

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

FOUNDER AND MANAGER, John Cameron.

London, Monday, March 14, 1898.

The St. Thomas Journal appears in a new dress of type, and not a fair maid at Easter is more attractive than our sprightly contemporary.

If the Dominion Government were to give up its all-Canadian route, at the threat of the United States Senate to abrogate the treaty of Washington—a course suggested by Sir Charles Tupper—the Administration would deserve the execution of every loyal Canadian.

An important measure has been introduced into the Dominion House of Commons by Mr. Bertram, Liberal M. P. for Center Toronto. It is a bill providing that union labels and brands be included in the category of trade marks and designs, with the same legal protection against infringement. Such labels are to be registered for the exclusive use of the association or union of workmen registering it, who "shall have the exclusive right to use such trade mark to designate articles manufactured by or through labor of the members of such association or union."

War has actually broken out between the United States and Cuba. Congressman Wm. A. Smith, of Michigan, has just fought the first round in the international mill. He tackled several Spanish soldiers who did not like his "title" in the streets of Havana, and put them to rout with his umbrella. This is a triumph without bloodshed or loss of life, and it need surprise no one to find some member of the Michigan Legislature proposing that a monument to the prowess of its valiant representative be erected in front of the Detroit City Hall at once.

Lord George Hamilton, who has not been a brilliant success as British Colonial Secretary for India, disclaims any intention of being crowded out of the Cabinet. He refuses to regard himself as a possible governor-general of Canada, though he says he would like to visit the Dominion at an early date. Old world political gossip now say that the British Government may ship the Marquis of Londonderry to Canada, if he will accept the position. He has been in revolt against the policy of the Government with regard to Irish land taxation, and a term of five or six years in Canada might make him more amenable to discipline.

An Armory for London.

As briefly stated in a telegram from our Toronto correspondent in Saturday's Advertiser, Col. Leys, M.P.P., having finished his business with regard to the new Normal School for London, went to Ottawa that day to interview the Minister of Militia as to the propriety of constructing an armory for the various militia forces in this city.

Some time ago The Advertiser made the suggestion that it was time some one moved to secure for London what most first-class cities in the Dominion aspire to have—a comfortable central headquarters for her citizen soldiers, and we are glad that Col. Leys, as a man of leisure and push, has taken the hint. The present drill-shed is no longer worthy of a city the size and importance of London. It is too small, it is in poor repair, it is in an excellent place for residential purposes, but it is unsuitable for the purposes of militia headquarters.

What this city requires, and ought to be provided with while yet suitable sites are available, is a downtown armory, with all the modern equipments. It ought to be as near the center of the city as possible, and be placed on one of our broad avenues, so that the block in front of the structure could be paved, and used as an outdoor drill ground as opportunity demanded. Thus the citizen soldier would be often in evidence, and an interest taken in him by the people at large that is not now possible.

Nor need the expenditure for a new armory be so great as to make the authorities at Ottawa feel that it cannot be made in the near future. It need not be made in the near future, indeed, it ought to have been provided for years ago. Shortly before its retirement from office, the late Government rented the old Carling homestead for the purpose of military storage, contracting to pay, for a term of five years, \$20 in rent, and expending a very considerable sum of public money for repairs and improvements of the building. It would have been more satisfactory to the militia if, instead of undertaking this speculation, the Government had built a new armory, large enough to provide space for the stores. That, however, was not done; but there is no reason why the new armory should not be provided and so turned to account, in part, as soon as the lease of the Carling property expires. With the rental now paid for this accommodation, the Government could provide for the annual interest on a capital expenditure of \$24,000, while the drill shed and its valuable site could be sold for a considerable additional sum. Thus the Minister has a very substantial nest-egg with which to provide the new militia headquarters, which Col. Leys so enthusiastically champions.

The citizens of London will rejoice if the Government can see its way clear to carry out the armory scheme at an early date, and provide not only a modern, fully-equipped headquarters for the military of London and district, but a commodious auditorium suitable for great citizen gatherings.

