

## London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.)

Managing Director John Cameron

and Editor.

London, Tuesday, March 21, 1899.

## Canada and the Navy.

Colonel Denison, at a banquet in Toronto Friday night, burned, as usual, with imperial and martial ardor and reproached Canada for not contributing to the maintenance of the British navy. Some very plausible arguments can be advanced to support the view that we should help to pay for the naval protection which we enjoy. But per contra, it may well be said that we are best serving imperial interests by the upbuilding and development of our own country.

Five million dollars a year would mean little to the British admiralty; but five million dollars a year spent in perfecting our transportation facilities, in deepening our waterways, in administering our rapidly growing western provinces, means a vast deal to this Dominion. To increase the burden of taxation or divert any of our present revenues from productive uses, would retard the great natural growth upon which we appear to be entering. A few years hence, when our transportation question is settled, and our population and wealth have increased, and we feel our feet firmly planted on the highway to nationhood, we shall be in a better condition to relieve the mother country of a part of the load which she now carries, and which she is evidently so capable of carrying until we are strong enough to aid her. We should now stagger under a weight which we shall be able to comfortably bear when we have grown somewhat in stature.

Twenty-five years hence, Canada, South Africa and the Australasian colonies will, at the present rate of development, rival the nations of Europe in wealth and population. If the imperial sentiment is then as strong as now, the effort of keeping the imperial navy in a position of relative superiority will be comparatively easy. In a military sense the Dominion has already done much for the empire by building a great transcontinental highway. Our projected fast Atlantic steamship line, and the Pacific cable, toward which we are willing to contribute, will likewise be of immense military value. Our militia is also being raised to a higher standard of efficiency. All things considered, this country has borne a very substantial share of imperial responsibility, and every day we are adding to the material resources of the empire.

## A Weary Ordeal.

Sir Charles Tupper spoke for four hours and a half in the House of Commons yesterday. For a man of Sir Charles Tupper's years this is a notable physical feat, yet it must have been matched by the fortitude of the House. Admiration of the veteran's energy can hardly carry one over such a stretch of the veteran's verbosity. Sir Charles has not, like a Laurier or a Foster, the art of making a speech attractive, but in justice to him it should be said that he is unaware of the fact. His unquestionable vigor finds utterance in a fierceness and flatulence which have become so habitual that they cease to impress. As Mr. Blair once said, Sir Charles fires off a canon at every passing fly. His supporters keenly regret his garrulity, but the Liberals, who are under no compulsion to sit it through, are well disposed toward the old baronet, and hope for political reasons that he will long live to enjoy his present position.

## Canadian Butter and Eggs.

Prof. Robertson, the Dominion dairy commissioner, writes to the Canadian Gazette, London, England, in reply to the rather disparaging references to Canadian butter and eggs made by Messrs. Harris, Chate & Co., the London importing firm. We were incredulous of the company's statements at the time, and it is gratifying to find them so promptly refuted by an authority like Prof. Robertson. He says the firm must have been long out of touch with the Canadian butter trade. The cleanly and skillful methods of Canadian butter-making and the cold storage accommodation on railroads and steamships, make it possible for Canada to lay down in Great Britain a quality of butter unsurpassed. The trade is growing, and bound to grow, as Canada can produce butter not only of the very best class, but at a less cost than European countries, whose farmers have now to import a large proportion of the feed consumed by their dairy herds. The observation of Messrs. Harris, Chate & Co. that "Canadian eggs are a distinct failure in the British market," is also taken up by Prof. Robertson. "As a matter of fact," he says, "Canadian eggs are distinctly gaining in favor in nearly all the markets in Great Britain. The eggs are of a uniformly large size, and carefully selected, and are reported to be landed in good condition as to freshness, cleanliness, fullness and central position of the yolk. The Canadian egg case, with its cardboard compartments, is also preferred to the egg cases from other countries. Nearly all the eggs exported from Canada go to Great Britain. In 1896 the quantity of eggs exported from Canada to Great Britain was over five millions of dozens (5,585,725), and in 1898 that had risen to over ten millions of dozens (10,230,466)."

