

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1898

The Street Car Tie-Up.

Our readers will learn with regret of the failure—for the present, at all events—of the negotiations between the London street railway and those who were until recently their employees.

The moral strike has lasted now nearly two weeks. The virtual, if not actual tie-up, is a matter of inconvenience and loss to the whole community. Had the company met the men in a less autocratic spirit at the beginning, there would have been no strike.

Two or three points, however, have been cleared up, thus far. No further attempt to prevent the men forming an association or union is likely to be made. As for arbitration, though it has not been insisted on to the end in this case by the men, the theory has been accepted by the public, as sound in principle and expedient in practice; so that we can "report progress."

At yesterday's conference, practically everything was adjusted, with one exception. So far, so good.

But, unfortunately, the remaining point of difference is the most important of all, namely, the question of remuneration. To put it in understandable shape, without too much detail, the contention of the men is that they should receive such a rate per hour as would bring the wages of the "Regulars" up to \$9 per week for the nine-hour day.

Now the people of London are interested in two things: (1) That a good class of men be attracted to the service, to insure the safety and comfort of the public; and, for that matter, at the same time, to take good care of the company's property; and (2), the people of London are interested in a living wage being paid to the employees, for the reason that, as the company's profits are mainly drained out of Canada and into the United States, the circulation of the wage-money involved is practically the main benefit our business and other citizens get in return for an onerous franchise, supposed to have a quarter of a century yet to run.

The wage asked is not, under the circumstances, extravagant. It does not go beyond a fair, living wage.

The company's only reply, we understand, is that their profits are not sufficiently large to permit of their paying the wage demanded; and Mr. Everett—who, we must regret, has left for Detroit, before first settling the difficulty—in an interview endeavored to fortify this position by trying to show that the amount he received on his investment did not exceed 6 per cent. Of course, those who know anything of the real situation, know that, in making this statement, Mr. Everett indulged in the vocal exercise popularly known as "talking through his hat"; or, to put it in another way, his remarks are to be interpreted in a purely Pickwickian sense. Mr. Everett's return may be only 6 per cent on the face figures of his stock; but what is his return on the amount he originally actually invested? That is the question upon which, if there is ever an investigation of this public franchise by a legislative committee, considerable additional light is possible. Take the original price paid—take into account certain divisions of blocks of stock, amount of directors' fees, back fees; in fact, the various methods in which a clever millionaire like Mr. Everett is a past master, and we make bold to say the return, on his actual original investment, is such that he could afford to pay a living wage to every motorman and conductor, and still be in daily receipt of a more than golden shower for himself and his associate capitalists.

The Advertiser is not in the demagogue business, as its 35 years' record can attest. If the Advertiser believed the men were in the wrong, it would not be found supporting them. It is because it believes they are not in the wrong, that it stands up for them, and for what it considers is due to them and to the citizens of London.

The Toronto Street Railway Franchise.

Mr. J. Enoch Thompson contributes an article on "Capitalistic Abuses in Canada" to the October number of the Arena. Mr. Thompson complains of the past surrender of public rights and public property to great corporations in this country, but says there is a growing tendency toward suppressing or controlling monopolies. The Toronto Street Railway, he points out, having a monopoly of the traffic, pays for this privilege into the public treasury a larger sum than it pays in dividends. Mr. Thompson says that he has supplied two foreign governments with copies of this agreement, and it has been adopted by one of them.

The franchise was granted for 30 years from May 5, 1891. The city keeps the street in repair between the tracks. The company lays and maintains the ties, rails, switches, etc., and repairs

any street taken up for the purpose of altering or renewing tracks. Single fares, 5 cents; after midnight, 10 cents; ordinary tickets, 25 for \$1, or 6 for a quarter dollar; limited tickets, good from 6 to 8 a.m., and 5 to 6:30 p.m., 8 for a quarter dollar; school children's tickets, 10 for 25 cents; transfers to all points on the system free. Policemen and firemen in uniform to be carried free. No employee to work over 60 hours a week, or receive less than 15 cents per hour. The company to pay to the city treasurer:

1. All ordinary city taxes.
2. \$1,600 per mile per annum of double track.
3. On gross receipts up to \$1,000,000, 8 per cent; on next \$500,000, 10 per cent; on next \$500,000 and up to \$2,000,000, 12 per cent; on all over \$2,000,000 up to \$3,000,000, 15 per cent; on all over \$3,000,000, 20 per cent.

