

The Advertiser Cabled Correspondence

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1868.

The Daily Advertiser.
(TWO EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 10 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....\$1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

Western Advertiser.
(TWO WEEKLY EDITIONS.)
By mail, per annum.....\$0 75

Advertising Rates made known on application at office. Address all communications to
ADVERTISER PRINTING CO
LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and
Man. Dir.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
— Browning.

Public and Private Royalties.

In the Bothwell oil field farmers began to lease their lands early in this year at a royalty of one-eighth; that is to say, for every eight barrels of crude petroleum produced when a well was drilled by the oil man the owner of the land was to get one barrel. Later, when good flows of oil had been struck at a number of wells, the farmers began to demand a royalty of one-seventh; and within the last few weeks they are demanding and some are getting, in addition to the seventh barrel, a rent of \$3 to \$5 per acre a year. No one appears to complain of these terms, though there is a good deal of speculation in drilling wells, for dry holes are often as not occur within a few rods of wells that yield 5 to 20 barrels per day. Neither the royalty nor the uncertainty deters the enterprising oil man, and 20 to 40 rigs are employed on the field putting down new wells. How, then, does it happen, as the Toronto World, the Saturday News, and other papers of that class allege, that the insignificant royalty provided for under the Ontario Mines Act, and which nobody has yet been called upon to pay, is hindering enterprise in the gold fields and the nickel fields of the Halcyon district and Algoma district? And how does it come that royalty is all right when it is claimed by a private owner of land, and all wrong when it is claimed by the Government for all the people?

A recent magazine writer requests those who are inclined to carp at the women of today because of the fashion of their dress to remember that there has been a great improvement in the last 60 years. "Gentlemen of 1836," says this chivalrous man, "why do you complain of the 'exaggerated' hats worn to the play in this year of refinement? You never sat behind a bonnet such as that worn by a woman of 1831 with a veil like that between two worlds! . . . You have much to be thankful for. Let not your complaints too far provoke the gracious women of your time lest, with these models which are now made public, you be punished for your ingratitude. Tell the fair one beside you how very much nicer she is than her grandmother, and how very much smaller is her bonnet than was hers! Show some human appreciation of the improved modern woman. Stop calling her the 'new' woman, and give to her a word of encouragement."

Big Money in Mining.

The production of minerals and metals in the United States in the year just ended was valued at \$73,311,488, of which sum \$242,311,481 represented the value in metals. This is an enormous amount, to be drawn in one year from the bowels of the earth, and proves that the United States is one of the richest mineral countries in the world. But her resources are well developed, while those of Canada are only beginning to be taken notice of. The indications are that Canada is as rich, if not richer, than the Republic in the majority of the great staple minerals, and in the near future our marvelous resources will be occupying the attention of the investing world to a greater extent than those of South Africa or Australia. Every expert who has visited and inspected the later discoveries in Northwestern Ontario and in the Kootenay region of British Columbia has given it as his conviction that this will be the outcome of the new developments. Canada's turn has come.

Of the 111 lines of electric railway in Great Britain, 91 have the overhead trolley, accumulators are used in 8, and the underground system by 12. The trolley will stay until some one discovers a much cheaper method of storing electricity than has yet been brought forward.

TWO SEPARATE BRANCHES.

"I have to help Johnny with his mental arithmetic every evening," said the young woman, "and it is a nuisance."
"Do you—find that celebrated problem about one plus one equals one?" asked the young man.
"I said mental arithmetic, not sentimental," said the young woman, with great dignity.

A GOOD REASON.

Small Boy—Pa, why does that young man wear an eyeglass on only one eye?
Pa—So he can use the other eye to see with.

Della Ware—Do you believe in the biblical admonition of giving a kiss for a blow, Mr. Westside? Westside—Well—er—that depends, Miss Ware. How hard are you going to strike me?

Britain's Trade Booming--The Queen's Year--Social Life in London.

Uncanny Sounds Preceded Kerry's Bog Slide—
Labor and Capital Clash—The Parliamentary Programme in No Way Startling—Germany Watching France—The Mad King Otto on the Mend.

BRITAIN'S TRADE BOOMING.

