

London Advertiser.

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"Cosmopolis."

The journal that bears this name is decidedly something new in the literary world. It is now in its third year of useful life, and seems to have secured a stable position as a first-class international review. It is not a new thing for intelligent men to lay claim to "cosmopolitanism," that is to a human feeling broader than national bounds, and to a freedom from petty provincialisms and narrow prejudices, and we admit that one aim of the highest life is to combine a real patriotism with an intelligent interest in the life of the world. This cosmopolitanism has always been recognized among scholars who see that art, science and literature, though influenced by national life, are not the monopoly of any one nation. In the middle ages Latin was the medium of communication between members of the learned class, and after French played, and still plays, a large part in that work. Now, through the spread of the Anglo-Saxon race, English may claim to be in a very large sense a universal language. In the journal which calls itself "Cosmopolis," three of the leading languages of the world are represented—English, French and German—so that each writer can use his own language, or that with which he is most familiar. This, with occasional supplements in Russian, Italian and other European languages, may be fairly said to constitute a cosmopolitan review. This is, of course, a large editorial undertaking, involving great skill of a literary as well as a commercial kind, and considerable expense. People who buy their favorite paper or journal at the cost of a few cents a week have no idea of the number of ventures and failures in this department. We might moralize at length on this branch of the subject, but forbear. We are glad, however, that a journal giving original contributions has been able to keep steadily on its way and maintain the high standard at which it aimed from the beginning. We rejoice in this, not simply because it shows the existence of a large intelligent constituency—a constituency which ought to be enlarged by new recruits from the great company of modern language students—but because we think that this combination of nationalism and cosmopolitanism should tend towards peace. Through such mutual exchange of views the people of the world should come to understand each other and recognize the contribution of each to the larger life of the world. After all, the true Cosmopolis is not a journal, but an ideal city, in which men of all nations meet on equal terms through their common with the truth. Our journals and institutions are means to this end. They only succeed in so far as they help us to solve this great problem of living peacefully together in mutual respect and helpfulness.

Effects of a Russian Famine.

If it be true, as reported, that Russia is threatened with a famine this year, the circumstance will have an important bearing upon the agricultural interests of the United States and Canada. Russia is the chief rival of this continent in the export of grain. In 1896 Great Britain bought \$50,120,282 worth of breadstuffs from Russia (which include 17,200,000 hundredweight of wheat), as compared with \$84,402,628 from the United States, and \$10,854,600 from Canada. During the last great famine in Russia, the Russian government forbade the export of grain. A similar calamity this year might cause a similar measure. At any rate, the shortage in the Russian crop will tend to keep up prices, which were expected to be low this year on the supposition of a surplus in the world's supply. Fortunately the yield in the United States and Canada is abundant, so that there need be no general suffering.

The periodical failure of the Russian crop is due less to the soil than to those who cultivate it. The ignorant peasantry know little of the science of agriculture. Their methods are primitive and wasteful, and no effort is made to replenish the land, which is the least productive in the world, considering its natural fertility. Fights like these show why Russia is not anxious to fight a first-class power. The idol has feet of very poor

Want to Use Canadian Canals.

A number of United States newspapers are urging that the question of removing the Welland canal tolls be considered by the Quebec Conference. The removal of the tolls at present imposed by the Dominion Government on American and Canadian ships alike would be very displeasing to the people of New York State, who wish to see the grain trade diverted to the Erie canal, to improve which they recently spent \$9,000,000, and may have to spend \$12,000,000 more. The Erie canal is free of tolls. The Chicago Chronicle says that the question is of great interest to the vessel trade of Chicago, and it puts the case thus:

The construction of mammoth lake vessels for the grain and ore traffic of the upper lakes—the fact that vessels of from 3,000 to 6,000 tons burden can carry freights for much less per ton than smaller craft—have made it necessary for the immense number of vessels of from 500 to 1,500 tons burden to find a line of business in which they can be employed with profit, or at least not at a loss. If they could be released from the tolls on the Canadian canals they might find paying cargoes from the upper lakes to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence ports—including freight for transshipment at Montreal to ocean vessels—which would still give them profitable employment. The New York canals are free of toll for all boats in the traffic. Canadian vessels have the same advantages as American vessels in the St. Lawrence canal, but the Erie canal, which belongs to the state of New York and the Erie Canal to the United States. It would be no more than fair if the Canadian Government should abolish all canal tolls as a measure of reciprocity in regard to lake commerce on condition that the United States give Canadian vessels equal rights with ours in commerce between all lake ports.

