

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director John Cameron

London, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1898

The Hardy Banquet.

The banquet tendered Hon. A. S. Hardy at Toronto last night was a distinguished event. It was the tribute of a great and united party to one of its most brilliant and successful leaders. Such an occasion is one of the splendid amenities which are not too frequent in public life in this country. The official career of Mr. Hardy is a long record of self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of the province.

When Mr. Hardy entered the House, in 1874, he had already attained an enviable reputation at the bar, and all his financial prospects lay in the direction of private life. He had been in the Legislature only three years when his signal abilities were recognized by a Cabinet appointment. He filled the portfolio of Provincial Secretary for twelve years, taking the Crown Lands Department on the death of Hon. T. B. Pardee, and finally the Premiership on Sir Oliver Mowat's retirement. During that long period—a quarter of a century—there has not been a single blemish on his political or personal integrity, or an effective criticism of his administrative work. Mr. Hardy has been singularly adapted for his duties by an eminently practical mind, equipped by a fine legal training. He has been a constructive legislator, and his name is written on a great body of statutes which will form his most enduring monument. To enumerate the acts which he devised and promoted would be to cover the whole range of provincial legislation. His capacity for work has been and is remarkable. If ever a Canadian statesman earned his position by sheer merit, that man is the present Premier of Ontario.

The Liberals of Ontario may well honor Mr. Hardy as a public benefactor and a conspicuous ornament of the party, and we believe his opponents will be generous enough to feel, if they do not express, some admiration of the Premier as a great and useful Canadian.

Will Not Trust the People.

The City Council last night knocked out the question of municipal reform for this year at least. The motion of Ald. Graham and Greenlees provided for a vote of the people before any step could be taken by the Council toward changing our civic constitution. However much an alderman may oppose the principle at issue he can have no excuse for refusing to allow an expression of public opinion at the polls. With the single exception of Berlin, every city and town that has voted on the question this year has pronounced against the ward system and in favor of the reduction of municipal representatives. We believe that London would do likewise if given the chance. The aldermen have denied the people that privilege, but the people may do a little reforming on their own account on polling day.

Australia's Financial Condition.

Premier Reid of New South Wales, in his recent financial statement for the year ending June, 1898, was able to announce a credit balance of £125,000. The revenue for the current year he estimated at £9,433,000 and the expenditure at £9,308,000. The deficiency he proposed to meet by duties on tea, coffee, rice, sugar, biscuits and confectionery, which, with the amount brought forward last year, would enable him to wind up the current financial year with a credit balance of £30,000. In the last six years the customs taxation of New South Wales has been reduced 50 per cent, and it has been a strong argument for free trade, that the colony has since enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. In the past four years £1,150,000 has been wiped off the debt, and despite this season's drought the railway revenue during the past four months showed an increase of £100,000 over the corresponding period last year. At first glance it may be surprising that a colony of 1,277,870 people should raise an annual revenue much greater than Canada's, but this is explained by the fact that the railroads there are under government ownership and control, and that several other natural monopolies are nationalized.

The Australasian colonies are heavily burdened with debt. The aggregate public debt of the group—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—increased from £166,700,000 in 1888 to £225,000,000 in 1898. Of this £206,550,000 was borrowed in Great Britain. The Australasian debt now stands at £52 per head, the present population being 4,300,000. The net public debt of Canada is \$267,613,907, or about \$50 a head, while the per capita debt of Great Britain and Ireland is £16, 4s 9d. It must be remembered, however, that the public debts of the Australasian colonies have been raised almost entirely for the construction of railways and other public works, all more or less remunerative. Fifty per cent of the interest paid upon these public debts is derived from these productive public works, but even the remaining 50 per cent entails a much greater burden than British or Canadian taxpayers have to bear. The extraordinary natural wealth of the Australasian colonies, their present prosperity,

and that capacity for government which is implanted in the race dispels any anxiety as to their ability to meet all obligations. Their financial condition is considered perfectly sound by British investors, and a steady decrease in the per capita debt is looked for under the more stable conditions which are expected to follow federation. The consummation of this great scheme is assured within a year.

