

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1858.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily, by mail, per year.....\$1.00
Daily, by mail, for four months......75
Daily, by mail, for one month......25
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON.
Morning or Evening Editions delivered, 10
cents per week.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

By mail, per year.....\$1.00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application at office. Address
all communications toADVERTISER PRINTING COMPANY
LONDON - CANADA.BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto - C. Rowland Orr, 11 King street
West
Montreal and Maritime Provinces - A. McKim
& Co., Montreal, Que.

London, Thursday, Nov. 27.

COMPLETE RECIPROCITY OR NOTH-

ING.

Colonel Baker, a Conservative British

Columbia, M. P., has been telling the

people of Ottawa that the demand for re-

ciprocitiy with the United States is so

strong that only unrestricted reciprocity

men will be returned as M. P.s at the next

general election. In Manitoba the Local

Legislature unanimously voted in favor of

complete reciprocity, and in all the other

Provinces the feeling is strongly in favor of

only electing M. P.s that will favor re-

ciprocitiy in everything. The people are

acquiring wisdom. They know that if they

will a policy to prevail they must put the

men in power who favor it, who will work

for it, who will achieve it, if honorable

means will effect that end.

Sometimes we find Conservative orators

and newspapers asserting that the restric-

tionists favor reciprocity, but they have al-

ways reservations. They wish to reserve to

themselves the right to stand by the com-

bines, and to sacrifice the interests of the

majority of the people, and so they favor a

reciprocity which they know they cannot

get. Now what is the use of agitating for

that which is known to be clearly impossible

of attainment? Let us be practical,

fellow Canadians. The Chicago Tribune,

which has wide influence as a moderate Re-

publican journal, says:

It is strange that the Canadians cannot learn

the lesson that the Americans never again will

consent to restricted reciprocity. The day has

passed when they will concede reciprocity in

this or that article. It must be reciprocity in

everything.

Let us assure the Tribune that, if we

gauge public opinion correctly, it errs when it

credits "the Canadians" with entertaining that

view. Only the minority do so. The

majority, we believe, agree that trade be-

tween man and man and nation and nation

must be on the "give and take" principle,

which must be advantageous to both

parties, or it cannot be permanent.

The Philadelphia Press, speaking for the

East, says the "United States does not want

reciprocity with Canada in this article and that

it is a plain. Where, then, is the trouble?

It is pointed out by the Port Huron Times,

which says:

There is scarcely any opposition to reciprocal

trade relations with Canada in the United

States, but in Canada the present govern-

ment stands opposed to reciprocity.

That is the snag. But surely the Canadian

people can remedy the drawback when the

opportunity is next presented to them.

STANDARD OF ONTARIO FARMING.

Ontario has the reputation of yielding

larger crops of cereals per acre, taking one

year with another, than any other portion

of America.

The soil here is naturally productive,

and our farmers are an intelligent class of

workers; yet it has to be confessed that

Ontario averages are much below those ob-

tained in England and Scotland.

The reason is, no doubt, that our farmers

are not cultivating or enriching the land

so thoroughly as is the practice in the old

country.

We want more tile draining here, more

manure, and more cattle and sheep.

It may be also that too little attention is

given to the use of chemical fertilizers.

Potash and superphosphate are un-

questionably valuable, and some of the

highest authorities in Europe have de-

monstrated that it is possible to maintain

and increase the fertility of the soil with

chemical fertilizers, even without the rota-

tion system, and to make larger profits out

of the crops grown than is possible with

barren manure and the rotation system.

This is a subject which our experimental

farms would do well to investigate at an

early day.

THE NEW INLAND SEA ABANDONED.

It would have been better for De

Lesseps, the great French engineer, if he

had staked his reputation on the success of

the Suez Canal, which was brought to

completion through his exertions. He made

a dismal failure of the Panama Canal, and

involved thousands of his countrymen into

dropping their earnings into that uncom-

pleted ditch. Many people thought that

any project that De Lesseps approved must

succeed, and accordingly they gladly put

faith in his assertion that Commander

Bouadire's scheme for digging a canal through

the isthmus of Suez and admitting the

waters of the Mediterranean into the bas-

ins of the salt lakes or marshes that stretch

entirely feasible. Bouadire's idea was to

admit the Mediterranean into this depressed

area, and thus to form an inland sea by

which vessels might penetrate the Sahara.

He believed this new sea would produce a

marked effect upon the climate of that

region, and that a large area bordering

upon it could be reclaimed to fertility. It

was by making the surrounding regions

fertile that the company expected to reim-

burse itself for the capital invested. The
commander thought the isthmus of Suez
was only a sandbank, but he soon found
that a large area of solid rock lay between
the Mediterranean and the area of depres-

sion. This discovery led to a revision of
the estimate of the cost, which was vastly
increased, and the result is the abandon-

ment of the project.
The investors have lost their money, but
they have a better knowledge of geology.
All is not lost, but nearly all.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS.

Professor Goldwin Smith draws an im-

portant moral from the life and fate of

Bismarck, which should not be lost on heads

of families. "Had he," remarks the Pro-

fessor, "instead of being sent to college

been kept steadily at work in some useful

calling he might have gone decently and

perhaps creditably through the world.