The Cleveland Plaindealer argues in the same manner. It says that the proposition is purely a Canadian matter, and might be put to Canada direct on the ground of Canadian advantage. It would be strongly opposed by the railway and Erie canal interests, and by the export interests of New York, because it would result in increased diversion of the grain trade to Montreal.

The Welland canal tolls are nearly \$200,000 per year, and this sum will not be relinquished by the Canadian Government merely to accommodate American vessels doing business on the great lakes between American ports. But there is another side to the question. The Canadian people are spending millions in deepening the St. Lawrence canal so as to provide a deeper waterway from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean. The object is to make the River St. Lawrence the greatest route for the ocean-borne commerce of both the United States and Canada. If the removal of the Welland canal tolls will be a factor in promoting this scheme, the Canadian Government will consider it, but whatever action is taken will be from the standpoint of Canadian interests alone. If incidental advantage accrues to our neighbors, they will be welcome to it, but many events they will get fair play. Canada will certainly be more fortunate in her canal projects than New York State, for notwithstanding the many millions spent on the Erie canal and yet to be spent if it is to do business at all, the tollage carried by it is steadily decreasing.

The American commissioners at Quebec feel perfectly at home. The lobbyists are after them.

The failure of Mr. Hodgson's coup leaves the Opposition without a single stock argument for the bye-elections.

The Michigan lumbermen are not improving their prospects by log-rolling against Ontario's legislation. They had better say nothing and saw wood.

The Spanish-American war is over, the Chinese tangle seems to have been temporarily straightened out, and the constabulary bill is passed. Where will the next storm center shift to?

The general progress in the United States last year was shared by the pension list, to which 17,000 names were added. This institution will be very much included in the policy of expansion resulting from the war.

Hon. Mr. Dingley was reported as saying that reciprocity could not be discussed while Canada retained her preferential tariff. Mr. Dingley flatly denies the story. The Ottawa Star has apparently removed to Quebec for the conference.

The Buffalo Express proposes that Spain be allowed to sell the Philippines to Great Britain if the latter would buy them. Says the Express: "Their possession by Great Britain would not only insure the natives a reasonably free and progressive government, but would keep their trade open to the world, while any other power would monopolize their trade for itself."

West Lambton Conservatives have put up a candidate, Mr. John Farrell, in opposition to Dr. Johnston. The Liberals must not go to sleep through

over-confidence. The fact that the Conservatives decided to fight against such odds betokens a militant spirit on their part which the Liberals should, and doubtless will, emulate. If the full vote is polled Mr. Farrell will be nowhere.

The story of Sir Casimir Gzowski's career reads like a romance. Of Polish nationality, he was born in the land of Poland's oppressors, but he devoted his early life to his own country and fought her battles. A refugee from Russian tyranny, he landed in America practically penniless. He "broke his birth's invidious bar" and worked his way to distinction and wealth by native force. The lesson his life teaches is that a young man's best capital lies in his own character and mind.

According to a Montreal dispatch the prospect is that there will be no exhibition in that city this fall. There is one place in which there is always an exhibition of the highest class, and that is London. No question is ever raised on that score, and what is the more satisfying to the people of London and the splendid agricultural district of which it is the capital is the fact that every recurring exhibition is better than that which preceded it. The show of 1898 promises to fully maintain this record.

For the half-year ending June 30, the Grand Trunk carried 130,000 more passengers, and 11 per cent more tonnage, than in the corresponding six months in 1897. Despite the passenger rate war, the company declared a dividend of \$104,000 on the 4 per cent guaranteed stock, and carried over \$2,500 surplus. Under normal conditions the showing would have been still better. The company's financial improvement in the last two years has been very marked, and is the best tribute to Mr. Hays' management.