The Canadian Prairies.

Miss Flora Shaw, in her sixth Canadian letter to the London Times, devotes her attention to the Canadian prairies and vividly sketches that vast region, 1,000 miles from east to west and 400 miles from north to south, which Canadians believe to be the home of millions.

"Towards the limits of the prairie on all sides the landscape is diversified by natural features. Eastward round Winnipeg it has its lakes. Northward in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta it loses the quality of pure grass land and becomes park-like, with clumps of timber and streams winding in open valleys between low wooded hills. Westward the snow peaks of the Rockies rise in sharp relief above the buttressed outlines of the foot hills, and even southwards, where the prairies are continued into the central districts of the United States, the horizon is broken by the line of the low watershed that separates the northern feeders of the Missouri from the streams running to the Canadian lakes. The great center of the country is a rolling plain. In places it seems to heap itself in billows of grass against the sky, in others the horizon is so wide that between edge and edge the general curve appears to indicate nothing less than the roundness of the world. Yet the flat country has its characteristic charm, and when the sweep of the earth is unbroken, the eye learns to look for form and feature to the sky. Nor is the monotony of the plain without relief. The prairies like the English downs, are full of surprises. Each lake and coulee hidden in the folds of the land from general observation is cherished by the district in which it is known, and it is usually around some such point that centers of farming have extended themselves."

Miss Shaw describes minutely the physical features of this territory, and says that the tendency of prairie farming, like that of prairie ranching, seems to be rather in the direction of a large number of small owners than in that of very extensive individual holdings. From the following paragraph it would seem that "small owners" of which Miss Shaw speaks would be regarded as land princes in the older provinces:

"The whole of the organized lands of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are surveyed in sections of 640 acres, or one mile square. The government allowance of free land to settlers is a quarter section, or 160 acres. This constitutes the ordinary homestead farm. This, however, generally recognized as more advantageous under the conditions of prairie farming to take up a second quarter section for doing which special opportunities are granted—and to farm 320 acres. Some of the most successful farms extend to a whole section, or 640 acres, and as men become rich enough to work the greater quantity the practice of farming on this scale grows common."

The writer notes a generally high standard of farming as compared with early days, and for this she gives great credit to the experimental farms established by the Dominion Government. Fortunately placed, as a rule, under able management, they have been of great value in raising the general level of the methods of cultivation. The Government also helps by the establishment of creameries and dairy centers to develop the dairy industry, of which the profits are now beginning to be appreciated. The output last year from 27 creameries was in round figures 1,000,000 pounds of butter and 1,000,000 pounds of cheese. The number of creameries has greatly increased, and the output for this year is expected to show proportionate results. Farmers put their profit at from \$20 to \$30 per cow per year. Every small farmer can keep three or four milk cows. If there is a creamery in his neighborhood it will pay him to keep more, and it is the object of the Government dairy department to cause creameries to be established wherever they are wanted. The climate seems to be favorable for the rearing of poultry. Turkeys especially do well, and the mining demand on the other side of the mountains has already created a special market for the local farmyard. Hogs are counted among the most regular sources of profit to the mixed farmer.

Miss Shaw, in the midst of these encouraging facts, interpellates the following good advice:

"It is absolutely vain for any settler to expect to succeed unless he knows how to farm. The young man at the beginning of his career never knows how to farm. The difference which exists between one young man and another is not that one knows his business and that the other is ignorant; it is that one is prepared to learn his business and the other is not. It is only the man who is prepared to learn that success is to be anticipated in the cultivation of land in any part of the world; the results of early experiments have shown it to be especially true in farming in Manitoba and the Northwest. Great profits are without question to be earned here by clean, careful and industrious farming; but the exigencies of the climate, the dangers of early frost, and the necessity for sowing every hour in the spring—a season which passes almost in a few days into summer—render it practically impossible for the idle and careless to succeed. In estimating the reasonable profit of the land, the assumption must be made that the farmer has rendered himself capable of securing it."