London, Jan. 3.—As men of business, Englishmen linger exultantly over the old year's triumphs. For the nine months expired of the English fiscal year the customs shot a net increase of \$2,165,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1895. The excise duties increased \$3,055,000, while other sources of revenue give the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the nine months \$10,000,000 more than the budget estimate for the whole year, and promise another \$500,000,000 budget. Yet with the ever-increasing demands for the navy and army and doles to the landlords and the church, schools, the expenditure grows as fast as the revenue. The income tax now stands at 1s 8d—almost a war rate—while the free breakfast table seems as far off as ever. All signs show, despite the fair trade and preferential tariff alarms, that trade is expanding steadily, if not rapidly. Railway receipts increased \$15,000,000, or 4 per cent during the year. British investment abroad has been asked to contribute \$750,000,000 to new loans and companies, of which \$300,000,000 represent breweries and distilleries, \$200,000,000 cycling, and \$250,000,000 motors. Last year's total was \$500,000,000. The production of shipbuilding yards was 1,316,906 tons, or 100,000 tons above the best previous year, 1895. This is equal to 5,000 tons of carrying capacity launched daily. Very remarkable is the expansion of the cycling trade. Hardy a month has passed without a new bicycle company since the once well-known company was sold for \$15,000, and the public has eagerly subscribed \$25,000,000 for it. At least two companies have netted profits of \$400,000 each while the dividends of companies generally have ranged from 10 to 100 per cent. Coventry alone had made and sold a quarter of a million machines this year. Birmingham, Redditch, Wolverhampton, Hereford and a hundred other places also have enjoyed the boom resulting from the fact that all classes, from the First Lord of the Treasury to the humblest messengers, have become bicyclists. Even the farmer is finding that some virtue left in old England, America, Argentina, and Australia supply 27 out of 87 pounds of meat which the Englishman eats per head yearly, yet the British farmer is selling more meat than for many a past year, and is getting from 24 to 40 per cent (37 pounds) higher prices, while his wheat fetched 50 per cent, or 1s per quarter, more than formerly.

THE QUEEN'S YEAR.

The year in which the Queen's unexampled reign will be commemorated has not been authoritatively named. The list of precious metals has been exhausted on previous occasions, and the word "jubilee" is no longer available. The Times invents "Diamond Jubilee," but that is an awkward combination. Punch makes a happier suggestion in heralding 1897 as "The Queen's Year." That year opened with genuine Queen's weather, Friday being as sunny, balmy and dry as Christmas day, with a relapse yesterday into the worst fog of the season. The first fruits of the loyalty and good feeling with which the gracious sovereign's 50th year on the throne will be celebrated are the tributes of the English press to her abilities and virtues as the most womanly queen of modern history.

DULL DAYS IN LONDON.

Social life in London is now at its dullest stage, the West End having been emptied for the holidays in the country houses. One interesting wedding has taken place in St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. Miss Lillian Seymour, a clergyman's daughter, and a direct descendant of the Duke of Somerset and related to Lady Jane Seymour, has been married to the Rev. Wesley Wesley, with blood on the one side from John Wesley and on the other side from the Duke of Wellington.

KERRY'S BOG SLIDE.

The weirdness of the bog slide into the Lakes of Killarney, which is the sensation of the week, is enhanced by a story that about a week previously uncanny noises were heard in the valley at night time, which the peasants of that vicinity describe as resembling the walling of a banshee. These sounds, it appears, aroused a feeling of terror, and numbers of the peasants consulted their priests, who endeavored to reassure them. The subsequent calamity, however, caused universal consternation among the peasantry, who are seemingly convinced that there was some supernatural connection between the two affairs. In the meanwhile, a great mass of bog, covering 700 acres, behind the portion which has already slipped into the lakes, has begun to slide, and people are in dread of a still more terrible avalanche.

CAPITAL AND LABOR CLASH.

Wales has become the scene of a most interesting struggle of labor against the uttermost rights of property. Not deterred by the victory of trade unionism over the London and Northwestern Railway, Lord Penrhyn pettishly shut down his slate quarries rather than, he says, "establish a precedent for outside interference with my private affairs." He first dismissed 11 men because they formed a committee to secure better conditions of labor, whereupon 2,700 men left work. The Board of Trade, under the Voluntary Conciliation Act, offered friendly mediation, but Lord Penrhyn declined angrily, and closed the quarry, throwing 5,000 men out of work in the depth of winter. The defiance of Parliament probably will lead to an attempt next session to pass a law compelling employers to accept the mediation of the Government. The progress of public opinion on labor questions is shown by the fact that Lord Penrhyn is almost without support in the press.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will soon be in session, but no legislative measures of real importance are promised. The Education Bill will be modified and simplified and introduced mainly as a relief measure for voluntary schools. A job lot of small measures, dealing with

labor conflicts, workmen's accidents, and private bills legislation will also be provided. The time is not favorable for the production of great creative policies. The session will be occupied with small bills, which do not involve contentions over principles. "The Unionist" theory being that the country needs nothing so much as complete rest after the long period of Gladstonian agitation and excitement. Certainly there are no signs that any ambitious leader is thinking deeply on any subject, or that the constituencies desire anything except such amusements as may properly be had at political side-shows.