The amount paid in 1897 under this agreement was: Municipal taxes, about \$6,500; mileage rent, \$60,000; percentage of gross receipts of \$1,020,215, \$55,672; total, \$152,172.

This is indisputable evidence of the enormous value of street railway monopolies. Of course, Toronto was in a position to exact its own terms, having expropriated the original owners of the street railway by process of law. It is strange that the city did not follow this up by undertaking to operate its own system. It is an example, however, to other municipalities which may have franchises to confer. London will remember its own lesson.

The American Elections Yesterday.

The result of yesterday's elections in the United States, so far as can be seen in the incomplete returns, does not indicate any great revulsion in political feeling.

The Democrats have made substantial gains, but it is only the natural and expected emergence from the tidal wave which swamped them four years ago, when the Cleveland Administration was at the height of its unpopularity.

The greatest interest centered in the fight in New York State. Friends of good government and clean politics will be gratified by Colonel Roosevelt's victory. It would seem that his strong and picturesque personality has saved the state for his party. The enormous slump in the Republican vote cannot be considered as inimical to the national government; it was determined solely by local issues. One of the most potent of these was the Raines law, a Republican license measure, aimed especially at the saloons. It was opposed tooth and nail by the liquor interests, which were thus allied with the Democrats. To the Raines law is attributed the Democratic gains in the cities, but it was evidently a source of Republican strength in the country.

Greater New York, to its reproach, is still in the claws of the tiger. Tammany still relies on the metropolis to outweigh the Republican advantage in the rest of the state, but Van Wyck's majority of 85,000 fell 25,000 short of the estimate. Crokerism has been dealt a hard blow. Roosevelt in the governor's chair will be its Nemesis. He can impose a check on much of Tammany's vicious legislation and can harass the rulers of Greater New York in manifold ways. He is just the man to do it.

A Revival of Theological Discussion.

What is called "the ritualistic controversy" in England has provoked quite a revival of theological discussion. Discussion is not a bad thing in itself, if it is conducted in the right temper, and certainly a lively public discussion of theology is better than dead indifference towards that important subject.

The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury has handled the matter at issue in a masterly fashion, and his utterances have been criticised by Sir W.V. Harcourt, as well as by dignitaries of the church. It is not to be expected that in a church constituted as the Church of England that strict unanimity of opinion on all the questions involved can be attained; but many think the archbishop is inclined to allow too much liberty. The question is, What is the teaching of the Church of England on these points? And that turns out to be a very complex matter. Although only a few of the bishops have so far responded to the appeals made to them, they seem to be waking up to the fact that the country expects them to deal with the present troubles, and to show that the Established Church has a character, a theology, and worship of its own, which the clergy must teach and respect.

The temper of the archbishop's charges is instructive, as showing the real English horror of coercion in matters of opinion, and of church rule in matters that pertain to the individual conscience. If "His Grace of Canterbury" does not wish to drive the clergy, but to lead them, he is certainly emphatic in his statement that they must show the same pastoral spirit to the members of their flock. The following words spoken by him deserve careful consideration. Speaking of certain ecclesiastical rules, he says: "These rules grew up by degrees, and gradually stiffened into a rigid system. The objection to such a system is not very difficult to trace. The first, perhaps the greatest, is the want of freedom. Man is not made to be the better for being so much looked after. To kill all spontaneous moral action, by putting every act and word and thought under rigid control from without, may produce a better accumulation of good deeds, but it saps the

vital force of the good deeds themselves. The man is no longer trained in seeking what is excellent and endeavoring to practice it, but in obeying good rules made by someone else. The life may in a certain sense be better, but the man himself is not. The good deeds cease to be his good deeds. The fight with evil that goes on within him is no longer really his fight. The system carries the man back to Judaism. The law judges a man by what he does, but the gospel by what he is. 'Do justice,' says the law! 'Be just,' says the gospel."