Can the Thames in Flood be Kept in Check?

Cities situated on the banks of Canadian rivers must expect to find their low-lying sections under water when a freshet follows an unusually heavy fall of snow.

Such conditions we have had this spring; and the result is that in West London, Galt, Brantford, and other sections of the country similarly situated, navigation opened yesterday with a briskness that was not relished by residents or by the taxpayers generally. Further east, between Ottawa and Montreal, the railways were flooded; and for a time suspended. London, therefore, was not alone in its exciting experience of last night. Nevertheless, the flooded-out residents will not find much consolation in that fact. One hundred years ago, a considerable portion of the land on which the suburb is built was permanently covered by water, for travelers of that day relate that when they came to the junction of the two branches of the river, they saw from the heights a lake in the hollow. As time went by, the lake entirely dried up, and in its bed was found the richest of soil. There can be no doubt that the river has shifted from its original bed, but that may have had little effect on the disorderliness of the stream after the melting of a heavy snowfall. The chief cause of the sudden rise in the stream lies in the cutting down of our woodlands. In the early days, when the district traversed by the Thames was largely covered by forest, the winter snows over a wide acreage melted very slowly. They acted as a blanket on the soil, retarding the radiation of heat, and permitting the snow to melt slowly. Thus the danger of flooding from sudden thaws was minimized, and the volume of water was maintained for a much longer period than is now possible. In the early days, indeed, on both branches of the Thames, timber rafting on the large scale was carried on until well on in the summer. Now the average of trees is very small, and is constantly being decreased. There are no large forests along the banks of the Thames to save the snow from the first sunshine and warm rain, and speedy thaws and injury from floods is a logical outcome.

We cannot expect to avoid the recurrence of very high water on the river. The Thames will periodically jump its banks unless kept in check by a strong breakwater from two to three feet higher than the present one. To be permanently effective the breakwater must not only be heightened, but it must be built of some more lasting material than wood, such as the present breakwater is composed of. The ideal breakwater would be at least two feet higher than the one now existing. It would be faced with a concrete wall, several feet thick, and be made broad enough to form a driveway along the river bank. To provide such a defensive wall would cost money, and a good round sum. But in the long run it would be money well spent, even if the property owners in the Western suburb submitted to a special tax to in part provide for it.

FRIVOLOUS LIBEL SUITS.

Some time ago the London Daily Chronicle published a stirring editorial on the organized effort of scores of disreputable lawyers, who exist by bringing suits for libel against reputable newspapers, usually on the slenderest grounds, and often in the hope that the case will be settled out of court. Since then the Daily News has been used by a man for printing a condensed account of the proceedings against him for breach of promise of marriage. Lord Chief Justice Russell scored the present state of things roundly. "Really, really," he said, "the more one sees of these more indignant one becomes. I cannot avoid expressing myself in regard to the presentation of these frivolous actions." Counsel insisted on a decision by the jury, whereupon Lord Russell said they would make a ridiculous case of it if they found for the plaintiff. Of course justice was done. In commenting on the case, the Daily News goes on to say that the block in front of the structure could be paved, and used as an outdoor drill ground as opportunity demanded. Thus the citizen soldier would be often in evidence, and an interest taken in him by the people at large that is not now possible.

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FINALLY TO THE FARM.

[Montreal Witness.] A great amount of gold is expected to come out of Yukon, but at present the amount going in there must be enormous. If a hundred thousand men go there this season, that number will mean at least \$50,000,000. What a lot of hard work will be required to take that value in gold out of the frozen earth! It is the deliberate calculation of those who know the African gold fields that more gold has gone into them than has ever come out. In that case, as in Australia and California, gold, while it has done little for its devotees, has given a continent to the world. The best service the Klondike can render to mankind will be the opening up of the Peace River and other vast agricultural regions to the populations there as to well able to support.

