace treaty is beginning to receive attention from members of the house committee on appropriations, and it is likely the amount will be carried in one of the regular appropriation bills. There is no desire to anticipate action on the treaty, and until it is ratified, the house is hardly in a position to carry out this provision as to payment. In the event of ratification, however, speedy action will be necessary.

The treaty provides that the payment shall be made "within three months after the exchange of ratifications," and another provision requires the exchange of ratifications within six months from the date the treaty was signed, viz., Dec. 10 last.

BISHOP SULLIVAN'S FUNERAL.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—The pall-bearers at the funeral of Bishop Sullivan today will be Bishop Dumoulin of Niagara, Bishop Baldwin of Huron, Bishop Thorne of Algoma, Archdeacon Boddy, Mr. A. S. Irving and Mr. James Scott (churchwardens of St. James), Hon. G. W. Allen, M. N. W. Hoyle, Rev. A. H. Baldwin, and W. T. Boyd. The services will be conducted by Bishop Sweatman and the clergy of the cathedral, and by Dean Carmichael, of Montreal.

Markwell's Balsam for coughs and colds.

Coughs, Colds—Try Harkness' Bronchial Syrup.

## MERRY BELLS

We make Bells and Brasswork at

121 Clarence Street, LONDON, ONTARIO.

JOHN LAW, Esq., City.

Dear Sir—Your favor asking how the rabbit metal that you have made for me from time to time suited me. Would say that you have always filled the bill very satisfactorily.

We have graded the metal to suit the requirements and the metal has never failed us, when we asked you to make it for a particular purpose. For instance, the rabbit metal used on the engine that we made for the City Water Works, has given every satisfaction, and we are pleased to be able to give you a testimonial for this metal, as it is subject to a very heavy duty, as any person knows who has the management of a steam pump plant.

As regard the bells that you have made for different parties, I might say that for quality and tone they cannot be excelled, as letters which I have in my possession testify.

Wishing you every success in your line of work.

Yours truly,

LONDON MACHINE TOOL CO.

Per Wm. Yates.

Our Babbitt Metals are equal to any and cannot be beat.

What John Law says is true.

## GODERICH OBJECTS

To Being Left Out of a Proposed New Route of Trade.

Goderich, Ont., Jan. 9.—The citizens' committee of Goderich, at a special meeting held Saturday, passed the following resolution: The citizens of the town of Goderich are astounded that any through route from the west to the Atlantic seaboard which does not pass through Goderich should have been discussed in the Toronto press, seeing that there is no port on the east shore of Lake Huron which can compare with Goderich in open, safe and direct communication with the west. The city of Hamilton possesses advantages as a port equal, if not superior, to Toronto, and it is evident that the quickest and most direct route from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario, is from Goderich harbor to the port of Hamilton.

A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to the secretary of the Hamilton board of trade.

## Nervous Dyspepsia

To Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean

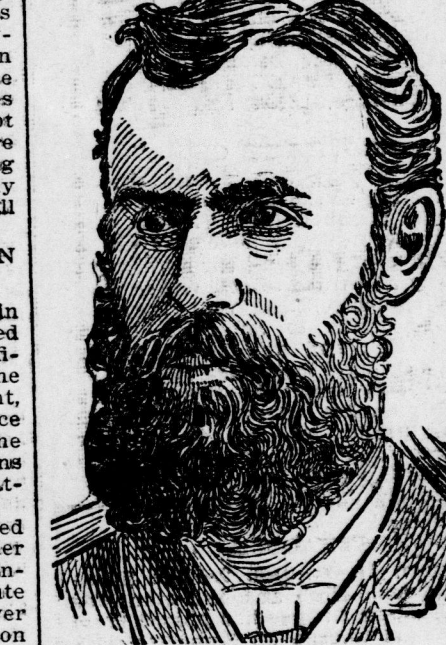
MAKE A TEST OF STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think their nerves are to blame, and are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines. The real seat of the mischief is lost sight of. The stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspepsia often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every organ. In some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others the kidneys are affected; in others the bowels are constipated; with headaches; still others are troubled with loss of flesh and appetite, with accumulations of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headache.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing F. A.



PROF. HENRY W. BECKER, A.M.

Stuart Company, Marshall, Mich. All druggists sell full-sized packages at 50 cents. Prof. Henry W. Becker, A.M., the well-known religious worker and writer, of St. Louis; secretary of the mission board of the German Methodist Church, chief clerk and expert accountant for the Harbor and Wharf Commission, public secretary for the St. Louis School Patrons' Association, and the district conference of stewards of the M. E. Church; also takes an active part in the work of the Epworth League, and to write on religious and educational topics for several magazines. How he found relief is best told in his own words:

"Some weeks ago my brother heard me say something about indigestion, and, taking a box from his pocket, said 'Try Stuart's Tablets.' I did, and was promptly relieved. Then I investigated the nature of the tablets, and became satisfied that they were made of just the right things and in just the right proportions to aid in the assimilation of food. I heartily endorse them in all respects, and I keep them constantly on hand."

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Wm. Torrance, a farmer of Saltfleet township, who was severely injured by a tree falling upon him on Dec. 20, died on Saturday. He was 59 years of age.

To all who find themselves with health gradually slipping away, Kidney and Liver so disorganized that they are incapable of keeping the system free from poisonous waste material, Stomach Disordered, Bowels Constipated, Head Aching, Back Painful, take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The quick way they help you back to health will surprise you.

Coughs, Colds—Try Harkness' Bronchial Syrup.

## MERRY BELLS

We make Bells and Brasswork at

121 Clarence Street, LONDON, ONTARIO.

JOHN LAW, Esq., City.

Dear Sir—Your favor asking how the rabbit metal that you have made for me from time to time suited me. Would say that you have always filled the bill very satisfactorily.

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Wishing you every success in your line of work.

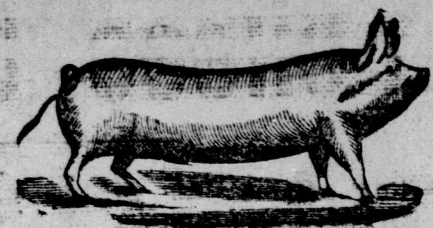
Yours truly,

LONDON MACHINE TOOL CO.

Per Wm. Yates.

Our Babbitt Metals are equal to any and cannot be beat.

What John Law says is true.



Hams, small, 10c lb  
Bacon, smoked, 10c lb  
Breakfast Bacon, 10c lb  
Long Clear Bacon, 8c lb  
Sausage, small, 4 lb 25c  
Sausage, large, 4 lb 25c  
Bologna, 4 lb 25c

Canadian Packing Co'y  
LONDON.

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IF YOU DESIRE

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purchase a pair of the Webb Glove-Fitting Corsets. Special price \$1, worth \$1.50. If you want a bargain now is your chance. E. J. WEBB, 2904 Dundas street, between Wellington and Waterloo streets.

## BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Falling? Write Cook & Remedy Co., 1327 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cure. Capital, \$100,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 500-page book free.

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E. B. EDDY'S

Matches.

BUY THE BEST.

## Hobbs' Winchester

Bicycles

... FOR 1899 ...

IN ONE QUALITY ONLY.

AS GOOD AS MONEY CAN BUY.

PRICES:

Model 25, 28-inch wheels, \$40 00  
Model 24, 26-inch wheels, 50 00  
Model 22, 26-inch wheels, 75 00  
New Winchester, 32-inch rear wheel, 80-inch front wheel, 110 00

Unapproached in new ideas, quality and finish by any maker on the Continent.

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