These words are full of wisdom, and are worthy of being pondered by church rulers and moral reformers. The highest individual life consists in a noble use of freedom. Hence the archbishop's appeal was to the conscience of the clergy, reminding them of their ordination vows, and of their promised loyalty to the church. These discussions will no doubt continue, and in some cases there will be severe friction; but if the church is to maintain its unity, as well as its variety, and especially if it is to hold its position as in any sense a national church—the spirit of these words must prevail, and an extreme party cannot be allowed to change the life of a church which, with all its limitations, has so far reflected the freedom of English life and maintained a service simple and dignified which is admired by many outside the pale of her communion.

Teddy has trimmed the tiger.

It is fortunate for New York State that its political ideals are not derived from New York city.

One of the local aldermen said Monday night that he had never seen any ward-grabbing. He must have been "going it blind" all year.

The city council declares that the people cannot be trusted to vote on the question of municipal reform. The people, however, may be trusted to vote next January for municipal reformers.

It is pretty well assured that Great Britain means soon to proclaim a protectorate over Egypt. This appears to be the secret of her naval activity. She is preparing to answer all objections.

The Russian press professes to be very angry at John Bull's Fashoda policy. Something is due France by Russia on the alliance account, and abuse of John Bull is a cheap way of paying the debt.

Hon. George E. Foster's speech at the Aberdeen banquet in Ottawa was a fine rhetorical effort. Compare it with the ponderous invective of a Whitney or the vacant volubility of a Carscallen, and you can see at a glance the difference between wind and oratory.

A Russian statesman visiting at Monte Carlo bit the hand of a burglar with whom he had a midnight scuffle. The burglar escaped with enormous booty, but by means of that bite was afterwards identified and arrested at Paris. Moral: If you want to identify a burglar, bite him.

Fashoda proved a hornet's nest for France, and Gallic pride has been badly stung. It seems too bad that the whole French people should suffer humiliation because of the folly of their late Colonial Minister, M. Hanotaux. He was warned years ago not to poke the nest.

A charming edition of Cyrano de Bergerac is fresh from the presses of George N. Morang, the Toronto publisher. Cyrano is still the dramatic sensation of London, Paris and New York. Mr. Morang is especially enterprising in securing the Canadian publishing rights of the latest and best literary offerings.

A cable dispatch says that T. B. Potter, president of the "once famous" Cobden Club, is dead. It has become the fashion with a certain clique to sneer at the Cobden Club, as a moribund institution. This clique would soon find out its mistake if its political quackeries ever threatened the principles which the Cobden Club stands for, and which the British nation has incorporated into its trade policy.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

A Fowl Insinuation.

[Dundas Banner.]

The people of London are largely to blame for the street car strike in that city. They egged it on.

The Siftophobes.

[Brantford Expositor.]

Sir Wilfrid Laurier gives a prompt denial to the report that Hon. Clifford Sifton is to be appointed Lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, and plainly intimates that he considers him to be too good a man to be shelved. The minister of the interior has been slandered most abominably, both within and without the ranks of the Liberal party, by men who would like to destroy him politically, because they cannot use him, but his associates in the ministry fully appreciate his worth. So will the country as a whole, when it realizes all that it owes him.

Enterprising Dentists.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

The dentists of St. Catharines are enterprising. They have proposed to the board of education of that city that the teeth of the school children be examined and treated, and the board has appointed a committee to consider the proposition. When the dentists will have got their feet in, the eye doctors will, of course, follow. Eyes are quite important. Then will come the ear specialists, and the itch doctors, the inverted toe-nail experts, the verm-

form appendix removers, the catarrh cures, the lisp eradicators, the lung experts, and the specialists in each and all of the organs.

John Bull is Willing.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Great Britain is giving ample indication that she is not only willing that the czar shall disarm, but that she is willing, if necessary, to help him.

An Ugly Habit.

[Hamilton Times.]