THE BUZZ SAW IN SURGERY.

[Boston Times.] A buzz saw for the amputation of limbs is being installed at the Emergency Hospital by a firm which deals in electric specialties. An electric motor will furnish the power to run the device. The saw will be mounted on a flexible shaft like that which a dentist uses, only larger. The bearings in which runs the saw arbor are attached to a handle by which the surgeon is able to direct the saw at any angle. Dr. Galvin and his assistants will be able to save considerable time by the use of this appliance. Not only does the saw cut much faster than a hand tool, but the heat of its rapid cutting sears the flesh and blood vessels, and the healing processes of nature are advanced to a stage which by

the old method is reached only after an hour or two. A circular saw of any small diameter may be used. The one to be tried first will be four inches in size. It will revolve at a very high rate of speed.

Continuous Preparation.

Making by the United States for a Brush With Spain.

No Report on the Maine Disaster—Long Conference at the White House—Day of Settlement Anticipated by Cuba.

Washington, March 14.—There is general activity at the Washington navy yard, three shifts of men working 24 hours continuously. The completion of the big guns there is being hastened ahead with all possible haste. The rush has led to a large demand for machinists of the navy, which up to now has not been met. An enlistment office for bluejackets is open at the yard. Some of the four-inch guns have been completed, and shipped to Indian Head to be tested. Not a day passes but what guns of some caliber are finished, and are taken down. Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook presented a warlike appearance Saturday. The two batteries of seventy-five men each from Fort Slocum, Davis Island, and two battalions from Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, arrived there. With the three hundred men who arrived, there are now more men at the fort than at any time since the civil war.

The president held a long conference at the White House Saturday, with Secretaries Alger, Long and Gage. It is presumed that they discussed the situation of the finances of the government. After the conference the statement was made with the emphasis that has characterized every appearance of the subject by the president's constitutional advisers, that up to date the administration has absolutely no knowledge of the cause of or the result of any kind from the court of inquiry or anyone connected with the disaster.

DAY OF SETTLEMENT. New York, March 14.—The Press says: "The present intention is not to recognize Cuba until the dispute over the Maine disaster has been settled. Cuba's independence was decided on before the American battleship was blown up. Cuba's freedom probably is all the satisfaction the United States will get from the loss of the Maine. Should the Maine incident be settled satisfactorily, the president instantly will begin negotiations to bring the war in Cuba to an end."

"Spain has surrendered on every point raised in the Cuba controversy since the beginning of the insurrection, and has succeeded in prolonging the dispute only by misrepresentation and promises. These the administration of Washington is determined no longer to countenance or permit. The day of settlement has arrived."

PRAISE FOR THE UNITED STATES POLICY.

London, March 14.—A diplomat, who probably is the recipient of more compliments than any man in London, has expressed himself as follows on the Cuban question: "If America had decided with a set purpose the events of the past week, she would have been able to develop anything which in its impressive dignity would have had such an effect upon Europe as the way in which the United States congress and the people have met the crisis and risen to the responsibility involved in dealing with the Cuban question."

Such is undoubtedly the general feeling. Everyone here now recognizes that the United States policy has been war, but is actuated by humanitarian sentiments and will not shrink from war if it is the only way to right the wrongs of Cuba and exact satisfaction from Spain. In the course of a long article the Speaker expresses the opinion that the \$50,000 appropriation for the national defense really makes for peace. The Speaker adds: "In the face of a possible bank crisis, and the suspension of the revival of industry, the United States has deliberately shown the world that it will not be trifled with. The United States would do well to heed the warning. If they try to retain Cuba by force, their failure is certain, and they will hardly less certainly bring down the fabric of the government in Spain."

On the other hand, the Speaker says: "The circumstances surrounding the intervention in Cuba will not be altered by any amount of preparation, and the United States will not be able to retain Cuba by force, and will not grant independence, and thus comply with the American demands."

THE SPANISH NAVY.

