### London Advertiser. [ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.]

Managing Director John Cameron and Editor,

London, Monday, Jan. 23, 1899.

#### Robt. Burns' Anniversary.

One hundred and forty years ago, come Wednesday, was born in a small clay "biggin," covered with a strawthatched roof, in the small town of Ayr, in the west of Scotland, the most wonderful poetic genius of the 18th

It is too late in the day to offer apologies for the fautts and failings of Burns as a man. Whatever they were, they were faults common to the best and wisest of men in all ages. But the mists and prejudices which grew around his memory, propagated by censorious bigotry, have at last been pretty well cleared away; and the keenest critics and the best men in the century have come to the front in his defense, and given him the stamp of the foremost genius of his age, and thoroughly vindicated the great purpose of the poet's life.

More than one hundred years have elapsed since the death of Burns; and during that period there have been as many as fifty biographies of him, written by men eminent in literature; and more than one hundred different editions of his songs and poems have been issued from the press of Great Brtiain alone, besides those which have been issued from the American press, which we believe are quite as

It may be questioned if there is a man in our modern literature, from Chaucer to Tennyson, who has been more generally written about than Burns. No writer of any note during the 19th century, either in prose or poetry, but has had some loving word of the powers, but in pursuance of a to say of Robert Burns.

Whenever censure is attempted, it is at once modified by palliations that remove the sting. Even Thomas Carlyle, with all his cynical and dyspeptic virus, has bedecked Burns' memory with acknowledged that there is nothing She becomes a coequal ruler and igfiner in all Carlyle's Miscellanies, than his Essay on Burns. It is at once the most just and wholesome criticism of the poet and his works of which we have knowledge.

One wonders, and asks, how is this, that the whole galaxy of literary notables of the 19th century in one voice sing the praises of this "Peasant Born Genius."

There have been loftler themes than And longer scrolls and louder lyres; And lays lit up with poesy's Purer and holier fires.

death. Few nobler ones than Burns are there. And few have won a greener wreath

Than that which binds his hair. We have the myriad-minded Shakespeare, with an insight into the working of the human soul which seems inspired. And Milton, that old man eloquent, who so glroiously "bodies forth the form of things unknown, and gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." Yet they seem like "stars apart, away from mortal Ken." These win our admiration mixed with awe that scarcely draws out our sympathies. It is not so with Burns. He comes to us as a friend and companion. He tells us of his loves, his joys, as we ourselves have felt them. He tells of his struggle for existence, which was the common lot of the masses of his time, and in words which largely appeal to struggling masses of humanity, even at the present day. And it was Burns' loving spirit that was able to extract sunbeams from the dark clouds that surrounded his class and raised them to the rank of nature's noblemen, no matter how humble the toil. He taught that it was not the toil that degraded the man; it was the man that dignified the toil. And when the mandate went forth from an authority greater than that of kings, that "the rank is but the guinea stamp, the man's the gowd for a' that," the toil-worn man felt that a new birth was his, and as Robert Nicol (a kindred spirit) expresses it in one of his poems, that

Before the proudest of the earth, We walk with an uplifted brow, Like us thou wert a toil-worn man, And we are noble now.

Burns has elevated his class so that

It was the loving spirit of Burns, not only for suffering humanity, but for everything in nature, animate or inenimate, which draws out our complete sympathy to him Nor was it in any mineing form that he expressed himself for the objects of his love, but in words that came gushing forth from his inmost soul, as Gilfillan says, "in red hot earnest."

