

London Advertiser.

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The Folly of the New Monroe Doctrine.

The authorities of Russia at the present time are carrying out plans which they contemplated many years ago. They always professed to sympathize with the United States in respect to the Monroe doctrine, and more than one Russian statesman has declared, on more than one occasion, that the doctrine for which the United States contended on the western continent was equally applicable to the east, and when a gentleman connected with the British embassy expressed his surprise that Russia, that was so anxious to acquire more territory to extend the border of her empire, should withdraw from Alaska, the Russian statesman said to him: "We are paying our respects to the Monroe doctrine in what we have done, and we shall ask the people of the North American republic to have equal regard for it, when Russia applies it to the other shore on the Pacific."

No declaration of public policy ever made by a great state was more short-sighted on the part of that state than the advocacy of the Monroe doctrine is on the part of the United States. The effect must be to keep the English-boring republic extremely weak, as a naval power, upon the Pacific for at least a century to come. The government of Russia aimed originally at the acquisition of Japan and the islands which constitute the Japanese empire, which, as we supposed by Russian statesmen would be of easy conquest, and that by their acquisition, the Russian Empire might become upon the eastern borders of Asia what the British Empire has become on the western borders of Europe. This was the idea in the minds of Russian statesmen when they surrendered their Northern American possessions to the United States. It was the threatened danger from Russia, to which the Japanese statesmen became alive, that stimulated them into the adoption of western civilization and the formation of commercial treaties with European states. Russia, like the United States, is disposed to regulate these principles of international law which are of universal application.

There is no propriety in the modern Monroe doctrine. There is no reason why a European state should not as freely enter into contact with a state on the continent of Europe, and one on the continent of Asia, as that it should avail itself of the recognized rules of international law to enforce its rights and to secure the performance of duties in the one case as in the other. There can be no imaginary barrier set up, such as that for which the United States in the modern Monroe doctrine contends, to the advantage of a great state, no matter upon which continent it may be found. But this doctrine served the momentary purpose of the United States, and Russia is anxious that it shall serve her purpose in the far east. She may, if it becomes necessary, ask our neighbors "Upon what grounds can you make any claims to interfere with Russia's designs in China or Japan? Your sphere for operation is North America, ours is upon the eastern continent. Russia in dealing with China is dealing with a state that is its territorial neighbor, and therefore she cannot permit a country on another continent to interfere with her interests or undertake to put barriers in the way of her accomplishing her designs."

The course pursued by the United Kingdom has, in every instance, been one perfectly consistent with the growth and the commerce of any other state that has the necessary energy and self-reliance to secure its extension. There is nothing done by the British government, even where she has the sole sovereignty on the continent of Asia, that has put any impediment in the way of the commercial prosperity of our neighbors, or in the way of the commercial growth of any European state. This cannot be said of the extension of the territorial dominions of either Germany, France or Russia. The acquisition of Chinese territory by the United Kingdom is no detriment to American commerce. The acquisition of Chinese territory by Russia or by Germany means the destruction of the trade of every other state. It might be greatly to the advantage of the United States, indeed it unquestionably would be, were the republic to unite with England and Japan in preventing the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, or the formation of any compact incompatible with the growth of their commerce; but the Monroe doctrine puts our neighbors out of court, and it is not improbable that long before the designs of Russia and Germany are consummated in China, the public men at Washington will discover that the new Monroe doctrine, which the United States has laid down to deprive the European states of those rights which international law recognizes, will do the United States far more mischief on the opposite side of the Pacific than any other policy to which they have ever become committed. In fact, if Russia is successful in carrying out her Asiatic policy, the Pacific will become a Russian lake, and Russia will reach to the harbors of Seattle and San Francisco.

The new Monroe doctrine is well illustrated by the old fable of the dog that abandoned the bone for the shadow.