Hon. S. C. Wood, managing director of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company, has just returned from his annual tour of inspection through Manitoba, and is enthusiastic over the prospects. Manitoba, he says, is no longer an experiment, and investments there are as secure as in any other province. Farm land has risen in value, and new land is being rapidly sold. The towns are also doing well. Mr. Wood says the theory is advanced that the province is not as liable to injury by frost as was formerly the case. It is maintained that the fact of the increased area brought under cultivation gradually affects the climate, and has of late years materially prevented the summer frosts which formerly occurred.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society, held in London, England, our distinguished former townsman, Sir John Murray, read a paper on "The Importance of the Results of Antarctic Exploration." At a later date, Sir John Murray read a very interesting paper before the Royal Geographical Society on the annual range of temperature in the surface waters of the ocean and its relation to the other oceanographical phenomena. The president and others highly complimented Dr. Murray on the labor and research displayed by him in giving so admirable a lecture, illustrated as it was by a chart giving the maximum and minimum range of temperature of the surface of the ocean all over the world in two degree squares.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

A Vain Hope.

[Ottawa Journal.] If Mr. Whitney ever gets to the premiership of Ontario, Mr. T. D. Hodgson, M.P.P., can command a seat on the woolsack.

A Necessary Preliminary.

[Buffalo News.] The people of Jamaica want to be annexed to the United States. A very laudable aspiration. But consult the British government about it.

Proved an Alibi.

[Dundas Banner.] The last phase of the story that John Dryden, minister of agriculture, had bought an old ram for the Model Farm at Guelph at an exorbitant price is that both Mr. Dryden and the ram have proved an alibi.

Belated Admiration.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.] Americans are not fools. We do not forget how violent France and Germany were against us at the beginning of the war, and we know how to value the rushing friendship they now offer us since our brilliant success and their suffering pocketbooks.

A Happy Beginning.

[New York Mail and Express.] The ceremonies attending the opening session of the international commission yesterday at Quebec were distinguished by a degree of cordiality, earnestness and fraternal concord which promises well for the future of the tribunal. The formal address of the mayor of the city and the replies of Senator Fairbanks and Lord Herschell were all admirable as to spirit and purpose, voicing as they did a common desire for an honorable and final adjudication of the vexatious

questions which have drawn the commission together. Animated by such motives and guided by a high resolve to vindicate Anglo-American ideas of honesty and statesmanship, this great tribunal cannot fail in the heavy task which it has undertaken.

Mr. Hendrie's Capture.

[Hamilton Times.] Mr. Hendrie is the very soul of honor and true sport. No man in Canada has done more, or could have done more, than he to promote racing, and his latest victory—the most famous of his long turf career—is an honor he well deserves, and in which the city of Hamilton shares. The picking up of a stake of \$35,000 is simply an incident to the race. The addition of a Queen's plate victory to Mr. Hendrie's string would leave nothing to be desired.

We Stand Rebuked.

[Stratford Beacon.] It is with an aesthetic shock one learns that the classic river Avon is being polluted by Stratford sewage. We refer to Stratford, Ontario. In the name of the immortal Shakespeare this thing should stop—London Advertiser. This from The Advertiser, that lives in a city whose sewage pollutes the pellucid (we believe this is the correct word) waters of the Thames, is enough to make the angels weep or Shakespeare turn in his grave.

An Ode to Dan, the Ram.

[Ottawa Citizen.] Little thought you, poor old ram, Dan, When a sportive lamb you gambol'd O'er the meadows fair and bright and green, Or near the spreading maples rambl'd, That in the twilight of your years, When failing health assailed you, You would be raised to greater fame Than when nothing ailed you.

But such is life, its ups and downs No explanation can explain, Even a pig has risen from The pigsty to a higher plain By elevation to a St.

Some are, you know, to greatness born, Some greatness of themselves achieve, And some have greatness on them thrust, Which is the greatness you receive.

We know, you did not seek it, Dan, That it went seeking after you, Even to your quiet retreat, Like vultures they must needs pursue.

And drag you into vulgar fame, Without compassion or discretion, Make you the rule but and the jest, Of this sweltering Special Session!

LIGHT AND SHADE.

That's So.

A man should be industrious, But he beats de mischief how, The piggy to a higher plain A pusection dan a plow.

Time's Example.

Men in their innovations should follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovates greatly, but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived. —Bacon.

Not a Satisfactory Remedy.

Diggs—A physician tells me that if a man works steadily he never worries. Diggs—Pshaw! It's working steadily that worries me.

Despise No Man.

Tennyson was very grand on contemptuousness. It was, he said, a sure sign of intellectual fittleness. Simply to despise nearly always means to be despised. Pride and contempt were the specially characteristic of barbarians. Real civilization taught human beings to understand each other better, and must therefore lessen contempt. It is a little, or immature, or uneducated mind which readily despises readily. One who has traveled and knows the world in its length and breadth, respects far more views and standpoints than his own.