The British are very exacting customers. As the whole world caters to them, and as they pay well for what they buy, they have a right to expect the best, and if Canadian butter and Canadian eggs did not meet with their

approval, they would soon transfer their patronage elsewhere. The fact that our sales to Great Britain in these products are growing rapidly, is the best answer to the complaint of the London firm of importers.

## Christian Science.

The movement that bears this comprehensive and pretentious title has of late made some little stir in the English-speaking world and especially in the United States. It is evident that it does not easily fall a victim to the contempt of those who class it among "fads and frauds," neither is it to be killed by an epigram, or such statements as that in spite of its name it is neither Christian nor scientific, and that while other religions call upon men to deny themselves, this demands that they should deny their senses, would have done the business. It is evident that some sincere people believe that a new revelation has been given, and by their means "Christian Science" seems destined to add another to the already long list of sects. A recent lecturer of this school says: "To tell of Christian Science in one brief hour is like trying to count the stars in illimitable space, or to number the unceasing waves of the sea—this science of infinite mind, whose principle is God." If that is true, and for the present we are not concerned to question the statement, it follows that no complete criticism of such an all-embracing system can be given in one brief article.

We have learned sufficient science to know that every movement, small or great, wise or foolish, has a real relationship to the time of its birth, and to the action and reaction of the intellectual and social forces of a particular period. Those who have studied with any care the life of the century which is now drawing to the close can easily see that "Christian Science" is only part of a larger movement, and the movement to which it is related is a reaction against materialistic tendency which prevailed during the middle period of the present century. This subject has been dealt with by able thinkers and careful observers in many lands, and we could fill this column with facts gleaned from the life of France and Germany, as well as of England and America, showing first that in all these lands the rapid march of physical science was accompanied by an extreme materialistic tendency, and second, that about a quarter of a century ago the reaction began, and that among those who are carried away by the prevailing tendency, gnosticism took the place of agnosticism, and materialism gave way to spiritualism.

There are, of course, side-currents and under-currents, and we can only aim at giving a broad general statement; but as a general statement this fact of reaction against materialistic tendencies formerly predominant can be proved and illustrated from the life of all civilized lands.

Its character has been modified by local and even personal circumstances, so that in one place it appears as a "Catholic revival," and in another as a theosophic or purely ethical movement. It is noteworthy that the apostle of theosophy, as well as the founder of "Christian Science," was a woman, and also that Mrs. Besant, who now, as a teacher of theosophy, attempts to "stem the tide of materialism," spent a great part of her life in conjunction with Bradlaugh in preaching materialism of the coarsest kind. She is merely one of the straws which indicate the direction and force of the popular current. We are told by an accredited lecturer that "It is not fair to give a public lecture on Christian Science without stating that this religion has no relation to spiritualism, mesmerism or theosophy, although it teaches tolerance and charity for whatever makes men better and women. Indeed, it recognizes this as the final test of every religion." The lady who made this statement was no doubt sincere in her belief, but it is significant that theosophy and "Christian Science," as modern organized movements, were born about the same time, and have attained their greatest successes in the same country, and also that the statistics of spiritualism show a similar increase in the same period. Of course, those who accept the founder of "Christian Science" as one divinely inspired, and speak reverently of her as "Our Mother," will say that this only proves that this is "the fullness of time," when the new revelation had been prepared for and was needed, while those who think the new movement a dangerous delusion will see that its origin can be accounted for, and that its success in so far as it has had success, comes in part from its presentation of truths of which it cannot claim to have a monopoly.

No such movement consists wholly of error. It could not live a day in the strength of pure falsehood. A system which professes to solve completely the problem of human life must have as part of its stock-in-trade many wholesome truths, whether it has received these by a new inspiration or taken them over from the common stock of human knowledge. In any serious criticism of "Christian Science," then, we must first ask, What does this system claim to be? and, second, What is its distinctive principle, if it has any; whether any thoughtful man has discovered that he can test it by the standard which rules his own life, and from which he draws inspiration and strength? The man of science is apt to regard this new movement as a fad, which may do some little good if it leads people to study the laws of health. The philosopher may class it as "spiritual idealism," or shallow pantheism; the theologian will regard it as a new pretender, not lacking in assurance and impudence; while the "man in the street" will be most struck by the statement that many of the most stubborn realities of life are creatures of his imagination. As it is at least an interesting phenomenon of our time, it may

be worth while returning to the subject in an endeavor to ascertain its distinctive feature.