Pingree's Latest.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan has decided to pay the advanced price asked by a Venezuela company for his asphalt mine, situated near the mouth of the Orinoco River. The governor undertook some time ago to break up what he regarded as the asphalt monopoly that exists through the supply reaching the States only from Trinidad Island. This was what took him to Venezuela. Inspect the mine with the view of securing control of it, and thus obtain asphalt for paving the streets of Michigan cities at a lower price than had been paid to the American concern, which the governor believes is monopolistic. An option on the property was obtained from the president of the company controlling the mine. Then it was discovered that no option could be given without the consent of a majority of the stockholders, and the agreement made by the president with Gov. Pingree was declared void. Agents of the governor were then sent to Venezuela, but they did not succeed in getting the terms he wanted. The stockholders increased the option from \$80,000, the original amount, to \$120,000, and it is this larger sum which it is said the governor has decided to pay. The governor would be glad were someone on this side the border to join hands with the Michigan governor in his laudable enterprise.

Away With the Saques!

Canadian ladies who go traveling in the United States will do well not to wear sealskin garments of any description. The only sure way to escape trouble is to cast off the luxurious garment altogether. But if anyone wants to take sealskin clothing over the border in safety she must be able to show to the collector a certificate signed by the United States consul at the place of exportation, that the skins were not taken from seals killed within the waters of the Bering Sea or the Sea of Okhotsk, specifying in detail the locality where they were taken, whether on land or sea, and also the person from whom the skins were purchased in their raw and dressed state, the date of such purchase, and the lot and number. The treasury regulations, as The Advertiser has already pointed out, not only instruct collectors to require this invoice from the consul, but add that on each garment the name and address of the manufacturer must be plainly stamped, and the garment accompanied by a sworn statement from the manufacturer, corroborating the consul's certificate. United States women who wear sealskin clothing when they visit Canada will be put to much less inconvenience. They will simply be obliged to get a certificate of ownership from the United States collector before coming over, and this will allow them to wear the garments back again. This law goes into effect at all United States ports, so that it will hereafter be practically impossible for one to wear a sealskin garment into the United States without having it seized. Thus, under pretenses of protecting the seals in Bering Sea, the Congress of the United States is doing its very best to render secure a monopoly for the big United States company which has a lease of the Pribylov Islands, on which the seals have their homes.

Even in rich and luxurious Paris, murder for plunder is a poor paying business. Out of 21 recent murders the average profit of each assassin was \$15 57, and in most of all of these cases the murderer was caught and executed.

Telegraph wire jewelry is the latest fad in "fashionable Africa." The telegraph line recently run to Coomassie from the coast is highly appreciated by the Ashanti natives. They cut off the wire in suitable lengths to make armlets.

Much interest is taken in the formation of an English syndicate to erect palatial hotels at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls. The plans also include a big hotel in London, England, that will cater to the colonial trade, and a probable extension of the system to this city and other large centers of population.

Our fellow-citizens of the British Empire in Australia have been passing through a terribly hot spell while we have been enjoying the best of winter weather. In Adelaide, on Nov. 10, they had indeed a hot time, the temperature in the shade reaching 106, and in the sun 114. The sky looked queer, the sun was blood-red, and many people concluded that the world was coming to an end. At one public school the children were seized with a panic, which was stopped with difficulty by the head master, who later kept the whole school in till it had made up the time lost in the scare.

One of the nearest books of the season is the handsome little volume by "Kit," the talented lady writer of the Toronto Mail and Empire, entitled "To London for the Jubilee." No one of the many correspondents who went to the British metropolis to write about the greatest event in the Victorian era proved more observant or more entertaining than our fellow-countrywoman, and very many Canadians will be glad that she has been prevailed upon to let her sketches of the notable events in the great celebration be preserved permanently in book form. The publisher, George N. Morang, Toronto, has done his work well.

bec bar when 21 years old. Hon. Mr. Jette came into prominence in 1875, when he defeated Sir George Etienne Cartier, the French-Canadian leader, in Montreal East. The latter's course on public questions had created dissatisfaction among his countrymen, and he took his defeat by a then comparatively unknown lawyer much to heart. Mr. Jette was re-elected in 1878, and sat in Parliament until he was appointed to the bench under the Mackenzie regime. He is a Liberal of the old school, and extremely popular.