The writer also comments on "the extremely speculative element which is introduced into farming by the habit, prevalent in some of the richest portions of this country, of dependence on a single crop." Considering the fluctuations in the yield and the price of wheat, the lesson is that mixed farming is highly desirable. The profits of farming under average conditions the writer estimates thus:

"Assuming that every 100 acres of

wheat costs \$500 or £100 to bring to perfection, and that the crop, at 20 bushels an acre, is 2,000 bushels, the price to be received at half a dollar a bushel is \$1,000, or £200, representing 100 per cent on the cost of production or a net return of £100. The farmer owns his land as a freehold estate. It is his own fault if there is any charge upon it. Tithe is unknown. There are some rates, but taxes are paid chiefly in the form of customs. His net income on this conservative estimate of profits is £1 an acre. He lives rent free and the farm produces in its other departments the greater part of his food."

At Indian Head and many other good centers the yield is 30 bushels an acre, leaving a net profit of \$10 per acre when wheat is at 50 cents. But not many months ago wheat was \$1 per bushel. Of course, due allowance has to be made for hailstones and frost. Miss Shaw relates that no fewer than six cases were pointed out to her in one district of men who, beginning as laborers without capital some years ago, each banked last year \$10,000. The general contentment of the people is based on a very widespread foundation of prosperity. Miss Shaw draws this conclusion for the benefit of her British readers:

"Enough has perhaps been said to show that young men and women who have a taste for out-of-door pursuits, life before them, time in which to learn the details of a profession easy to master, where every one in the country is ready and even eager to teach, and a necessity for earning their own living, might do worse with the opportunities of this country than take up little partnerships of brother and sister the free farms which are to be obtained under the land regulations of the Dominion Government."

Mr. Hardy's good cheer was not exhausted at last night's banquet. There are several more bye-elections yet.

It is fortunate the country knows the exact cause of the Dawson City fire, else Mr. Sifton might have been blamed for it by the Opposition.

There are sad inequalities in this world. While Mr. Hardy and his friends are being filled with good things, Mr. Whitney and his friends are still hungry for office.

The Guelph Mercury says: "Here in Guelph the City Fathers are of opinion that the ratepayers are not capable of returning an intelligent verdict on the question of municipal reform." There are others.

The Doukhobors, a number of whom are coming from Russia to settle in "Spirit-Wrestlers." Our esteemed contemporary the Free Press calls them "shirt-wrestlers." It has apparently confounded them with Chinamen.

The South African gold production goes on increasing. September's output from the Rand district being the largest on record and at the rate of \$96,000,000 a year. The output of 1897 amounted to \$58,800,000. Nothing seems to be more certain than that these mines will give out \$100,000,000 during the coming year.

The Louisiana sugar planters' association has unanimously resolved to fight Philippine annexation in co-operation with the tobacco and beet sugar interests. "Vested interests" like these have so long dictated the domestic policy of the United States that it is no marvel they dare to think they can shape the foreign policy, too, for their own profit. Great patriots, these!

During his recent pilgrimage, the Kaiser embraced the worst foe of Christianity at present—the Sultan; he placed a wreath on the tomb of Seladin, one of the worst foes of Christianity in the past; he dedicated a Protestant Church in Jerusalem, and he presented the site of the Virgin Mary's birthplace to the Roman Catholic Church. The Kaiser's religious sympathies are very broad and versatile. If you don't like them, he can change them.

It may be interesting to know that Lord Stratford has his London house at No. 20 Carlton House Terrace, to Gilbert Parker, the American author, who married Miss Vantine of New York, some two years ago. The Parkers will find other Americans in the neighborhood of Mrs. Ogden Mills; Mrs. John W. Mackay and Lady William Beresford, who was previously Mrs. Hammeley, of New York, and the Duchess of Marlborough, of England.—New York Journal.

Our friends over the border always class distinguished Canadians as Americans. Gilbert Parker is a Canadian clear through, and is proud to proclaim it. He is to be congratulated on his prosperity, and the American notables mentioned are to be congratulated on getting such a good neighbor. He will raise the intellectual tone of the Terrace.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

But Costs Money.

