London Advertiser. ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.;

Maraging Director John Cameron Lordon, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1898

Canada Is Not Worrying.

The international conference at Washington is working along with admirable secrecy. It is not in the pub-He interest that the details of its business should be revealed, or the commissioners would be further harrassed by the lobby, which has already claimed much of their valuable time. The lobby will be quite active enough, after the treaty was been submitted to Congress and Parliament-if there is to be a treaty.

The people of this country are not building exaggerated hopes on reciprocity. They will be neither surprisd nor disappointed if the negotiations tail. They realize that they are doing very well under existing condi-Hous and that they are less dependent upon the United States than ever

The McKinley Bill was undoubtedly hardship, but only a temporary one. Canadian farmers found ample compensation in the British market, the scientific study of which has raised the plane of Canadian agriculture. Still, the United States is naturally a chief market for some of our products, the nature of things, too, Canada is a heavy buyer from the United States. The present trade, artificially restricted though H Is, is naturally profitable, or it would dwindle away. That an extension of this trade would be advantageous to both countries in a general proposition that needs no proof, and is accepted by the people of the United States and Canada; but there is too much reason to fear that private, not public interests, will have the call at Washington. The public interest is an abstraction; it is not organared; it has no lobby. no wire-pullers, no campaign fund.

The fishery question is a good illustration of this point. The American duty on Canadian fish was imposed and is maintained at the dictation of a few thousand fishermen on the New England coast. The rest of the American people have no interest in maintaining the tax. Those who consume fish, and they must comprise nearly the whole nation, would profit by its removal, especially if Canada granted a favor in return. Yet the influence of the few thousand fishermen will probably prevail ever the interests of millions. That is the essence of protection; though it is a pleasant surprise to find a protectionist paper like the men would not be thrown out of employment if the demands of the Canadians were wimitted. The market is so large that every one who is in the business would be able to sell his product. This, too, is peculiarly a question to which the consumer is interested. The asheries are not an industry whose growth can be fostered to-any estent by protective laws. It win be a misfortune if the commission cashot reach a satisfactory adjustment of this question."

Free logs and free lumber would also advantage the people of the United States, but the pine kings of two or three states in the south and west will, according to present prospects, prevail 14. keeping the Canadian product out. Other examples might be cited, but the cases of lumber and fish suffice to strikingly show how private interests, small in themselves, but active and vigilant, may outweigh the general weifare, especially when the public, as tes often happens, is not alive to its own interests. The United States is not alone in this. Private interests have been just as theistent at Ottawa as at Washington, but the present Canadian Government is not under their control as its predecessor was. We believe it will prefer the general good in any reciprocity measure it may consider.

However, if the present negotiations come to naught, the international conference will not have been altogether a failure. The commissioners have worked together in a friendly spirit, and in the discussion which will ensue, when their labors are ended, American public men will acquire more information and clearer views concerning Canada. We shall know definitely how tar our neighbors will meet us in busisess relations, and we shall be able to shape our future course more de-

The Underground Trolley.

The underground trolley will appareatly be the traction system of the immediate future. Congress has decreed that there shall be no more surface systems in Washington. The subteran trolley has already been tried is, and has been found so satisfactory that in a short time all the street lines in the city will be converted to the underground electric. The companies have only

ton is a good field for these Washington B as no aldermen. It largely ruled by the national govwhich is independent of all scal influences, and has a free hand seting reforms. The work of sectiving the capital has been spiendidly performed, and the removal of ightly surface and elevated street car lines will greatly contribute

to this and ound erolley has more of the discomforts and hygicale defects should be sent to is illustrated by the decree just issued cure it for you

of the underground steam railway. The subways, or conduits, through which underground electric cars run are just below the surface of the streets, the roofs of the cars being almost level with the pavements. The ight and air are directly above. Passengers merely descend a few steps to enter the cars. The greatest speed can be safely attained, as there is no danger or interference from pedestrians or vehicular traffic. For busy thoroughfares in large cities it seems to be the best system yet devised.

Success of British Rule.