A SCATTERATION.

When Mr. Meredith retired from the leadership of the opposition the candidates for the succession were Messrs. Marter, Whitney, Howland and Ryerson. Mr. Howland was lured into another field and defeated by Mr. Marter, who was leader for a while and gave it up, and Dr. Ryerson has gone out of politics. Mr. Whitney must feel lonely.

AN IMPERIAL DUET.

[From the London World.]

William: Who ventures on the stormy seas To face a nation that with ease Was smothered by the sea?

My brother: Henry: Who bares his bold anointed head While round his uniform are shed Rich Bengal lights of green and red?

My brother: William: Whose sense of duty bids him go And thrash a bloody-minded foe That does not mean to fight, we know?

My brother: Henry: Who, with an air theatrical, Will play the salt-sprayed admiral Upon a little ship canal?

My brother: William: Who, when his mailed fist shall smite, Shall wrap his youthful brow up tight In laurel wreaths all day and night?

My brother: Henry: Who, leaping jack-like from his box, The universe completely knocks?

My brother: William: And ever plays the giddy hocha?

My brother: Henry: My brother.

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quaint Bernese costume, they present a picture which is at once the admiration and despair of the artist whose brush fails to do justice to the subject. These handsome, hearty women wear a close-fitting bodice of violet, black or brown, invariably with stripes or various colors, and the skirt of the homespun dress is protected by an ample apron of some serviceable material. On Sunday they wear a loose silk apron and collar of black satin, and are bedecked with silver or gold ornaments. The effect is strikingly picturesque. The garb of the men consists of a blue linen blouse, with white figures and the conventional low garment which reaches to the knees. This costume is worn by all the peasantry of Switzerland.

The small cattle-dealers and owners of cows have long since come to the conclusion that they cannot themselves handle their dairy products; hence cheese associations have been formed. These are operated in this manner: Ten or twelve cattle owners have one manufacturing in common, and dispose of their dairy products through a middleman, who receives a commission on the sales. The arrangement is, as a rule, profitable and satisfactory.

It is a singular fact that the methods of cheese-making have not advanced in two or three centuries. The milk is taken from the cows in the morning, and is immediately put into immense cauldrons and raised to a temperature of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. When this temperature is reached, an ingredient known to the Swiss as "lab" is added. "Lab" is the product of the fourth stomach of a calf, and it causes the milk to curdle quickly. The milk is then boiled for about half an hour, when it is taken out in curdled chunks and placed into a press in just the shape in which it is to be exported. The form is usually round, from two and one-half to three and one-half feet in diameter and of varying thicknesses.

The pressing is done by means of linen cloths placed over the cheeses and pressed down. This operation is repeated six or eight times daily, fresh cloths being used every time. After two or three days of this process, the great round cheese is taken into the "lager," which is a cool room, generally facing the north, where it receives the benefit of a breeze that evaporates the moisture. In this cold storage room the cheeses are kept for six months, and sometimes an entire year, in order that they may become sufficiently hardened for export.

After the cheeses have been stored in the "lager," the manufacturer has nothing to do except rub salt into them. This is imperative and must be done daily at first, and afterward every two days.

The expert can easily ascertain when a cheese is "ripe," or ready to be shipped to market. With a semi-cylindrical tool he plugs the cheese, just the same as a watermelon is plugged, examines the portion taken out and then carefully reinserts the plug. By rubbing and pressing, all traces of the incision are removed so that no scar or blemish is visible.

When the cheeses are all ready for shipment, each one is snugly wrapped in a run-soaked cloth to keep the product from spoiling. Then the goods are hauled in carts to the depot.