The first manifestation of this intense spirit was shown in his love for his native land. There is no doubt that the perfervidium which distinguishes Scotchmen everywhere in their love of country, has been largely influenced by the patriotic fervor which runs through the poems and songs of Burns. Sir Walter Scott's grand descriptions of lake and mountain, of rugged strand and waving heather, make his countryman feel proud as he surveys the beauty and grandeur or us seenery, and can exclaim with genuine feeling, This is my own, my native land." Burns did more than this. He inspired his countrymen, not only with pride in their country, not only for its scenic grandeur and its glorious history, but he knit them together in a common bond of brotherhood, which has become proverbial; and the kindly

phrase, "A brither Scot," is pure the fame of Burns principally rests. Burnsiana. There is nothing narrow The hundreds of songs which he has in the national enthusiasm which written, "float like thistle-down o'er Burns inspired among his countrymen; land and sea;" in the peasant's hut, for the soul that conceived "Scots, wha and in the baronial halls of the rich hae," which Carlyle calls the greatest and great, giving comfort and Joy to and to be effective should be sung land. His fame has emerged from brotherhood of the whole human fam- we have the refined gold of his genius. ily, "When man to man the world o'er which will endure as long as flowers shall brothers be, and a' that."

uninspired lyric that was ever penned, the weary and down-trodden in every through the throat of a whirlwind, the mists of narrow bigotry and prewas broad enough in its sympathies judice. The dross which is mixed with for that grander idea of a common all things human has disappeared, and bloom and birds sing, and rivers flow It is in the great field of song that in his own beloved Scotland,

# Glosing In.

Britain Tightening Her Grip on North Africa == Her Absolute Sovereignty in Egypt Seen by France,

Marked Difference in England Between Civil and Military Fame-British Money Pouring Into the Kitchener Fund-Gladstone Memorial Fund Goes A-Begging-Speculators Caught on the Bear Side-Honors to Bismarck-Samoan Incident Did Not Surprise Germany-Cecil Rhodes, "a Name to Conjure By"-Critical State of Affairs in France.

as not to arouse the violent antagonism definite plan, Great Britain is tighten-Burns seems to disarm all criticism. ing her grasp on North Africa. The Egyptian convention, so far as the Soudan is concerned, accomplishes all that those who prodded the Marquis of Salisbury to declare a protectorate, could have desired. Great Britain no the very flower of his genius. It is lenger governs through the Khedive. nores the mixed tribunals. This means that the governor-general is responsible only to Downing street and par-

liament. The comment of the Liberte, of Paris, that "Great Britain does not annex the Soudan, she palms it, like a slight-of-hand professor," is a specimen of the spirit in which France already incensed at Great Britain, regards Great Britain's progress toward absolute sovereignty in Egypt.

SAMOA COMMANDS LITTLE IN-TEREST.

Samoa commands but little interest here, and the belief seems to prevail that the dispatches magnify the importance of the consuls' battles and Yet read the names that know not that Germany will manage to gracefully disavow the acts of her agents. A diplomat remarked that Germany is filling for the United States the role Russia has played in the eyes of the Anglo-Indian—that of the conspirator be looked for behind every warcloud. The British Government, however, welcomes the Samoan incident as another link of the Anglo-American understanding which they are so desirous of fostering.

BRITAIN AND THE PHILIPPINES. British investors in the Philippines are curiously ignorant of American politics, and are seriously discussing the possibility of President McKinley appointing an Englishman to govern the islands. They argue that it is impossible to find in America an experienced administrator acquanted with the character of the Filipinos, and suggest the name of ex-Governor Creagh, of British Borneo, who is now living in England, as being eminently quali-

fied and willing to take the post. Some financiers are beginning to take a gloomy view of the future of the Philippines. Mr. Ernest Ruffert, the head of a Lombard street house, who bought large tracts of land about Manila, said to a representative of the Associated Press: "The land is useless under the present conditions. We could not plant crops with the possiover night. The United States will be unable to rule more than the fringe of the islands without an army of a hundred thousand men. They might buy the native leaders, but they would not stay bought, and the United States must rebuy them periodically. The end of the matter will be that the United States will sell the Philippines.'