If there is one thing on earth that looks worse than a young man smoking a cigarette, it is a young woman chewing gum.

New Zealand's Experiment.

[New York Times.]

The vote of the House of Representatives in New Zealand granting an old-age pension is variously received in England, but on the whole more favorably than could be expected. The New Zealand scheme takes as "poor" persons having less than 13s (8s 12d) per week, and to such, if over 65 years of age, a pension of 7s (4s 6d) is granted, making a maximum income of £1, or \$40 per week. New Zealand is hardly more than a half-century old, and its population is still small and widely scattered, so that not much light is likely to come from the experiment there that can be of any value to the mother country. But what an English-speaking community, even at the antipodes, is in conditions so unlike those of other peoples, should try an experiment of this sort is insignificant. It is enough to make the economists of the last generation turn in their graves.

Barbers and Ministers Unite.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

The barbers in Philadelphia have appealed to the clergymen of the city for support in the movement to close all barber shops on Sunday. The ministers have agreed to support the cause of the barbers, even to the extent of advising the male members of their churches to come to the service unshaven and unshorn.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

He Enjoyed the Uproar.

"Did you enjoy the English opera last night?"

"Why, yes, I enjoyed it; but I didn't know it was English."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Their Hopes Dashed.

"Ah!" exclaimed the man with the napkin under his chin, who has ordered his first oysters for the season, "here comes the succulent bivalves!"

Whereupon every oyster in the dish visibly shrank. They seemed to have hoped nobody would call them that this year.—Chicago Tribune.

"Let's"

"Let's shed our claws!" said the hawk.

To the calm and peaceful hen. They shed their claws, they took a walk, and then—

"Let's shed our teeth," said the hungry wolf.

To the soft and fleecy ram. They shed their teeth and wandered off—

"Let's shed our tricks!" said the stealer bold.

To the farmer green as grass. They shed their tricks and the farmer's gold.

Was brass!

"Let's shed our arms!" said the wily czar.

To the rest of the ruling pack. They shed their arms then, Asia fell Cossack!

—Harper's Weekly.

Belshazzar's Feast.

Belshazzar had a letter. He never had but one; Belshazzar's correspondent.

Concluded and began. In that immortal copy.

The conscience of us all. Can read without its glasses.

On revelation's wall. —Emily Dickinson.

THE RAILWAYS

Changes on the G. T. R. Staff of Officials.

The Goderich Elevator Is All Right—More Facilities Needed at Collingwood for Handling Grain.

The statement that the G. T. R. may soon turn over the entire Air Line division to the Wabash Railway, is emphatically denied.

F. L. Corwin, general trainmaster, and G. W. Adams, general yardmaster, who ran the G. T. R. between Toronto and Sarnia, died in Toronto hospital last week from the effects of an operation.

The M. C. R. will apply to the parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to extend the lines limited for the commencement and completion of the unconstructed lines or branches of railway of the Canada Southern Railway.

Capt. Symes, with the steam barge Seguin, reached Goderich on Tuesday with the first cargo of grain for the new elevator. Everything passed off well, the elevator doing its work to perfection.

Most people are unaware that it is a criminal offense to buy or sell a rail way ticket outside of the regular agents of the company. But such is the fact, and the statutes of Canada provide that the punishment for this crime is a fine of \$50 or imprisonment.

The Grand Trunk is considering the advisability of further increasing its elevator facilities at Collingwood, although a 1,000,000 bushel elevator was added not long ago. The rush of grain through to the sea over the Grand Trunk is unprecedented. The Manitoba grain is not yet moving to any extent. During the last 36 hours the Grand Trunk has sent out a train of 25 cars every hour.

Monsoon Indo-Ceylon Tea is a clean tea in every sense—not only in purity and quality, but when you get down to the bottom of the lead packet in which it is sold, you will notice a surprising absence of tea dust. No other tea in the market is so thoroughly clean as Monsoon.

PEOPLE WE READ ABOUT

Mr. Kipling's Enormous Prices for His Work.

Verdi Still Believed To Be Working at Opera.

