London Advertiser.

[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.]

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1898.

Colonial Lessons for the United States.

The London Chronicle vigorously expresses British disappointment at the application of the United States navigation laws to Porto Rico, whereby none but American ships may be employed between the United States and the island. It is an illiberal act, but if the American Government goes no further than this, British and Canadian mercantile interests will be fortunate. It is altogether likely that the Porto Rican tariff will be molded for the special advantage of the United States, and that in time the Cuban tariff will be similarly arranged under the guise of a commercial treaty. The manufacturers of the United States will doubtless compel this policy against the personal convictions of President McKinley and his advisers. The latter, if they have studied modern colonial problems, must have heeded the lessons of failure taught by France and Germany, and aptly pointed out by the Chronicle. Germany has been in the land-grabbing business for fourteen years and has gathered in territory to the extent of 820,000 square miles, or nearly eight times the area of the Philippines. Yet in 1897 there were only 3,913 resident Europeans in these colonies, of whom 2,182 were Germans, mostly officials. To maintain this colonial empire costs Germany $2,300,000 a year, or over $1,000 for each German resident. The total trade between Germany and her colonies is $3,500,000 a year. Allowing Germany 25 per cent profit on this, her loss would be $1,500,000. This is the result of trying to develop colonies by closing the doors to the trade of foreign countries. France has made even a more dismal failure. Her extensive colonial territory, containing over 40,000,000 people is an enormous and increasing drain on her financial resources. It costs her $25,000 per day to govern Tunis alone. Not a single French or German colony has any prospect of becoming self-supporting under existing conditions. Spain and Portugal afford examples of colonial policy even more fatuous than France or Germany. Yet little Belgium rules the Congo Free State on the open door plan, and the Free State flourishes.

It is to Great Britain, however, that the Americans should look for guidance in their new imperialism. If the dispatches from Paris are reliable, President McKinley has decided to copy British methods in the Philippines at least, and to allow all nations to trade there on equal terms. Any other course, in view of American sympathy with the British attitude toward China, would be grossly unjust and inconsistent. With the open door assured the world should welcome American control of the islands, as it promises a commercial development, impossible under Spanish misrule.

Womanhood Suffrage in New Zealand.

As New Zealand is eminent for its radical experimental legislation, it is a little surprising to learn from the Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, a former member of the New Zealand Legislature, that the people of the colony are conservative in their views. Mr. Lush treats in the N. Y. Independent of womanhood suffrage in New Zealand. The people in granting it, he says, were moved by purely practical considerations, and not by the plea of abstract justice. It took nearly seventeen years to develop public opinion to the point of bestowing complete franchise upon women. The first step was taken when, in 1877, women who were themselves householders were intrusted with the right of voting for the members of district school committees. The result was so satisfactory that in 1882 the Parliament granted to women—or at least to such women as were ratepayers—the right to vote equally with male ratepayers for the election of the licensing boards to which the law commits the entire control of issuing licenses to sell intoxicating liquors within their respective districts. This innovation also was successful; and in 1887 the general law regulating the government of municipalities was amended so as to enable all female ratepayers not only to take part in municipal elections but also to be themselves candidates for election, either as mayors or councilors. The final step was reached in 1893, when women were allowed equal franchise privileges with the men in all elections. The results are thus described by Mr. Lush:

"Two Parliaments have now been elected by the united male and female suffrage of the inhabitants; and while no revolutionary changes have taken place, there has been a steady improvement in the personnel of Parliament. The proceedings, both before and during the voting, have gained an orderliness from the presence of women, and the character of candidates has counted for more, while their more showy qualities have been less regarded than when men alone held the franchise. Other advantages, too, are claimed for the system. It has increased the influence of the family as distinct from the individual in politics. There is a tendency to make the vote of the family the result of home consultation and of a family council; and this, it is said increases the bond of family union, and renders more strong and effective that feature of Anglo-Saxon life which, throughout its whole history, has been the chief strength and safeguard of the race. Nobody in New Zealand alleges that women who vote are less womanly than they were before they possessed the franchise, and it may very safely be said that few, if any, respectable citizens would today wish that the reform could be annulled."

Alleged Mismanagment in Montreal.

The Montreal Herald has shown great courage in its crusade against what it believes to be widespread corruption in several departments of the city government.

If half the Herald's allegations are true—and they are very circumstantial—the ratepayers have been bled by an organized system of pilfering. Already suits for libel have been entered against the Herald by the officials accused of wrongfully diverting public money to their own pockets. The defense will be watched with great interest.

Apart from any specific cases of malfeasance, mentioned by the Herald, one would infer from its general remarks that the city's affairs are administered in an extravagant and slipshod method, and that some of the spending departments need stricter oversight. Apparently the personnel of the Council is also capable of improvement.

If the Herald can prove all it says it will have rendered a great service to the public, which is usually slow to take the initiative in municipal reform.

Lord Aberdeen is already rendering service to Canada in Great Britain.