GUARDING THE FLAG.

The letter which an "old-fashioned patriot" wrote to the Times early in December last, explaining the patriotic instruction given to American youth, and telling how not only the boys, but the girls, in the United States are drilled into giving a military salute to the stars and stripes, and suggesting that the same system be introduced in British schools, seems likely to bear fruit. Lord Alington went to the Times in favor of patriotic displays in the public schools here, and suggests that, in the centenary of the Queen's school holiday, with the anniversary of her Majesty and a Union Jack be placed in every class, which has distinguished itself most during the past week, and that it be made the custom of carrying the portrait of the Queen to the school for the following week. His lordship thinks there will be a healthy rivalry for the honor of guarding the flag, and he also suggests that the anniversary of the Queen's accession be made a school holiday, with the scholars meeting in the morning to sing the "National Anthem" and salute the flag.

DUELLING IN GERMANY.

Dr. Hollenben, the Russian Minister at the court of Stuttgart, is about to be recalled, and transferred to a minor post as a mark of the Emperor's displeasure at Hollenben's serving as second to Baron Von Wangenheim in the duel fought last week near Canstatt.

At a convivial evening which the Emperor spent with the officers of the Berlin garrison and his aides-de-camp, his Majesty spoke severely of this duel, and of duels fought on account of escapes with women. Statistics just published show that the number of duels in Germany has doubled since 1890, and whereas in 1891 sixty sentences were imposed for duelling, 107 sentences for the same offense were imposed in 1896, in various parts of Germany.

The feeling about the Bruswitz case is still very strong. Some officers who entered two of the leading cafes in Berlin were greeted with cries of, "Here comes the Bruswitz." As a consequence officers have been forbidden to enter the cafes of Breslau.

WATCHING FRANCE.

A Berlin correspondent cables: The news received here from Paris that the French council of war has ordered a large increase in the cadres of the army, by which 145 new battalions of infantry will be created, has thoroughly aroused public opinion here, especially in view of the announcement that the French artillery is already partly rearmed with quick-firing guns. France, under the new system, will have 166 more battalions on a peace footing than Germany, and the German military authorities now intend to hasten to equip the army with new Krupp quick-firing guns, at an expense of 200,000,000 marks. Germany is being rapidly provided with the same type of gun, not only in the case of new vessels, but on board the older vessels. At the same time a skillfully-managed agitation has begun in favor of a further increase in the peace cadres so as to catch up with the French. The Hamburg correspondent expresses regret that the army increase in Germany and France is like an endless screw, but maintains that it cannot be helped, although to Germany, with her 52,000,000 population, it is easier than in the case of France, with barely 40,000,000 inhabitants. The author of this article, who is supposed to be a high official of the general staff, expresses the necessity in the near future of rearming the German infantry with a more effective magazine rifle, and of reorganizing the system of fortification.

HOHENLOHE'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe will celebrate his golden wedding on Feb. 16. Emperor William is planning a series of special favors which are said to include a new honorary title, and a decoration to be seldom conferred upon any but crowned heads.

THE MAD KING.

The health of the mad King Otto of Bavaria has remarkably improved of late. His lucid intervals are becoming more frequent and longer; his delusion of being a stork and able to fly has ceased, he smokes no more cigarettes, and has hardly any of his former fits of fury, when he tore and broke everything. But he displays an inordinate fondness for candles.

RUSSIA WANTS MONEY.

Leading Berlin bankers concur in the belief that Russia has lately been trying to negotiate a loan in Paris of no less than 600,000,000 marks. Private advices from St. Petersburg, supported by letters from Paris, at first mentioned an even greater sum—800,000,000 marks—and added that French bankers had refused to consider the terms on the ground that France was over-loaded with Russian loans, that part of the loan had not yet been absorbed by the public, and, further, that under the conditions of that loan Russia was debased from raising any other before April, 1897. The loan, if obtained soon after April, will be the prelude to the resumption of specie payments by Russia, provided nothing happens in Europe to endanger the Czar's present peace policy.

TO PACIFY THE POLES.