An Anecdote of Disraeli's Brother—A Ney-Bonaparte Wedding—A Democratic Archbishop.

London, Nov. 8.—So far as prices for his work go, Mr. Rudyard Kipling is more fortunate perhaps than any of his contemporaries. It is said that he has contracted to write eight stories for one of the magazines next year, for each of which he will receive about £240. This is simply for the English serial rights of the stories. In addition, Mr. Kipling receives payment from America, India and the colonies. This will probably bring up the prices of the stories to about £500 each, making £4,000 for the year. In addition to this, Mr. Kipling receives the royalties for book publication in England and America. These will not amount to less than about £4,000, so that for each story the author ultimately receives not less than £1,000.

DISRAELI'S BROTHER.

The family likeness that runs through the Beaconsfield and Disraeli families, was also noticeable in the late Mr. Ralph Disraeli, who years ago bore a striking likeness to his brother, Lord Beaconsfield. In the early seventies a paragraph went the round of the papers to the effect that Mr. Gladstone, then premier, and his great rival, the day following a heated debate in the House of Commons, had been seen chatting together in St. James' Park while watching the water. Then it turned out that Mr. Ralph Disraeli had been Mr. Gladstone's companion, and somebody asked the former what they had been talking about. "Why, water fowl," said Mr. Ralph Disraeli, "at least, Mr. Gladstone said I don't pretend to know anything about them."

VERDI STILL ACTIVE.

On the occasion of the recent celebration of Signor Verdi's 85th birthday, a number of Italian journals stated that the veteran composer had not ceased his moral activity, but that he would shortly complete a new opera, entitled "King Lear." Signor Verdi has not positively declared these statements to be untrue, but he has just telegraphed the following to the impresario of the Fenice Theater of Trieste, from whom he had received a telegram of congratulation: "I thank you with all my heart for your congratulations on my 85th birthday, but I must exclude the possibility of future productions." At the same time those who constantly approach the maestro are less positive than himself with regard to his productive powers, and say that he is engaged not only on "King Lear," but also on another opera, entitled "Nero."

THE LATE CAPT. GRIFFITHS.

Captain Griffiths, who had the ill-luck to lose the steamship Mohegan under such terrible circumstances, was a great favorite among the passengers who habitually traveled by the Transatlantic Company's vessels. He is described by those who knew him as a very winning personality, and one who inspired implicit confidence. He was somewhat taciturn, but a man of dauntless courage and iron will. He had lost an eye in an attack made up on him many years ago by the ring-leaders of a mutinous crew of a sailing ship, whose turbulence, however, he succeeded by force of character and fearlessness in completely quelling.

A NEY-BONAPARTE WEDDING.

Another matrimonial alliance between the house of Marshal Ney and that of Bonaparte is shortly to be contracted, and the marriage is likely to be the most fashionable of the season. I refer to that which is shortly to be consummated between Napoleon Louis Michel Ney d'Elchingen, Prince de la Moskowa, with the Princess Eugenie Bonaparte, daughter of Napoleon Charles, Prince de Camille, and his wife, Princess Ruspoli of Rome. The prospective benedict is the son of the way Duke Michel, and his mother, who is still alive, is the Princess d'Elchingen, who married for her second husband Victor Massena, Duc de Rivoli. The previous occasion on which the representatives of both houses were joined together in matrimony, was when, in 1854, Cecile Marie Michaela Ney d'Elchingen, eldest daughter of the Princess Essling, was married to Joachim, Prince Murat.

A DEMOCRATIC ARCHBISHOP.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is singular among the roll of English primates for his hatred of pomp and decoration. Once, when the guest of a country clergyman, he was much surprised by the display of silver candlesticks in his room. After his lordship's departure these silver candle-

Convalescing

is more or less a very slow process according to the severity of the sickness. Vitality, when at a low ebb, works at a great disadvantage, and much time is required to regain the lost strength and power.

Pabst Malt Extract The Best Tonic

produces marvellous results in such cases. The rich food of the malt goes direct to the blood without further digestion, and the hop principle gives tone to the stomach, creates a desire for food and the ability to digest it.