One reason why the position of Great Britain was so little understood by the people of the United States in the past was because the newspapers and public men of the republic did not have the courage to lead in the making of public opinion, or in ascertaining what public opinion was. The recent rapprochement of the two sections of the English-speaking race has changed all this, and now, among all ranks of the people of the adjoining republic there is being promulgated a fair view of the standing of the British nation, and an educative process that must be fraught with the most beneficial results. Newspapers of standing no longer soold and berate at the Motherland, as if the people of the British Empire existed but to injure the weaklings of humanity. On the contrary, we have many leading newspapers constantly emphasizing the lofty motives as is shown by our large exports to which influence our race wherever they that country, in spite of the tariff. In take hold of a country. Hear the New York Post:

"What is carrying England along, as we have more than once pointed out, is her institutions, not her fleet or her arrogance or her mean tricks. She is great and powerful and a successful grabber and ruler, because she is free and well administered, because her laws are executed, because her justice is well administered, because her offices are filled by competent men, because an Englishman may speak the thing he wills, because there is no lesemajeste in England, because no man can strut about the country, and give himself airs, the law being the only ruler—these are the things which make nation great; not fleets, not armies, or rough riders, or flags, or noisy pa-

There is much truth in this confession, though Britons are by no means disposed to forget the old warriors' motto, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry." It is, however, Great Britain's genius for ruling righteously that wins for her the affection and support of hundreds of millions of the human race in all parts of the world. Think you if Great Britain resolved to establish a protectorate over Egypt tomorrow, the fellaheen, now that they have contrasted Mussulman justice with the Anglo-Saxon variety, would rebel against the continuance of British control at the bidding of either Buffale Express arguing in this sen- sultan, French President, or Russian sible way: "These American fisher- Czar? Britain rules Egypt, as she rules Canada, in equity, and in accord with the capacity of the race that is ruled, and once the common people have tasted of the benefits of that rule, which have been so well set out by our candid New York contemporary, they will never consent to give them up.

> Mr. Foster is showing such capital ideals in Opposition that it will be well to keep him there.

> The pulpit of the United States loses one of its giants by Dr. Lyman Abbott's retirement. It is gratifying to know that he will not drop his pen as

Lord Kitchener is showing a tender and practical regard for the "pore benighted 'eathen." The Gordon Memerial College of Khartoum would be a noble and striking sequel to the battle of Omdurman.

The new Assembly of the Northwest Territories contains 17 Liberal and 14 Conservative members, although they do not divide on political lines in local affairs. Still, it is not a bad sign that the majority of those chosen by the people of the Northwest, happen to be Liberals. A few years ago it would have been impossible.

The Regins Leader says that Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., is organizing the Conservative party in the Territories and is going about advising his followers to have none but Conservatives in their employ. We trust the Leader is misinformed. Such a practice, if generally carried out, would blight this fair Dominion, for which Mr. Davin has so often declared his love in rapturous phrases.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that 75 per cent of the entire industrial capital of the United States is controlled by trusts. Under present conditions they should be able to capture the other 25 per cent, as the antitrust laws are practically dead letters. The only way to fight the trusts is to lower the tariff; a power which the Canadian Government can exercise at any time. The present Congress will not defy its masters in that way.

The imperial Christmas number of the British illustrated weekly, The Gentlewoman, is unique. It has been entirely written and illustrated by colonial writers and artists, representing India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, Canada and the West Indies. W. A. Fraser and W. W. Campbell (the poet), are the Canadian contributors. An art picture, in colors on a panel of white satin, will be given with the number, which is bound to be popular in Great Britain and the

Alexander J. Warden, The Gentlewoman offices, Arundel street, Strand, London,

The Montreal Herald is to be congratulated on its special edition, "Montreal and the St. Lawrence Route." The illustrated portion is a magnificent piece of work containing photogravures of scores of Montreal's leading men, business houses, public institu-1 tions, and other objects of interest. There is a mass of information relating to the metropolis in all its aspects. Particular attention is, paid to the shipping, railroad, and other commerwhich give Montreal its proud position. It is a very practical and useful edition, and a bright token of the Herald's prosperity and enterprise under its new management.

that the Canadian preferential tariff has entailed great loss upon American manufacturers, the shipment of American cotton cloth to Canada having fallen from \$1,775,000 in 1897 to \$783,000 in 1898. This is the effect intended by Canada, but our neighbors could have avoided it had they listened to our representations before they passed the Dingley Bill. The Times-Herald further says: "The American commissioners are justified in making almost any concessions to Canadian fishermen if this British preferential tariff can be wiped out." Our contemporary is mistaken if it thinks that free fish will wipe out the British preference. But its remarks are significant as showing that the preferential tariff is a means of impressing Americans with the importance of Canadian trade.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

A Cat's Loyalty.