A VIVID CONTRAST. Great Britain presents a vivid contrast between the potency of civic and military fame. To put is badly, Gladstone dead is quoted at \$100,000 in the memorial market, while Kitchener alive making for a gigantic flasco, and that easily commands \$600,000. The promoters of the Gladstone memorial, who expected to secure \$1,000,000 to establish libraries in the principal cities through popular contributions, are greatly de-pressed at the results of the appeals to the people. After several months, appeals have only resulted in collecting one-tenth of the sum desir-ed. But in the case of Kitchener, who dazzled the empire with the laurels of a day spent in mowing down thousands of savages by the perfection of military discipline and machinery, the British climb over each other in their eagerness to pour money into the "college " otherwise the Gordon memorial college at Khartoum, to educate a people they have never seen in a country never cared for, as a tribute to

the conqueror. THE GLADSTONE MEMORIAL. The Gladstone fund, however, will be made up of wealthy men who will gladly give their money, but who are grievchagrined at the lukewarmness of the people who called him leader, and v. hom they expected to contribute

THE NEW AMBASSADOR. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the new ambassador of the United States to the court of St. James, will be warmly received in London. Already the American society is arranging for a banquet in his honor, to give an opportunity to the American colonists to meet the ambassador face to face. There will be a bombardment of requests for after dinner speeches as soon as he is

London, Jan. 23.-By slow steps, so | erican ambassador necessarily as a gold mine, are sending to the embassy numerous offers at twice the rentals they would have the temerity to ask of Englishmen.

BADLY BITTEN.

A majority of the London speculators handling American stocks have been badly bitten through pinning their faith to the prevailing idea that a reaction and a drop in prices must soon come. This prediction has been fostered by the financial papers. For weeks they have been declaring that the phenomenai advances were artificial and could not possibly be maintained, speaking of boom" sarcastically, in such terms as the "American mania." The result has been that many professionals have been caught on the bear side, selling Americans for a fall which failed to materialize. They found that the heavy selling of the Venezuelan and "free periods had not left enough stocks here to meet their orders, and they were forced to buy in America

at advanced prices. Still the London stock exchange adheres to the opinion that "the boom" will be overdone, that the ebb will set in in the natural course of events, and that it cannot be far distant.

The Statist, in a somewhat alarmist tone, points out that the unprecedented amount of American capital employed in Europe, ten or fifteen millions, chiefly in London and Berlin, may be withdrawn at its owners' pleasure, and that possibly American speculation will become so rampant that the owners will recall their money and invest it there. The paper fears serious ship-ments to New York would send up rates in Europe.

BIG MAN RHODES.

Great Britain seems to shake to its foundation whenever Mr. Cecil Rhodes steps foot on the island. He is the biggest man in the United Kingdom today. Peers, cabinet ministers, promoters with Munchausen schemes, duchesses craving for tips on "kaffirs' (or South American securities), workmen who cherish dreams of emigration and bishops solicitous for African souls, haunt his hotel, and beg for even the briefest interview, as though he had already realized his aspiration. The popular mind credits him with being the potentate of the African con-THE CAPE-TO-CAIRO SCHEME.

The cabinet met especially to discuss Mr. Rhodes' scheme for government guarantees of the Cape to Cairo railroad and telegraph. Mr. Rhodes afterbility of the natives destroying them ward conterred with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Rhodes says \$50,000,000 will be the entire cost of the work, and there is little doubt that he will carry his point with the government, and raise all the money he needs in the city. Before the projectors can act in the matter, there will be a formality in the shape of a parliamentary bill, but the imperialists may be backed to drive over the socalled "little Englanders," who are preparing an opposition to the scheme, declaring that the Rhodesian empire is Mr. Rhodes wants the government to lift him out of a hole by throwing good money after bad, into a railroad through a wilderness. They also find a coincidence in Mr. Rhodes' home-coming and the revival of newspaper outbursts against the Boers' oppression of British subjects in the Transvaal. NOT SURPRISED.

Berlin, Jan. 23.-The news from Samoa has not caused great surprise here. It was foreseen long ago that trouble would break out sooner or later. The tri-partite treaty has always been considered in official circles here as being a most peculiar diplomatic document, creating a most unsettled situation, which is really at the bottom of the present disorder, although the election dispute precipitated hostilities. It can be safely said, however, that the German Government is not particularly annoyed at the fact that matters have come to a crisis, as it will give Germany an opportunity for reopening the Samoan question with the view of establishing order on a permanent basis.