All druggists sell it.

Canadian Depot: PABST MALT EXTRACT 55 McGill St., Montreal.

sticks were nowhere to be seen. The distressed clergyman at once wrote to the bishop, telling him of his loss, and adding, "Can you tell us what has happened?" The reply came by wire: "Poor, but honest; look in the chest of drawers."

This is not the only silver adventure in which Archbishop Temple has been concerned. On another occasion he was put up by a clergyman during the absence of the clergyman's wife. On leaving, the host politely expressed the hope that when next his lordship honored the house, Mrs. Temple would accompany him. "No, thanks," the archbishop laconically replied; "Mrs. Temple doesn't like roughing it." The clergyman's feelings were deeply hurt, for the visit had meant some expense and much anxiety to him. He unbursed his soul to his wife on her return. "Why, my dear," she exclaimed, "you didn't surely put the bishop in the pink bedroom, did you?" He did. "Oh, then, that's it. I put all the plates in the bed."

KING CHRISTIAN.

King Christian, who has not quitted Denmark for a single day for more than fifteen months, is going to Germany to visit his sister, the Duchess of Anhalt-Bernburg, at Bellenstedt, in the Harz Mountains, after which his majesty will proceed on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at their seat on the Traun See, in Upper Austria. King Christian will probably pay a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham in the course of the winter. His majesty is in good health, but he requires rest and change.

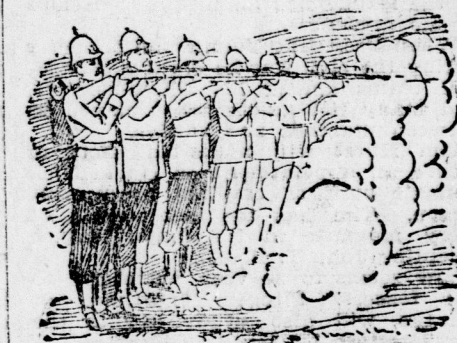
SHARP LADY JOURNALISTS.

The parliamentary pressmen of New Zealand recently refused to allow a duly accredited lady reporter to ply her vocation in their gallery. The lady in question had her revenge with remarkable rapidity. This week's mail reports a continuous sitting of sixty hours over the estimates in the New Zealand House of Representatives, during which all the galleries were cleared with the exception of the one assigned to the ladies. The lady reporter was thus enabled to describe the proceedings at first hand, while the evicted occupants of the press gallery had to skirmish about the lobbies and corridors for casual news of what was transpiring within the chamber. Some of the married pressmen got their wives into the ladies' gallery, and the latter took notes for subsequent writing up by their husbands.

A BRITISH SOLDIER

Tells how Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Conquer Disease.

Like the conquering armies of Britain, which are marching to victory in every quarter of the globe, Milburn's Heart



and Nerve Pills are everywhere triumphing over sickness, weakness and suffering, and freeing those who are bound by the shackles of disease.

Mr. David Walsh, of Carleton Place, Ont., a man who has served with distinction and credit in the British army, and is now an employee of the C. P. Railway, says, "While in the army I got broken down, and my nervous system was completely shattered. 'I was much troubled with liver complaint, loss of appetite, etc. My rest became broken and was disturbed by vivid dreams. This had been going on for 14 years, although I took a great many remedies to escape from the troubles which afflicted me.'

"However, I got no relief until I started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I used together with Laxa-Liver Pills, and now after having used a few boxes, I am better than I have been for years. My nerves are restored to full force and vigor, I eat and sleep well, and my entire system has been toned and strengthened."

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a positive and perfect remedy for Weak, Fainting Hearts, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Dizzy Spells, Smothering Sensations, St. Vitus Dance, Debilis, Female Complaints, etc. Price 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists. T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont."

"Laxa-Liver Pills," says John Doherty, 35 North Street, St. John, N.B., "cured me of Constipation and distressing flatulency. Their action is natural and effective."

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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 35 lessons, \$3. Freehand, model drawing, modeling in clay, oil and water color painting. Afternoon Classes—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Oil, water color, and china painting, crayon drawing, etc.