Madrid, March 14.—The Libera gives the following as the present strength of the Spanish navy: Protected warships, 17; unprotected, 29; gunboats, 30; torpedo destroyers, 14; torpedo boats, 14; transports, 25.

SPAIN PREPARING FOR PRIVATEERING.

Berlin, March 14.—It is well known in diplomatic circles that Senor Sandoval, the Spanish military agent in Germany, Austria and Scandinavia, who returned to Berlin, after having been in London, is now in the city of coasting steamers at Fiume and two at Pola, with other Spanish representatives, has been purchasing outright or conditionally munitions and vessels for the privateer service, has placed large orders with the Krupp gun company during the last six weeks.

Col. Reinold De Sequer, the Spanish military attaché here, said on Saturday: "So soon as war is declared, a large and well-equipped fleet of privateers will immediately begin hostilities against the American commerce. Spain has not remained idle since the first misunderstandings. Ninety good steamers lie in the harbors of Barcelona and Valencia ready to sail and do extensive work, and we have friends, powerful ones, who will assist us, if not with men, with money; but, in common with the Spanish Government, trust peace will be preserved."

ARBITRATION DISPOSED.

London, March 14.—The Daily Graphic, editorially, suggests this morning that there is time still remaining that can be utilized to negotiate an agreement to refer the Maine matter to arbitration, to ascertain the "true facts," and to decide as to the nature of the indemnity, if any, due to the United States. "England," says the Graphic, "would sympathize with a war for the liberation of Cuba, but if the United States goes to war

it must be in a just cause, and after every effort to secure an honorable peace has been exhausted. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail declares French support of Spain "would not exceed Platonic sympathy; and that there is no likelihood that friendship of Austria or Germany would extend further."

Paris, March 14.—The Paris says: "The European concert, which prevented the partition of Turkey, owes it to Spain not to allow her to become the first victim of pan-Americanism."

THE INVESTIGATION.

Havana, March 14.—The court of inquiry did a good deal of work Saturday. It is thought that the court will close its labors during the present week.

JAPAN WON'T SELL HER SHIPS.

New York, March 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tokyo says: "The Herald correspondent visited Marquis Ito today (Sunday) and asked him whether the Japanese Government would sell the cruisers Kasagi and Chitose to the United States. The premier replied: 'I think I may say that Japan prefers to get possession of all the ships building for her as soon as possible. Officers have already been requested to hasten their completion. However, I wish to have the United States understand that Japan retains the Kasagi and Chitose, not from a lack of willingness to oblige her, but because Japan needs them herself.'"

The Herald correspondent learns that Japan has offered to sell the Great Britain for all the warships building for her in England's private yards, consisting of three 16,000-ton battleships and three first-class armored cruisers of about 10,000 tons each. The offer has been refused.

JAPAN WILL BACK UP BRITAIN.

The Herald correspondent learns on unquestionable authority that Japan is a party to the negotiations now going on between Britain and Russia at St. Petersburg, and also that while no alliance exists between England and Japan, they have a definite understanding, and are acting in harmony. A high diplomatic official said to the correspondent: "You may say positively that Japan will back up Great Britain against Russia, and if Britain maintains a firm attitude all immediate danger of a war between Russia and Asia is resolved to fight at once. In view of Britain's great superiority at sea, and her possession of all the available capital in the eastern ports, Russia will probably take a conciliatory tone for the present."

WESTERN ONTARIO

Mr. Walter Mills, of Ridgetown, took part in a concert at Blenheim Thursday night.

Spalding is soon to have an eight-page weekly newspaper. Mr. Buggins, of Plattsburg, will be the proprietor.

Eight of ten converts were immersed at the Episcopal Church in Chatham, Friday evening, and in the afternoon four were immersed at the lake.

Matthew Gibson, station agent at the Port Dover station at Tavistock, is dead. Deceased was up in years, and was well known in local railway circles.