Apocryphal of the now known tendency of Nicholas II, toward a liberal and pacific regime, advices from Warsaw and other centers in Poland concur in speaking of a marked change in

MUNYON'S

CONVERTS INCREASING

Hundreds Declare They Have Been Cured

Druggists Unable to Keep Up With the Demand.

Read What Prominent People Who Have Been Cured by Munyon's Remedies Say.

Mr. Emanuel Harrison, a prominent and wealthy resident of Brampton, Ont., says: "I suffered with rheumatism since last February, and the pain was so severe at times that I could not sleep. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure was recommended to me and I purchased a bottle; took three doses that night and the next morning I was greatly relieved. I have only used the one 24-cent bottle and am now entirely cured. I consider this Rheumatism Cure the most wonderful remedy I ever heard of."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedsily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedsily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Price, 50c each.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, 50c.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25c a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 11-13 Albert street, Toronto, answered with free medical advice for any disease.

the restrictive measures enforced against the people by the authorities, a distinction being allowed to the press and public. A notable instance of the change of spirit in the Russian authorities is the correspondence of the St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya, which has opened its columns to advocacy of the conciliation of Poland, a larger degree of toleration for the Catholic press, and the cessation of restrictive measures throughout those now wide regions where the Russian Government has the admission of the people.

The Novoye Vremya has long been the fierce enemy of the Catholic press, and this change of front is therefore significant. The Czar's action in resisting the pressure of the hostile authors who to punish the riotous university students by deporting them to Siberia is another favorable sign of better times in Russia.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FRIEND.
The death of Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie, the well-known banker, on Tuesday, coincides with the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Currie was a warm friend of Mr. Gladstone, who frequently consulted him on the budget and general questions of finance. He was an ardent home ruler, and might, had he been so disposed, have had a prominent place under Mr. Gladstone when the latter reported the Irish financial claims. He was one of the most ardent members of the financial relations commission.

NOTES.
An article has appeared in the Bavarian Fatherland, the organ of Dr. Fied, a member of the Reichstag, pressing the downfall of the German empire, through the defection of Austria from the Prussian alliance owing to the arrogance of Prussia.

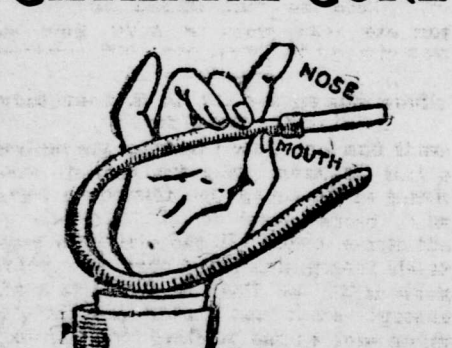
Accidents to vessels traveling the Baltic Canal have been frequent lately. The Hamburg American steamship Virginia, on her way to New York collided with the bank and had a big hole stove in her this week.

Visitors to Havardian say that they have never seen Mr. Gladstone in better health than on his 57th birthday.

Sir Henry Irving is recovering slowly from his strained tension in the knee. The Lyceum Theater will not open until the doctor permits him to resume the part of Richard III.

George Herditch has undergone a serious operation, but is making favorable progress.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE



CURES cold in the head in ten minutes.
CURES incipient catarrh in from one to three days.
CURES chronic catarrh, hay fever and rose fever.
Complete, with blower free.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS
Price 25 Cents

THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

We claim that it is equal to ANY and surpasses ALL in many respects. We will send one to any responsible firm or person on ten days trial, and if not found as we represent it may be returned to us. Half the price of the Williams Typewriter Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Chase, A. Colt, agent, 2141 Dundas street, London, Ont.

Chapman's Sale

MANTLES

Includes the balance of our season's importations. A rare opportunity to secure a perfect-fitting Mantle at HALF PRICE. In black and colored. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.



ONE STYLE.

\$10 Mantles for -	\$ 5 00
12 Mantles for -	5 00
13 Mantles for -	6 50
15 Mantles for -	7 50
19 Mantles for -	10 00



ANOTHER STYLE.

Misses' Jackets also at a great reduction. A number of warm Jackets will clear out at \$1 each.
Our Great Sale includes Ladies' Capes and Ladies' Wrappers. A handsome warm Wrapper now only \$1 39, \$1 69 and \$2; greatly reduced. All sizes—to order or ready made.



YET ANOTHER STYLE.

Mantle Cloths cut free of charge.
Fine Ordered Garments a specialty.
Sale in every department. Dress Goods at half price. Skirts at half price.

ALL WELCOME. TERMS CASH.

JOHN H. CHAPMAN & CO.,

126-128 Dundas Street.