[St. Louis Republic.]

The chrysanthemum is utterly beautiful, but is isn't worth a cent.

Canada's Prosperity.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]

Many business men who have lately had to advertise for help have been struck by the decreased number of applicants they have had as compared with those from among whom they would have had to choose a year ago. There are fewer unemployed now in the country, it is believed, than for many years back. There is no better evidence of prosperity and contentment.

No Depression in This.

[Springfield Republican.]

Not all the English peers are suffering from the depression of agriculture. The Duke of Norfolk, for example, runs

the markets in Sheffield, which bring him in the neat sum of \$90,000 a year. He has finally, after many refusals, consented to sell this valuable property to the municipal council for \$2,650,000; but he also owns a vast amount of real estate in Sheffield as well as in London, Sheffield, by the way, is the only large town in England outside of London where private markets still exist.

Quebec and Prohibition.

[Guelph Mercury.]

So long as the French people of Quebec are solidly opposed to prohibition, it will be extremely difficult to enforce a prohibitory law, if one were enacted. From the prohibitionists' standpoint, it is very desirable to break up the mass, not to intensify it, and the only way to secure such a result is to treat the opponents of prohibition as if they had a right to oppose it, as indeed they have. More headway will be made in prosecuting any moral cause by adhering strictly to reason and refraining from abuse.

Down on Imperialism.

[New York Times.]

Already we have disgusted Great Britain by proclaiming the trade between Puerto Rico and the United States to be coastwise trade in which none but American ships could take part. If we extend our Chinese tariff and our obsolete navigation laws to the Philippines also, we shall add British resentment to German and French and Russian enmity. Is there anybody in authority at Washington who knows what we are doing? Is there anybody in authority there who has the slightest conception what "imperialism" means and what it involves?

Mrs. Rorer's Recipes Resented.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

Canadian editors, as a rule, have not time to take Mrs. Rorer's four meals a day. The fattest editor in Canada gets but two meals a day. But they are solid meals. His boarding-house keeper saves nothing in feeding him two meals instead of the usual three, or Mrs. Rorer's four. The Canadian editor will scarcely thank Mrs. Rorer for endeavoring to put him on a sanitarium diet, which is apparently well calculated to kill a sound, healthy man in a month. Canadian editors do not hanker for junket, wafers, drowned tea, koumys, hot milk or chocolate; they prefer something to eat.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Ferhaps.

Some of these days a magazine will win everlasting fame by issuing a number which isn't devoted exclusively to war and corset advertisements.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Today.

In the calendars of greatness Are but nobly spent today's. For tomorrow brings no laurels, And the waiting win no bays. To the poet comes the vision, To the painter comes the dream; But only in the present Can he shape the golden theme.

The statesman never falters With the time to do at hand, And the warrior never slumbers When the trumpets rouse the land; The sailor spreads his canvas When the wind blows out to sea, And today is turned the furrow For the harvest yet to be.—Peter McArthur, of Appin, Ont., in New York Independent.

Lookin' fur Trouble. Ol' Wilkins' expression is this: A good deal more than half of a fellow's troubles commence when a woman crosses his path. I believe the ol' man is right—that a woman's a heap to blame. But fur just five years I've been lookin' fur trouble just the same.

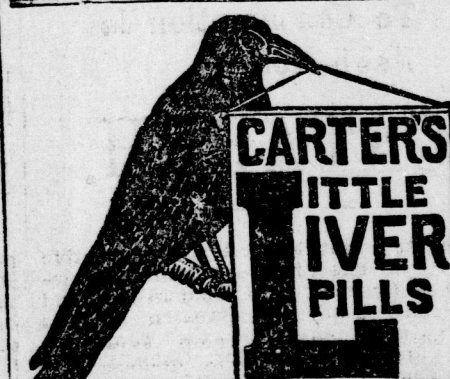
There Are Others. Grimshaw—Pensmith, who writes so much magazine poetry, doesn't look like a poet, does he? Teller—No. Grimshaw—Well, he isn't.—Town Topics.