BUT SOMEWHAT PUZZLED. A high official of the German foreign

office, Dr. Hamann said yesterday: "The government has just received a detailed report from Samoa, which they think reliable, all the more so because the report distributes the blame for errors, committed there evenly though some points remain unexplained. The report says that Mataafa, prior installed.

Householders here, regarding the Am
lible by three consuls. It is true that divert the course of the French policy, \$100,000. Worst cases

Mataafa in 1888 was hostile to Gerwhich is to obtain compensation for 600-page book free.

many; but the situation is different now, and Germany no longer objected to Mataafa. And why Chief Justice Chambers annulled Mataafa's election we do not know. It was tertainly under the terms of the Berlin treaty. The decision is all the more regrettable because bloodshed might have been foreseen. No whites' property, however, has been destroyed, and we do not know why the chief justice sought refuge on the British warship Porpoise.

AN ILLEGAL ACT. "Dr. Raffel, the German municipal president, acted illegally in breaking into the court house. We can only explain these things by assuming that everybody there had grown nervous. The German Government, however, takes the whole business calmly, and, doubtless it will be adjusted diplomatically by negotiations between Washington, Berlin and London. We do not expect any difficulties. Germany adheres strictly to the terms of the Berlin treaty. Whatever illegal excesses Germans may have committed we shall disavow.

The United States' ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press, af-ter having been informed of the above interview: "I am without news and instructions,

but I do not anticipate considerable trouble. I expect the matter will be amicably settled, as in the case of similar difficulties in the past."

HONORS TO BISMARCK. dents of the German universities to perpetuate the memory or Prince Bismarck by the erection of columns over and their Liberalism, they say, is the the face of the country is now approaching realization. A considerable fund has been collected and a committee has been formed to carry out the details. The columns will be high, massive, granite pillars, surmounted by an urn in which a fire beacon will be kindled on each anniversary of Prince Bismarck's birthday until the end of time. The students are greatly impressed with the sublimity of the notion, and have offered a wreath of iron laurel leaves for the best design for the column. Prince Herbert Bismarck has signi-

ance of the contemplated honor of his father's memory. In addition to 27 universities, each of which is pledged to erect its column, 47 towns have declared their intention to co-operate, and it is expected that at least 200 cities and towns will join in

fied in appreciative terms his accept-

the movement. IN FRANCE.

London, Jan. 23 .- The week has passed in France with nothing beyond those mutual recriminations which now constitute the daily reading of the French public. M. Jules Guerin gives the following so-called synthesis of public feeling: "People discourse freely and more often now than ever about a coup d'etat, which now appears inevitable. Nobody knows who will accomplish it, nor in whose favor it will be brought about. That which is known very well indeed is that the present situation cannot continue much longer. The people are tired of it," The opinion is growing that the report of the court of cassation will not only acquit Dreyfus, which is a certainty, but will contain other revelations of a startling character. Hence, the been received from the Rhine and its frantic efforts now being made to affluents. The new dam near Mayence criminal chamber only.

PREPARATIONS FOR TROUBLE. Meanwhile several battalions have been ordered to strengthen the garrisons at Bizerta and other points on the North African coast, 2,000 volunteers having been enrolled. I learn, moreover, that a considerable force is about to be sent from Senegal, in view of the operations of strong British expedition near the hinterland of Sierra Leone; also that the foreign legion is to be increased by two regiments of three battalions—a total of 6,000, A rumor reaches me that a special attempt will be made to enlist Irishmen in this force. As an example of the utter uncertainty that prevails everywhere in Europe with regard to French affairs, I may point out that Saturday's Daily Chronicle contains one telegram from its correspondent in Paris, alleging that the British ambassador there is in negotiation with Mr. Delmatters between Britain and France that only a few details of mutual compensation remain unsettled, and another telegram from its Berlin cor-