Judging by the scenes in Budapest, the Hungarian Diet is a kind of bear food.

The open door in the Philippines shows that British influence has already broadened the ideas of American statesmen.

Mr. Whitney is to have a banquet in imitation of Mr. Hardy. The Liberals will not object. It may put Mr. Whitney in better temper.

If Uncle Sam would open the door at home a little, Canada would reciprocate, and the work of the international conference would be smoother.

The Buffalo Times fears that our canal system will divert American commerce to Canadian waterways. We hope the fears are well founded.

Gen. Hutton may be excused for having been a trifle warm about the Seventh Battalion, when fewer than 100 members turned out in his honor.

Little Japan is fighting her rebellious subjects in Formosa. It is to be hoped Japan's experience of imperialism will not discourage Uncle Sam.

If Great Britain has handed over an African island to the United States, as reported, the republic will be able to boast that the sun never sets on its dominions.

The great banquet to Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, in London, England, began at 7:30 p.m. In Canada the idiotic practice prevails of not starting banquets, usually, until nearly 9 o'clock.

The New York Outlook points out, in the recent election results in the United States, the fading out of third parties. In English-speaking countries there seems to be some eternal law that renders more than two parties an impossibility.

A French spy in Germany has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The employment of spies is another sign of the immorality of the military system of continental Europe, which the Dreyfus case has thoroughly exposed to the world.

The Argentine Republic is very desirous of extending its trade and is looking northward with that object. Canada's exports to that country last year were valued at $556,254, of which all but $14,945 worth consisted of manufactured lumber. Our sole imports consisted of $19,902 worth of coffee.

Gen. Hutton is accused of being too hasty in his attempt to regenerate the Seventh Battalion. Whatever his methods, the general's intention was good. He saw that the battalion needed a shaking-up, and he went at it without circumlocution. We believe results will show that he did the right thing.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Basis of Church Unity.

[Hamilton Times.]

"Can there be church union?" asks the Mail and Empire. Certainly. All that is necessary is for everybody to accept my doctrines and the thing is done.

Mr. Whitney's Regrets.

[St. Thomas Journal.]

In the beginning Mr. Whitney wanted no saw-offs. Time went on, and he thought a few would be all right. And now it looks as if, in the end, he might wish he had sawed-off all of them.

Good Word for Mr. Dearness.

[Windsor Record.]

The securing of the presence of Inspector Dearness at their convention this year was a happy thought on the part of the teachers of the city, and the visit of such a man is of incalculable benefit to the cause of education. It could be seen at once that the long service of Mr. Dearness as an inspector has been spent in close observation of all matters connected with public instruction, and in all his talks he is eminently practical and always on the earth. With his profound insight of methods and his modest bearing withal he made an impression as an advanced educationist and as a man which will not soon be forgotten by the teachers. His visit will doubtless have the effect of stimulating improved ways of doing things and of promoting a desire to excel in the noblest and most responsible of all human callings.

Tit for Tat.

[Belleville Sun.]

Guelph and London city councils have both decided that the electors of those cities are not competent to pass judgment on municipal reform. The electors, no doubt, will return the compliment at the January municipal elections.

The Mayor's Position

[Brockville Times.]

Why is it that the position of mayor is so much more honorable than that of councilor? Is it not largely because the mayor is the representative of the whole town, while a councilor only represents a small section of the town? Abolish the ward system, have every councilor elected by the whole town, and the position of the town councilor will be a highly honorable one.

Uncle Sam's Exclusive Laws.

[Hamilton Times.]

A New York Times cable tells us that the British people are surprised at the United States applying their exclusive tariff and shipping laws to Porto Rico. Can it be possible that any considerable number of the British people thought Uncle Sam would forego any selfish advantage the possession of new territory might give him? If his shipping laws shut out British and Canadian ships that is his affair.

The Newfoundland Question.

[New York Times.]

The persistent, nagging antagonism with which France has disturbed the British Government for several years has been nowhere more spitefully inflicted, more exasperatingly maintained, than in the colony of Newfoundland. Among the questions which the continued naval preparations in England seem to indicate will be permanently settled before long, it is quite likely that the subject of French fishery rights in Newfoundland comes somewhere near the head of the list. Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Manchester the other day can scarcely be otherwise interpreted.

The Makers of Canada.

[Quarterly Review, London, England.]

Canada's position in the empire is one of which her people may be justly proud; but as Canadians review the past, with its many evidences of devotion to the empire, of capacity for self-government, of statesmanlike conception and action in the administration of public affairs, they must not forget how much they owe to the men who laid firm and deep the foundations of their national structure. French Catholics and Huguenots, Puritans and Cavaliers of the days of the Stuarts, Scots from the Highlands, the Hebrides, and the Lowlands, Scottish Irish Protestants from the north, and Catholic Celts from the South of Ireland, Englishmen from the hop gardens of Kent and the meadows of Devon, from all parts of that ancient kingdom where the Saxon and Norman have so happily blended in the course of centuries—all these have contributed to form a Canadian people who have planted themselves successfully and firmly over the vast region which stretches, from east to west, to the north of the federal republic. To some of the eminent makers of Canada monuments have been raised, but the vast majority lie in quiet churchyards, where the finger of time has obliterated even their names from the mossed-covered stones where once they were rudely chiselled. But though these pioneers may be now forgotten, their spirit still survives in the confidence and energy with which the people of the Dominion are laboring to develop the noble heritage which they possess in America, and in the loyal affection which all nationalities and classes of that people feel for the British crown and empire.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Accommodating.