Sir Charles admitted in the House yesterday that the Conservatives, if they came into power, would not change the present tariff. And yet how they fought it, tooth and nail!

It is suggested that Great Britain exchange the Leeward Islands for a strip on the Alaskan coast. As the islands wish to join the United States, and the Alaskan coast towns wish to come into Canada, a deal might be arranged.

The exports of the United States and Great Britain are in the ratio of about 8 to 7 in the former's favor. As the ratio of population is about 2 to 1, it is plain that the per capita production of the British Isles is still by far the greatest.

The Canadian Manufacturer complains of our increased imports from the United States last year, and in the same column shows how our purchases of American pig iron increased in the same period. We bought more pig iron, because our iron and steel manufacturers were busier. To spite the United States, why not stop buying raw material and close up some of our factories?

## What Others Say.

The Men With Thick Thumbs  
[Victoria Times.]

Lord Kitchener, we gather from a philosophical journal, has very thick thumbs. So had Bonaparte Number One, so had O. Cromwell, so had O. Von Bismarck, and so had every man who has taken a large and muscular grip of the affairs of the world, and carved his initials good and deep in the white marble tablets of time. Men with thick thumbs plant their heels so deep in the sands of time that many tides may ebb and flow before they are gone and vanish into the void of oblivion.

The War Lord's "English Blood."  
[Montreal Gazette.]

The text of the German Emperor's cablegram to Mrs. Kipling is remarkable for the openly-expressed claim of kinship with the Anglo-Saxon race. The emperor has, of course, English blood in his veins, and he has never before shown inclination to be proud of it. Indeed, when once his nose was bleeding, and somebody made a remark about it, he is reported to have said: "Never mind, it will let out some of that English blood." It does not seem, though, to have let it all out.

## Note and Comment.

Rev. Dr. Munhall is reported to have said, at one of his meetings, that the recent bad weather was the work of Satan. The average orthodox opinion, I fancy, could not be that any sort of weather whatever could be set up against the permission of the Almighty.

—London Advertiser.

And the "average orthodox opinion" would seem to be a reasonable one in such a case. And this raises the question: If Satan cannot set up any kind of weather "against the permission of the Almighty," does Satan do anything else without that permission? And if he acts only with the permission, or by the authority of the Almighty, then by the authority of the Almighty, he might as well perhaps everybody might rush to answer that question. This age seems to have mighty little use for Satan anyhow.—Hamilton Times.

The Witness Suggestion.  
[Christian Guardian.]

We are glad to notice the proposal of the Montreal Witness, that the prohibition question be kept out of the party arena, and put on a referendum basis, by which the people will still shoulder the responsibility, and the provinces that are ready may move forward in the path of progress. If the prohibition law were successfully prepared and enacted, and then made the affirmative vote in the subject to a referendum vote in the provinces, it could be included that the affirmative vote should be not only a majority of votes cast, but a reasonable proportion of the total vote, and then the Canadian patriots, who have given unselfishly to this work for many years, would know what was required in order to move forward. If a reasonable path of progress is opened for the prohibitionists, it is all we ask.

Deadly Habits. The woman who is addicted to the terrible morphine habit knows that she is rapidly going down the steep hill that leads to death. There are thousands of other women rushing down the same incline, but they do not know it. They find themselves suffering from nervousness, headache, despondency, irritability, and a dozen other symptoms of female troubles. For relief they turn to the many tronic, stimulant, malt extracts and other "compounds," so widely advertised to cure the ailments of women. These produce a false stimulation, and the sufferer finds herself compelled to take more and more at time passes, and soon becomes an unwitting slave to strong drink. What a weakly woman needs is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which contains not a grain of opium or a single drop of alcohol or other dangerous stimulant. It acts directly upon the womanly organs, stopping drains, restoring displacements and having a wonderfully beneficial effect upon the general health. Suffering women who wish to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce himself can do so by mail, addressing him at Buffalo, N. Y. He makes no charge whatever for advice.