quire the exact position of affairs. PROTEST FROM FRANCE. The Paris correspondent of the Central News says there is reason to believe that M. Paul Cambon, French ambassador to Great Britain, and M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs, were aware of the substance of the Anglo-Egyptian convention some days previous to its publication. M. Cambon, the dispatch says, has intimated to Lord Salisbury that France considers the agreement a violation in some respects of the rights of France and the signatory powers represented in former agreements, but his protest is not of a character which will prevent the continuance of diplomatic negotiations. WHAT THE BRETONS WANT.

respondent, stating the general im-

pression there is that the relations be-

strained that the kaiser's long visit

to the British ambassador was to in-

tween England and France are

Delegates from Brittany and Normandy are now in Paris bothering the more than usually distracted minister about the French shore question. In this matter the Bretons regard the rest of France as foreigners engaged shameful conspiracy against The abrogation of the French treaty rights in Newfoundland would, it is asserted, ruin thousands of reion rammes, and any compensation given by Britain would be diverted into channels away from the real sufferers. The Bretons want the compensation to take the tangible form of hard cash, which can be comfortably divided among the Breton fisher folk. M. Radigute, a Breton now in Paris, has conceived the idea of appealing to the Celtic race all over the world in behalf of the unhappy Celts in Northwestern unhappy Celts in Ambassador France, He denounces Ambassador Cambon as "the agent of Latin decay and the enemy of the Celtic race," and suggests that if there is to be a deal over the French shore business it should be made after a discussion between the British Government and a delegation of elected bodies from Brittany and Normandy, "in order to the official thieves of Paris from having an opportunity of robbing our poor populations of the indemnity that be granted them." Unfortunate-or the Bretons, their representatives in the Chamber of Deputies have little influence, and will be unable to

giving up the French shore rights in Siam or Africa or both. MORLEY'S DEFINITION OF JINGO-ISM.

Mr. John Morley has broken silence

THE WEAK,

MADE STRONG AND HEALTHY

THROUGH

THE DISEASED

and charged home with great spirit upon his old Liberal colleagues, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith, because of what he would deem their wallowing in the mire of jingoism. Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey have returned the charge with equal spirit. It may be well to know exactly what it is against which Mr. Morley protests, heart and soul. It all lies in Mr. Morley's definition at Montrose on Thursday of the hated creed of jingo, as follows: First, that territory is territory, and all territory is worth acquiring. Second, that all territory, especially if anybody happens to want it, is worth paying any price for.
Third, that the country possesses the
purse of Fortunatus, and is free to fling millions here and millions there, with the certainty that benignant fairfes will, by magic, make them good. Fourth, do not show the slightest regard for the opinions of other nations; you have no share whatever in the great collective responsibility of civilized peoples as the winged guardians of peace and good order in the state system of Europe. Fifth, the interests of people of this country, and advancement in all the arts of civilized life and well-being, are completely and utterly secondary and subordinate questions. It is because the new Liberalism thus The proposal adopted by the stu- strikes Mr. Morley that he will have nothing to do with it. Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Gray protest warmly same Liberalism which led Mr. Morley and his colleagues in the Rosebery cabinet to warn France off from the Nile valley; which led Sir Harcourt to applaud Lord Kitchener's reconquest of the Soudan in the cause of civilization; which has made cordial co-operation with America the cardinal point in the Liberal programme; which, in the far east, as in home markets, urges the policy of the open door. sense. Here, then, is the line of clevage among the Liberal leaders. How the Liberal party remains to be seen. One effect is already evident. the Liberal press throughout the country, Mr. Morley's views throughout can claim the support of only two journals of mark—the Manchester Guardian and the London Evening Star, and they seem inclined to make the least of Liberalism in the future.

I have just seen a letter from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in which he says that if the Liberal members unanimously invite him to lead the party in the House of Commons, he will accept the honor and do his best

GOLDWIN SMITH'S WORK.