[Springfield Republican.] The loyalty of a cat to an old home is well known, but when was the animal's propensity ever illustrated better than in the case of the puss that remains the last living aboard Admiral Cervera's flagship, the stranded Maria Teresa? There he stays, and no one can fetch him off. Some Spanish poet should celebrate in verse the devotion of Cervera's pet cat to old Spain.

The French Shore Question. [Ottawa Free Press.]

Better late than never, but the imperial government should have discovered what the Newfoundlanders have been stating for years—that their position, owing to the French shore difficulty, has been "intolerable." And there is this further consolation, Great Britain may be slow, but she is sure, and now that she has decreed that this irritating question has to be settled satisfactorily—alleged French "rights" or no French rights, settled it will be. And by the settlement a great obstruction to the entry of the island into the Canadian confedera-

Britain's Financial Solidity. [Cleveland Leader.]

recent crisis between England and France was the buying of British consols (government bonds) and other British securities in the London market by French investors. It was made perfectly plain that not a few Frenchmen believed that the country their own nation threatened to fight was so much more secure, at home and abroad, and better able to survive a great trial without internal disturbance and danger to vested rights, that they smothered their French pride and let prudence direct their investments into British property.

Great Britain and Egypt. [London Times.]

The recent action of the British Government has produced, not a disquieting, but a quieting, impression. It has simply brought to the knowledge of the world what every Englishman has long known-that, after giving peace, order and prosperity to Egypt, we do not intend to relinquish that task or to be balked in the endeavor to bring it into close connection with our civilizing work in Central and Southern Africa. Other countries are now beginning to see the facts in heir true light, and some mischievous delusions are vanishing. The French, for example, have grossly exaggerated their position in Egypt. As a correspondent pointed out the other day, the French residents are outnumbered by the Greeks, by the Italians, and by the English. They form only about an eighth part of the foreign population, while out of 1,294 ships entering the port of Alexandria in 1896 only 145 sailed under the flag of France.

German Prosperity. [London Daily Mail.]

The idea prevails throughout England that everything which comes from Germany is cheap and bal is erroneous The Germans are today in possession of some of the finest machinery in the world and are quite expert in using it. The labor troubles which England has experienced during the past year have tended to increase German trade and commerce. Nearly all manufacturing plants throughout Germany are paying good dividends, and capital seeking nvestment is plentiful. Gas and waterworks corporations hitherto financed and managed by Englishmen are now being controlled by the municipalities themselves. The development of com-mercial cities is indisputable evidence of the great increase of the prosperity of the nation. Since 1870 the trade of Hamburg has increased twelvefold; that of Antwerp eightfold, and that of Bremen fivefold. As regards Berlin, the city has practically been transformed during the past few years. The city of Berlin has just closed its financial year with a surplus of over \$2,500,000. The government proposes to construct a ship canal between Berlin and Stettin at an expenditure of \$100,000,000. Germans are beginning to become especially proud of their efficiency in shipbuilding. Indeed, no shipbuilding yard in Prussia can take any more contracts for a period of two years. They have all the work they can possibly do.

Church and Masons.

[New York Outlook.] The tendency of the Roman Catholic Church, under the statesmanlike administration of Pope Leo XIII. to adapt itself to the varying conditions,

permitting the interment of Roman Catholics in consecrated ground though they belong to secret societies. The Freemasons of the European continent have often used their order for the purpose of antagonizing the Roman Catholic Church, and the Roman Catholic Church has, therefore, not unnaturally, forbidding its members belonging to the Freemasons, and has refused them the rites of the church refused them the rites of the church in case of death if they did so belong. Under the influence of foreign and traditional prelates this order has been extended to the United States, where there is no such antagonism, where the order never has been so used, and where there can be really no good reason to forbid a loyal son of the church from being a Freemason unless it be the simple fear that belonging to any cial interests and natural advantages organization except his church may weaken his church loyalty. This ban, so far as the United States is concerned has now been taken off. Priests are allowed to officiate at the burial of members of secret societies in consecrated ground, provided they have not been openly hostile to the church. It is said, with truth, that we do The Chicago Times-Herald complains not know, that Archbishop Ireland been laboring to secure this reversal of the former certainly it is a triumph for the liberal, progressive, and American wing of the Church of Rome in America.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