Mrs. Rena Hessel, of Massillon, Stark Co., Ohio, writes: "I had been troubled with chronic constipation and female weakness and doctored with different physicians, none of whom seemed to help me. I saw one of your advertisements and I thought I would try your medicine. I did so and with good results. Took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one of his 'Favorite Prescription,' and I can say I am cured of my troubles, thanks to Dr. Pierce and his medicines. They do a world of good to those who give them a good trial."

If you want a book that tells about all women's diseases, and how to treat them at home, send 31 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay customs and postage, and he will mail you a free copy of his great thousand-page Illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser. For a heavier, handsome cloth-binding, 50 stamps. It is the grandest medical book for popular reading ever written.

## Cyclists' Sore Throat.

The London "Lancet," the leading medical journal of England, says: "After a spin along a more or less dusty road the cyclist sometimes experiences a dry and subsequently sore and inflamed throat. Headache and depression often follow, and the symptoms generally simulate poisoning of some kind. When the germs to be found in road dust are considered, these effects are hardly to be wondered at. Hundreds of millions of bacteria are found in a gram weight of dust, and the species isolated have included well-known pathogenic organisms. Indeed, there can be no reason for doubting the infective power of dust."

This applies to people in perfect health. To those with weakened, inflamed throats and bronchial tubes the danger is infinitely greater. When the first symptoms appear take Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, which is sold by druggists under a positive guarantee that the money will be refunded if it fails to cure. 25c., 50c. and \$1 a bottle in Canada and the United States. In England, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

## Light and Shade.

## Cautioned.

Newlywed (complacently)—Oh, of course, all women have sharp tongues.—"Every rose has its thorn," you know.

Oldtimer (dryly)—And have you noticed yet how a rose will fade, but a thorn won't?—Puck.

## Quite So.

When Aguinaldo says he prefers Spain to the United States he means he prefers the former's style of fighting.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

## Well Proven.

"Your honor," said the Irish barrister, as he rose to plead his client's cause, "I shall first prove to the jury that my client did not commit the crime with which he stands charged. If that does not convince the jury, I shall show that he was insane when he did it. If the jury be even then unconvinced, I shall prove an alibi."—Harper's Bazar.

## The Three Desirable Things.

It is by the goodness of God that in our country we have three unspeakably precious things: Freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and the prudence never to practice either of them.—Pudd'nhead Wilson.

## Not Necessary.

"I thought I heard Mr. Squeesicks kissing you last night, Ethel. I hope you did not encourage him."

## LONDON'S ARMORY

The City to Raise \$20,000 in Debentures

To Purchase the Site—Money To Be Repaid by the Government.

Toronto, March 21.—In the legislature yesterday Hon. J. M. Gibson moved to change the title of the bill "respecting Victoria Hospital of the city of London" to "respecting the city of London." He said that since notice had been given of the bill several new matters not then under consideration had been embodied in it. The authorities of London had been in communication with the Dominion Government with respect to the purchase of property for the construction or erection of a drill shed. It would be necessary, in order to carry out this transaction, for the city authorities to issue debentures for \$20,000. He read a statement showing that at a meeting held of thirteen of the councilors had concurred in it. He did not like the method of inserting clauses into bills after they had been passed by the private bills committee, but in a case of this kind, where there was almost unanimity, he could not see any objection to allowing the matter to go through. The debentures which the city desired to issue would be paid off from time to time by the proceeds from the sale of land which the Dominion Government would make over to the city. He intimated that the bill would be reported, and suggested that it might be passed through the committee stage now with the additions named, on the understanding that any objections that may be raised would be taken into consideration on the third reading.

The suggestion was adopted and the bill was advanced a stage. Mr. Pattullo spoke eloquently in support of his bill to incorporate the Ontario Historical Society, in the course of which he said the institution would provide inspiration for many poets and authors of the future. The bill was read a second time and referred to a special committee of the house.

Mr. Hodgins' bill to enable farmers to collect pasture charges from stock-owners before the beasts were removed was sent to the legal committee.

Mr. Carswell's bill for the taxation of street railway properties as going concerns was sent to the legal committee.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill relating to separate schools. It provides that in unorganized districts separate schools shall be on the same footing as public schools in regard to organization. At present a separate school cannot be started until the district has been organized municipally, while a public school may be started by ten heads of households.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and dependency has taken hold of the sufferers. They have taken though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

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Of the Season

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