Recently a traveler who arrived at this village said to the station agent, as he pointed to an enormous pile of round, white objects near the station: "Where do all those grindstones come from?"

"Grindstones!" exclaimed the agent. "Those are not grindstones; they are cheeses."

At a short distance they certainly do resemble grindstones, and some of them, externally, are almost as hard as a rock, but sharp knife can easily pierce the golden heart of the toothsome nutritious Emmenthal cheese, whose excellent quality has made it world-famous.

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For hoarseness, loss of voice, and all affections of the vocal organs, the favorite remedy with many clergymen, singers, actors, auctioneers, and public speakers is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an anodyne expectorant, its beneficial effects are promptly realized.

When it is absolutely necessary to strike a blow it is a mistake to strike gently.

This is the Way of It.

The glysterin in Scott's Emulsion soothes the rough and irritable throat. The hypophosphites tone up the nerves. And the cod-liver oil heals and strengthens the inflamed bronchial tubes and air cells.

For Mothers, Babies and Invalids.

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"MALTED RUSK"

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Naturally sweet, without sugar.

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Have you sore throat, pimples, eruptions, or any of the above? If so, you are suffering from blood poisoning. It is a common disease, and one that can be cured. The quick cure is in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

Barbara A. Mudd, of Indianapolis, Monroe Co., Ind., writes: "I am thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did for me. I was all broken down from nervous prostration, but since taking your medicine I have had more relief than from all the doctors. Your Favorite Prescription did me a world of good."

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BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Special at Reduced Prices. See Our West Window.

Serges, Bengalines, Soliels, Broches, Crepons, Velours, French Twills, Poplins, etc.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Reduced About Half Price.

Tweeds, Matalassie Cloths, Silk and Wool Fancies, English Curls, Spiral Suitings, Henriettas, Wool Plaids, Serges, Cords, etc.

Linens—Very Special. Flannels and Blankets.

72-inch Bleached Table Linen, regular price \$1 25, for..... 88c
72-inch Bleached Soft Finish, regular price \$1 40, for..... 79c
72-inch Bleached Satin Finish, regular price 90c, for..... 65c
68-inch Bleached Small Patterns, regular price 85c, for..... 60c
68-inch Bleached Damask, regular price 68c, for..... 50c

Heavy Twill Gray Flannel, Dark and Light Shades, for..... 150c
27-inch All-Wool Gray Flannels, Plain or Twill, Light and Dark Shades, same as sold everywhere at 55c, for..... 20c
7-pound Blankets, Fine Super Wool, regular price \$3 90, for..... \$3 00
6-pound Super Wool Blankets, Bright Borders, clean, nice goods, regular price \$3 25, for..... \$2 50

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In every department—Groceries, Tin and Graniteware, Cutlery, Silverware, Glassware, etc. Special value in Lamps, which we will clear at manufacturers' prices. Tea, Sugar, and Fruits same as last week. Three and one-half pounds choice, clean Currants and 3½ pounds Selected Valencia Raisins for 50c. Cowan's Cocoa, 15c pound. One pound Black or Mixed Tea and 7 pounds Granulated Sugar for 50c, Saturday and Monday.

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SPECIAL CLEARING PRICES.

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IMPORTERS

TO ORDER.

\$15 Tweed Suits for... \$12 75
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Men's Ready-Made
Pants, per pair..... 1 00

Men's Ready-Made
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Bargains in Men's Suits and Overcoats.

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Opposite Ashplant's Shoe Store,
Successor to Pethick & McDonald.

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Reopening Monday, Jan. 3.

Evening Classes—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fees for 30 lessons \$8. Freehand, model drawing, modeling in clay, oil and watercolor painting.

AFTERNOON CLASSES—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Oil, water-color and china painting, crayon drawing, etc.

For circulars apply to J. H. GRIFFITHS, Principal.

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