Family Diversion.

"My wife dislikes to have me shop for her." "Are you good at bargains?" "Well, she says I can beat the world at making five dollars do the work of one."

CHILD WEDDINGS.

A "Kid" of Twelve Becomes a Bride—Marriage of a Girl Age Fourteen.

Hazleton, Pa., Aug. 25.—Little Mary Kisho, only 12 years old, became the wife today of John Kahn, in this city. The child married against the wishes of her parents, threatening suicide if she was not allowed to wed Kahn, with whom she is deeply infatuated. Windsor, Aug. 25.—Last week Frank Pare coaxed Ida McPaul, 14 years old, to his mother's house with the intention of marrying her. Mrs. McPaul called Magistrate Bartlett to her rescue and got Ida away from Frank. The young man hated to give in to an unwilling woman who didn't want to be his mother-in-law, so he followed the pair as they went away and persuaded the mother to let him have Ida. He won the girl and after a trip to Belle Isle in the afternoon they went to the house of James Oliver, who issues marriage licenses, and got the permit. Then Rev. D. H. Dind united them.

KILLED IN A POLITICAL ROW.

Columbus, Ga., Aug. 25.—Hon. Giles M. Adams, Democratic nominee for the legislature, was assassinated at the legislature, during a row at a political gathering. He was a bystander.

SKYLARKERS KILLED.

New York, Aug. 25.—Two privates of the 1st Regiment, Morris D. Kane and Christopher Jurgenen, were killed while skylarking near Westbury, L. I., yesterday. They belonged to the battalion which was recruited to go south, but got no further than Camp Black. The battalion left the camp to join the main body of the 1st at Montauk. The two privates were in the baggage car, and one tried to take possession of a piece of watermelon held by the other. In a friendly scuffle both fell and rolled from the cars and were cut to pieces.

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1,040,356 PENSIONS

Commissioner Evans Granted Over 68,000 New Ones Last Year.

Washington, Aug. 25.—In the forthcoming annual report of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans, it will be shown that on June 30, 1897, there were on the rolls of the pension bureau 95,046 pensioners. To this must be added 6,852 original claims granted, but not recorded, and 762 restorations, which were not entered at the time on the books. Commissioner Evans granted 63,648 original claims during the past year, and restored 4,089 pensioners to the benefits of pensions. The pensioners now aggregate 1,040,356. More pensions were granted last year than any time from 1869 up to 1890.

PREFERRED DEATH

Rather Than Await the Result of an Examination as to the Cause of His Wife's Death.

Paris, Aug. 25.—Ernest Joseph Possel, the German who had been trying to collect a claim of £10,000 upon a life insurance policy, issued to his late wife, an English woman, by the Urbaine Insurance Company, which had resisted payment on the ground that he had thrown her off a cliff near Florence, committed suicide last evening at the Durand Restaurant, in the Plaza de Madeline. Possel, who called himself the Marquis De Gondreville, and pretended to be a French subject, was under heavy bail, and the authorities had ordered the exhumation of his wife.

STONED TO DEATH

A Peddler Murdered in Camp at Chattanooga—Two More Terribly Injured.

Chattanooga, Aug. 25.—A negro peddler was stoned to death in the camp yesterday, and two others were badly injured. One will die. The trouble started on Tuesday night, when Quartermaster-Sergeant Jacob Frank, of the Ninth New York, was knocked under a train at Chattanooga by a negro named Catterino, and fatally injured. The members of the regiment swore they would kill any negro caught in the vicinity of their camp. Yesterday two negro peddlers took up their usual stand near the New York Regiment. They were immediately surrounded by an angry mob of soldiers armed with sticks and stones. The colored men attempted to escape, but a shower of rocks stopped them. One of the men was killed, and the other received injuries which it is thought will prove fatal. A negro pie vendor ventured into the camp of the First New Hampshire later on. The wagon was toppled over, and but for the timely arrival of the guard, the man would have been lynched.

HOG CHOLERA.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—Dr. Austin, veterinary surgeon, of York street, states that hog cholera exists throughout the counties of Russell and Carleton to an alarming extent. A number of the other veterinarians say that there is no cholera among the herds, but Dr. Austin says he has lost between 250 and 400 hogs on his own farm on the Montreal road since March last from hog cholera.

Did you see the Fly? Yes. 841f



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