He Gets the Worst. "Eleanor, when we are married, will you love me well enough to cook for "Yes, dear Henry; but you will have

The Relief That Failed. His wife was a Christian Scientist;

to hire somebody else to do my cooking."—Detroit Free Press.

She said that people here below Had neither woes nor joys—in fact, Twas only thinking made them so. When he skinned his shin she scoffed And said he only thought he fell;

the bade him think his aching wound Was healed, and that would make His wife was a Christian Scientist, But she isn't one today—the brute Just bade her think she had it when

She wanted to get a new fall suit. Better Than Skraggs.

"What can you offer my daughter that equals or demanded the old man, after a minute or two of thought, "I think the name of Martindale is an improvement upon that of Skraggs."

The Purple Balustrade. If in the space infinite, to which we

There is a purple balustrade, where dusk meets day, Though frustrate in all else, I shall

not care, For to the love that holds us, I shall "Let me sit here a little while, Let me sit here a very little while." And to the law that guides us I shall

"Let cease for me the song of spheres, that roll below; Let me not know the fragrant Ara-

manth, I pray. Let me forget the swinging stars," and so I shall sit there a little while,

I shall sit there a very little while. Then if I can forget the grave from which I came, And lean across the bondage of the mists that rise, I may remember how my earth-lights

flame Our candle and the love-light in you eyes. And so find Paradise awhile, At very dusk, a very little while. Flavian Rosser, in Collier's Weekly.

An Awkward Position.

"Bingely fell off a street car yesterday."
"Of course he'll sue the road?" "He can't very well."

"Why not?" "He's courting the daughter of the

CONSUMPTIVES IN CALIFORNIA

The Annual Migration a Sad Scene Fruitless Search for Health.

I know of few things more pitiful than the annual migration of hopeless consumptives in Los Angeles, Pasadena, and San Diego, says David Starr Jordan in the December Atlantic. The Pullman cars in the winter are full of sick people, banished from the East by physicians who do not know what else to do with their hopeless patients. They go to the large hotels of Los Angeles or Pasadena, and pay a rate they cannot afford. They shiver in half-warmed rooms; take cold after cold; their symptoms grow alarming; their money wastes away, and finally n utter despair, they are hurried bac homeward, perhaps to die on board the train. Or it may be that they choose cheap lodging-houses, at prices more nearly within their reach. Here again they suffer for want of home again they suffer for want of home food, home comforts, and home warmth, and the end is just the same. People hopelessly ill should remain with their friends; even California has no health to give to those who cannot have the part at least by their again. earn it, in part at least, by their own

Another class of health-seekers receive less sympathy in California, and perhaps deserve less. It is made up of aundiced hypochondriacs and neurotic wrecks. These people shiver in the California winter boarding-houses, torment themselves with ennul at the country ranches, poison themselves with "nerve foods," and perhaps finally survive to write the sad and "truth about California." Doubtless it is all irrepressibly tedious to them: subjective woe is always hard to bear—but it is not California.

Good health is worth more than anything else to you, and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains good health.

The toil on an ordinary ship passing through the Suez Canal averages about \$4,000. The distance is 92 miles. .Why will you allow a Cough to

lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving the throat the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