BLANK KISSES WHILE CARS WAITED.

[From the Kansas City Journal.]

It happened at Fifth and Walnut streets at an hour when the streets were crowded. The flagman had signaled an approaching northeast electric railway car to stop and give the right of way to a south-bound Westport car. Standing in the center of the network of the tracks were two women. It was evident that they had met by chance and each other's arms were reaching out to embrace. They rushed into each other's arms and were kissing each other's faces with kisses. "Look out ahead!" shouted the gripman on the cable car at the top of his voice. The flagman waved his club frantically about his head and elevated his voice in an effort to attract the attention of the two women. But they stood as if glued to the spot, and were deaf to the cries of danger. One more embrace, one more kiss, and then one of the women happened to glance over her shoulder and behold the gripman yanking away at the brakes in an effort to bring his car to a standstill. The air about was perfectly blue. "Oh, dear me, here comes a car," is all she said. Taking her friend by the arm, they strolled leisurely toward the sidewalk.

"I'd be willing to wager my last cent," said the gripman to the conductor as the latter came forward to ascertain what was wrong, "that two women would stop to kiss each other if they were falling out of a balloon."



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Commencing Thursday, Nov. 17

Special Bargains In Men's Suits,

All-Wool Tweeds and Serges, single and double-breasted. Regular \$10.00.

Special at \$6.95.

Men's Dress Overcoats,

All-Wool Beavers, Kerseys and English Knaps. Regular \$8.75.

Special \$5.50.

Boys' Reefers and Overcoats,

All-Wool English Curls, storm collar, well lined. Regular \$3.50.

Special \$2.13.

200 Pairs Men's All-Wool Tweed Trousers,

Heavy weight, and guaranteed to wear well. Regular \$2.00.

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The Heart and Nerves are Often Affected and Cause Prostration of the Entire System.

A Kingston Lady Testifies to Her Experience in the Use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

People who suffer from any disease or disorder of the heart nervous system, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Smothering or Sinking Sensations, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Pain in the Head, etc., cannot afford to waste time trying various remedies, which have nothing more to back up their claims than the bold assertions of their proprietors.

These diseases are too serious to permit of your experimenting with untried remedies. When you buy Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, you know you have behind them the testimony of thousands of Canadians who have been cured by their use. One of these is Mrs. A. W. Irish, 92 Queen Street, Kingston, Ont., who writes as follows:

"I have suffered for some years with a smothering sensation caused by heart disease. The severity of the pains in my heart caused me much suffering. I was also very nervous, and my whole system was run down and debilitated. "Hearing of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills being a specific for these troubles, I thought I would try them, and therefore got a box at McLeod's Drug Store. "They afforded me great relief, having toned up my system and removed the distressing symptoms from which I suffered. I can heartily recommend these wonderful pills to all sufferers from heart trouble."

Laxative Pills cure Biliousness, Dyspepsia and Constipation. Every pill perfect. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Tie done to look like new. Give me a call. You are not suffering pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

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COAL...

Give us your order this season. We'll promise you satisfaction.

Campbell & Chantler,

BANNER.

Banner, Nov. 16.—An enthusiastic debate took place last evening in the hall, which was thronged. The theme for discussion was, "Resolved, that fashion attire is a greater evil than tobacco." The affirmative was championed by Joseph Hennessey, A. Rose, M. Breene, while the negative was sustained by C. Ingram, L. Ruddick, and D. Calvert. J. P. Back officiated as referee. The affirmative gained by one point. Wm. Routledge gave a solo, and Miss Rodenhurst gave a stirring recitation. J. Clendinning presided. The Banner orchestra furnished instrumental music.

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They are supplied at above price, carriage paid to Halifax, N. S., Quebec and St. John's, Nfld. They are lined with Irish Tweed, have wind proof sleeves, deep collar and belt. Patterns, etc., free on application to J. M. McALERY, The Irish Tweed House, 27 Rosemary St., Belfast, Ireland.

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Will Open Monday, Oct. 3

Evening Classes—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fees for 36 lessons, \$3. Freeland, 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.

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