Prof. Goldwin Smith is writing & popular history of the United Kingdom down to the Reform Act of 1832, to be published in the autumn. He says this is the last work he will under-

SEVERE WEATHER IN GERMANY. Severe weather has prevailed throughout Germany, where the gales have been causing considerable damage. Very disquieting reports have been received from the Rhine and its frantic efforts now being made to postpone the verdict by handing over the whole question to a complete the whole question, instead of the criminal chamber only.

The flew dain lear kayelle was washed away by the floods while a freight train was traversing it. The engine and six cars fell into the harbor, but there was no loss of life. The rivers continue to rise, and are causing anxiety.

A NEW NOSE. Sergt. Freeman, of the 24th Lancers, has been subjected to a serious, but successful surgical experiment. In saving his lieutenant from the dervish onslaught at the terrible charge of Omdurman, he had his own nose slit off. While Freeman was in the hospital here, Col. Martin, his commander, learned of the skill of a Wolverhampton surgeon named Grove in curing facial disfigurements. He sent for him, and now Freeman rejoices in the possession of a new nose, and it is said there is absolutely no trace of disfigurement. On Feb. 4 he will sail for Cairo to rejoin his regiment.

AUTOMOBILES. From a story by the hunting correspondent of the Daily Mail, the four-inhand, hitherto used in meets of the casse, and has so far arranged all hounds, seems doomed. During the hunting season several country families have been going to the meetings in automobiles. Lord Carnarvon is an enthusiastic supporter of the new mode of going to the hunt. At his house at Newbury, Berkshire, his lordship keeps several machines, and the Prince of Wales expressed himself delighted with the noiseless carriage, when taken out with the Earl and Countess of Warwick in the automobile. The only difficulty at present is in taking the automobiles over the ground as readily as the horse carriages.

> The only material difference between a cold and the grip is in the doctor's

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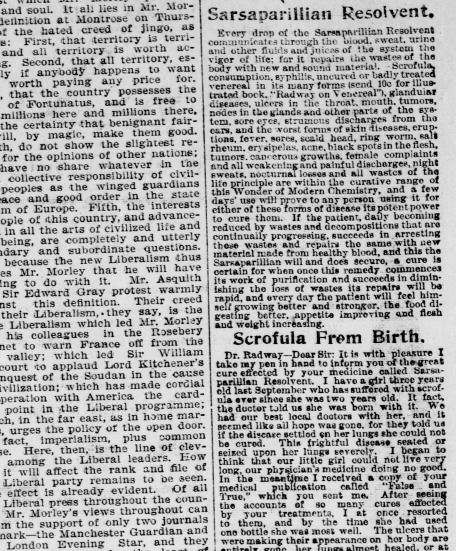
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one bottle she was most well. The titlers that were making their appearance on her body are entirely gone, her lungs almost healed, or at least she has quit coughing. She has begun on the second bottle, and I believe by the time she uses all of it she will be well. She had a very bad cough. I am yours with respect, SAMUEL S. BARKER, Flat Top, Mercer County, W. Va. BANNERMAN. Dr. Radway—Dear Sir: For a long time past I have been suffering in the most distressing manner from a long train of symptoms which have baffled the skill of all the medical men down here, and which I feared, if not arrested in their progress, would terminate in the total prostration of my strength. Loss of appetite and desire of stimulating and artificial means of suitenance at irregular times, want of for his party.

and desire of stimulating and artificial means of sustenance at irregular times, want of healthy sleep and consequent depression on arising in the morning rendered life quite a burden to me, until a friend induced me to try your medicine. So I got a bottle of Radway's Sarsaparillian and a box of Radway's Pills and took them according to directions. I sconfound Sarsaparillian and a box of Radway's Phils and took them according to directions. I soon found relief. I got three boxes and three bottles more and I am in better health than ever before. I remain your humble servant, ARTHUR D. WRIGHT, Unionville, Mich. take.

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