England carries about 58 per cent of the sea-borne merchandise of the

world. Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to pro-

RACE WAR

To the Editor of The Advertiser: A copy of your paper of the 12th fell into my hands, which contained an editorial upon the subject of "Race War in the South," which does not convey the proper idea of the conditions as they exist. Being Canadian, I, at one time, like many others, thought the "nigger" much abused in the South, but this is far from the case. As you properly say, the white man of the South pays 97 per cent of the taxes, and taxes himself to maintain separate schools to educate the negro children, while the adult man of "color" loafs around the cities of the South and is satisfied if he can get enough to eat to keep away hunger, no matter what means he finds necessary to accomplish his purpose. You say, "in some states extraordinary legislation debars the blacks from voting." In this you are badly in error. The only laws used to prevent them from voting is what is known as the poll tax law, which compels the voter to pay \$1 in taxes before he is entitled to the franchise. If the negro is too worthless to pay only \$1 a year towards helping to educate his children, he should not be allowed a vote. In some southern states an educational qualification is necessary be-fore the voter can cast a ballot. I believe most of the people will agree with me that this is not a bad qualification to make the voter possess. Usually if the voter can read a section of the constitution of the state in which he lives, he will be allowed to cast his vote in peace. Now these qualifications apply to the white man as well as the black The white people, however, will never allow the black race to hold the reins of government, because it would not be safe for society. The negro has no moral code, and with negro officers the white women of the South would be at the mercy of this race. As long as the white people of the South have the government in their hands they can be held in check. No matter in what section of the country you may be you will find human nature the same. Let a negro ravisher enter the home of any respectable family in London and vengeance will follow the ravisher there as surely as it will in Arkansas. When a person comes to putting the safety of his family into the hands of these people, he will hesitate, no matter where he may be from. It is true the Republican party of the South is composed of negroes, but it is also true that the South belongs to the white man's party, which is the Democracy. As long as the Republican party caters to the negro the South will be solidly

Democratic. Yours truly, H. W. JAQUES. Mena, Ark., Nov. 19, 1898.



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by leading physicians to promote sleep, strengthen the nerves, to build up the system, to help people recover quickly from wasting diseases, and to invigorate the exhausted. It is

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All druggists sell it.

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INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

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"SLEEP LIKE A CHILD."

Sweet Refreshing Sleep Comes to those who use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

It is impossible for those whose nervous system is shattered, and whose



and refreshing slumber. Their sleep in broken into by terrible dreams, startings,

Smothering Spells, Sinking Sensations, and fear of impending death. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, bring back the much-needed night's rest, by improving the tone of the nerves, strengthening the heart, enriching the blood and making the whole organization act in harmony-then you sleep peaceful as a child.

Mrs. E. Coburn, of Blenheim, Ont. suffered severely for many years, but Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have cured her. Here is her statement :

"When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills my heart troubles were very bad.
"I could get but little sleep because of

the terrible smothering sensation, and was also weak and run down. I have taken three boxes of these wonderful pills. They relieved my heart trouble, enabled me to get restful sleep, removed the smothering sensation, and made me feel better than I have for years. I have been treated by a number of well-known and skillful physicians, both in Michigan and Canada, but Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the only medicine which has acted well in my case, and I heartily commend their use to any person suffering as I did."

Laxa-Liver Pills work while you sleep, without a gripe, curing Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache, Price 25c.

The "Enfield" ARMY RIFLE

With bayonet and 20 cartridges, a

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Branch Store, 654 Dundas Street East. THE EUROPEAN SHOULDER BRACES

are the best to expand the coest and lungs, Made to order at 200% Dundas street, between Waterloo and Wellington streets. Prices range from 65c to \$1.50. Laidies favoring Mrs. Webb with these orders will receive good value and satisfaction.

The Cowan Company, of Toronto, will demonstrate the superior qualities of their COCOAS at T. F. Kingsmill's Drygoods Store every day for the next four weeks, from Nov. 14. Demonstrations all day long. A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of London to call and sample them.

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SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT So as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing.
Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city.
Parcels called for and delivered.

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75 Shillings. M'ALERY'S IRISH FRIEZE ULSTER COATS DEFY THE COLDEST

CANADIAN WEATHER. They are supplied at above price, carriage paid to Halifax, N. Quebec and St. Johns, Nfld. They are lined with Irish Tweed, have wind proof sleeves, deep collar and belt. Patterns, etc., free on application to J. M. M'ALERY,
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Spencer Block, Dundas Street Will Open Monday, Oct. 3

Evening Classes—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fees for 36 lessons, \$3. Freehand, model drawing, modeling in clay; oil and water color painting.

Afternoon Classes—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 1:30 p.m. Oil, water color, and china painting, crayon drawing, etc.