The committee of the Guelph Hunt and Driving Club have decided to hold their annual dinner and invite the farmers of whose lands they ride on the first week after Lent. The day will be fixed later on.

Messrs. Cantelon & Wallis, Clinton, shipped about 400 bags of wheat on the last week. This represents two double-decked carloads. The price paid was \$4.50 to \$4.60, \$4.50 to \$4.60, and also shipped a car to Toronto Friday.

Jonathan Biggins, one of the oldest residents of Springfield, died at his home on Thursday after a lingering illness of several weeks. Deceased was in his 77th year. Besides his widow, he leaves one daughter, Mrs. A. Atkins.

At the present time, and for many years, Warkenton has had eight hotels, but after May 1 the number will be reduced to six. This change is brought about by an amendment to the liquor license law, passed during the session last year.

E. F. Switzer, con. 11, East Nisour, recent sold his farm of 50 acres to George Martin, of con. 10, for \$3,000. He has bought the farm of Frank Wilson, lot 19, con. 8, in the township of Downie, 100 acres, for \$5,000, which is considered cheap.

The supplementary meetings of the farmers' institute for Holmesville, Auburn and Viningham will be held on March 18, 19 and 21 respectively. The same delegation, Major Sheppard and Jos. E. Gould, with the best local talent, will address the meetings, also literary and musical programme will be given at each night session.

W. C. Rhodes, of the Molsons Bank, Woodstock, has written to his friends describing the prospects of the very highest. Mr. Rhodes is stationing in Calgary. This town, together with Revelstoke, Edmonton and Medicine Hat, he says, are going through the initial stages of a boom.

Wm. Duncan, one of the firemen who was asphyxiated in the Sarnia tunnel at the time of the terrible catastrophe some months ago, has returned to work. Mr. Duncan, so it is said, cannot remember anything about the accident, and has forgotten that he went to work on the day in question. Wm. Potter, who a survivor of the calamity, has also forgotten everything that occurred on the night of the accident.

One of the largest funerals that has ever visited the Kinross cemetery accompanied the remains of the late Jas. Johnston, of Kinlough, on Tuesday afternoon. Deceased was one of the oldest residents of the township, and was a man universally respected by all who knew him. He was born in the county Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to Kinross over 40 years ago, where he continuously resided till his death at the ripe old age of 74 years, 6 months and 6 days.

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CURES AND PREVENTS Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Moberly, Mo., Jan. 21, 1896.

Radway & Co.—Dear Sir:—I have been keeping in the house your Radway's Ready Relief for the last six years. I have used it in every way, and found it to be the best on earth. Six years ago I was sick. I tried all kinds of medicine, but they did me no good. I have kept it on hand ever since, and have told my neighbors about it. My wife has been cured of her headache. I have given a trial of the medicine and it cured her pain instantly. I was gathering corn and got my hand caught between the wagon bed and standard and mashed it badly. I ran to the house and poured on a lot of Radway's Ready Relief and had no more pain. I tied my hand up with a piece of flannel, poured on more Radway's Ready Relief and in an hour I was ready to take hold of my work again. I cannot praise it enough. I could write a great deal more, but this paper would not hold half of what I could write. Yours truly, JACOB E. KAPPLER.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.—I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head nor put my hands behind me, nor even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as usual. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, JACOB E. KAPPLER.

Engineer at A. Mantel's Boot and Shoe Factory, 489 1/2 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF USED ALSO INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful of half a pint of water will in a few minutes cure Croup, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhea, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Flatulency and all internal pains.

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For the Blood and Chronic Diseases. Price \$1 a bottle.

RADWAY'S PILLS

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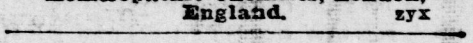
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4. All northbound steamers call at VANCOUVER.

5. Direct steamers to Yukon ports have now commenced to run from VANCOUVER.

6. VANCOUVER is the only Canadian port where passengers, transfer direct