Sending him to college, where, having no

literary tastes, he was sure not to study,

and where, being idle, he was sure also to

be dissipated, was the mistake which sealed

his doom. That no boy should be sent to

college who does not show a decided in-

clination to study is the lesson which Bis-

marck preaches to us from a felon's grave."

We have known, in where many parents,

with the best of intentions, grievously err.

They assume that it is necessary because

of their social position to give their boys

and their girls a certain class of education,

however much the bent of the will or dis-

position of the youths and maidens may be

against it. Is it any wonder that now and

again the ill-balanced craft is wrecked?

We have known, for example, a father

who determined that his girl should be a

musician. He was anxious that she should

shine as a vocalist and pianist in society,

and he regarded one or both of these qual-

ifications as the one thing needful in her

education. But the poor girl had no liking

for music. Her natural tastes lay in the

direction of painting, yet a large part of her

young life was spent in pounding a piano

and running up and down the scales with

professors of voice culture. All to no pur-

pose; her talents did not lie in that direc-

tion. Only after her father died and she

was thrown on her own resources was the

young lady able to devote her whole time

and attention and make a brilliant success

of her qualifications as a painter and

decorator.

It may be a radical notion, but it

seems as though many parents would

require the aid of a qualified phre-

nologist to enable them to decide how

to prepare their children for the battle

of life. Harm must come from compelling

a boy or girl to follow a course of educa-

tion that is decidedly distasteful to him or

her.

HORSES AND EGGS.

The Toronto Empire, having a mission to

defend the government by combines, views

with complacency the loss of the United

States market to Canadian farmers. Tak-

ing up the exports of horses to the United

States, it says:

The United States imported in 1899 horses to

the value of \$4,585,862. Canada supplying over

\$3,500,000 worth. Not much room for expansion

there.

How do you reach that conclusion? The

trade mentioned was done in spite of

a duty of 20 per cent. Surely with that

duty removed, a decided increase would

have taken place. Then the Empire takes

up eggs, pointing out that:

The United States import of eggs in 1899 was

15,918,869 dozen. Canada sent 15,370,061 dozen.

What was the prospect for the increase in these

lines, which were the chief articles exported by

the Canadian farmer to the States? The

market, therefore, for the horse was not

only uncertain but limited. It must have been,

in many cases, unremunerative, for accord-

ing to the Grit argument our farmer paid the

duty every time.

There was no duty on eggs in 1899, and

the increase in our export increased

enormously, beginning when the impos-

t was thrown off.

"The Grit argument" is not that the

"farmer paid the duty every time." It is

Sir John Macdonald's argument—an

argument, by the way, with which

he smoothed his path to power at a

time when he was trying to

get the farmers' consent to high taxation

as an agency to compel the United States

to consent to reciprocity. Is not Sir John

Macdonald good enough authority for the

Empire? Leaving the question of who pays

the duty aside, however, the fact remains

that a tax on commerce always has a ten-

dency to discourage it, therefore even

though the duty and the whole duty on

Canadian products exported into the United

States were paid by our neighbors, the very

fact that the tariff wall existed would

hinder our trade with them, and be hurtful

to the Provinces of Canada.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

—Sitting Bull says he will stand up for

his rights. He will even dance with a

ghost if he has a mind to.

—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's "Reminiscences"

of her late husband, which she is now

writing, has been purchased by the

Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia, and

the articles will shortly begin in that

periodical. The series will have for its

title "Mr. Beecher as I Knew Him," and

will cover the entire period of 57 years of

married life, from young Beecher's first

acquaintance with his wife, his college life,

his courtship and marriage, his first

public speech, the first year of married life

with an income of \$300, and so all through

the great preacher's life until his later

triumphs, his last sickness and days, and his

death.

—While our local contemporary the Free

Press cannot but feel keenly the loss of so

able and experienced a chief as the late Mr.

Josiah Blackburn, it is satisfactory to know

that in the important matter of the re-

editorial management of the paper our

neighbor has the experienced services of

Mr. Malcolm G. Bremner upon which to

fall back. Mr. Bremner has been associ-

ated closely with his late chief for more

than a quarter of a century, and during the

late prolonged illness of Mr. Blackburn had

practically the full editorial responsibility.

Mr. Bremner possesses the requisite

temper, knowledge, experience and industry

for the discharge of the duties of his
position as managing editor. In the dis-

charge of these duties the ADVERTISER
cordially wishes him and his associates
every success.

—Has Charley Room at length been
found? If not, the New York detective

bureau must have discovered "another large
sized man's nest." The New York world of

yesterday devoted two full pages to the al-

most forgotten missing boy, and, in con-

junction with the law officers, made out a

strong case in favor of the presumption

that they have discovered the lad, if he

has been living, with a family named Mc-

Christy, at 174 Park avenue, Philadelphia.

Recently Charley ran away from home and

could not be located until a few days ago,

when his chum got a letter from him dated

at Boston, in which he stated he had been

arrested for stealing a valise. He said

that a boy acquaintance he had

made had committed the theft, and

that by force of circumstances he had

been arrested for the crime. In-

spector Brynes sent one of his men to

Boston with Charley's chum, whose name is

Willie Tate, to see Charlie McChristy and

to obtain his release, pending an investi-

gation as to whether he is the lost boy.

—A most remarkable religious conference

has just taken place in Chicago. It was a

gathering of leading Christians and Jews to

discuss certain questions that are of vital

importance to believers in every religion.