"Are you aware, young man, that my daughter has been reared in luxury?"

"Yes, sir, and if you give me her hand in marriage I will give you my word of honor that I will put nothing in your way to continue it."

They Would.

Most men feel that if they had their lives to live over again they would not make the same mistakes; but the wiser of them suspect that they would make others just as bad.

A Tough Proposition.

Patrick's face was so homely that it had been described as an "offense to the landscape," and he was as poor as he was homely. One day a neighbor met him and said: "And how are ye, Pat?"

"Mighty bad," answered Pat. "It is shtarvation that's shtarin' me in the face."

"Is that so?" said the sympathetic inquirer. "Sure, and it can't be very pleasant for ayther of ye."—Weekly Telegraph.

When He Came Home.

"When he comes home we'll fill the place
With flowers and guests, from gate to dome;
Music and dance," we said, "shall grace
The merry day that he comes home!"

When he came home we bade no guest;
The place was hushed from gate to dome;
We laid white roses on his breast,
All wet with tears, when he came home!

—Truth.

Frozen Over at Last.

The young man who has come back from the far north and describes the Klondike as "one vast, measureless hell of frost, ice and snow," evidently has an imagination which would make him a most successful advertising agent for a circus.—Chicago Times-Herald.

CONDITION OF MANITOBA CROPS.

Toronto, Nov. 23.—The minister of agriculture for the Manitoba Government, writing officially, says that the past week has been very favorable for threshing operations, and that the crops are found not nearly so badly damaged from the frost as was at first reported. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, however, and the disposition among farmers to hold on for high prices, the deliveries of wheat have been slow. The crop bulletin will not be published until early in December.

NO NAGGING OF CANADIANS

Powderly Says It Will Be Stopped at the Frontier.

Excepting Those Who Attempt to Enter During Labor Troubles—Canadians Desirable Citizens.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Globe Special.—I have had a somewhat lengthy interview with Mr. T. V. Powderly, who was appointed commissioner-general of immigration by Mr. McKinley. "I would like the people of Canada to know," said Mr. Powderly, "that so long as I am charged with the administration of the alien labor law there will be at the frontier no nagging of Canadians who come under ordinary conditions to better their condition in the United States. My experience of the people of Canada, and especially of Ontario, is that they are just as good as the people of the United States, and nothing will be done under my direction to humiliate them at the border. So far as Canada is concerned, the alien labor law was only intended to prevent the importation under contract of workmen to take the place of American workmen who had gone on strike or during labor disputes, not to prevent poor individual nurse girls from entering the United States. The officers on the frontier now understand the situation, and there will be no annoyance except in the contract labor cases indicated, which will be vigorously dealt with, as I hope they will be on your side of the line when American workmen are imported to take part in labor disputes. I am glad that the misunderstandings on this question are being cleared away and that a better feeling is taking their place. There is really no difference between the people."

SHIP CAPTURED BY BIG FLIES

Sugar-Laden Vessel Attacked by a Savage Swarm—Crew Saved by Timely Arrival of Birds.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22. — The British steamship Kensington, sugar-laden, from Sourabaya, a port in Java, while in the Indian Ocean, ran into a vast field of seaweed. These weeds were the home of a large and voracious species of the dragon-fly.

Attracted by the fumes of the sugar the flies swarmed upon the decks in millions.

Thousands of them penetrated the hold and feasted upon the sugar. Thousands were upon the decks, seeking to get below. Big enough to do mischief, they got savage and attacked the crew. Captain Langwell had thirty-two men, and they had the battle of their lives. The flies could not be driven off. Their bites were something terrible, Captain Langwell said, and it was not long before the body of each man of the crew was a mass of blood.

The terrible pest of flies lasted for five days. Then far up in the sky the desperate sailors saw a flock of birds circling. They were a mighty army of boatswain's birds, the deadly foe of the dragon-fly of the Indian Ocean. Upon the pest these birds chiefly subsist. They had scented their ancient enemy, and just as the steamer was directly under them they swooped down. These birds of the sea resemble a dove, but are many times larger. They have long tails and sharp beaks.

Against the crew's timely rescuers the flies had no chance. They were eaten by the boatswains as quickly as a flock of barnyard fowls dispose of their daily meal of corn, and soon there were not enough of the flies to cause further trouble.

From skipper down to cabin boy, all bear traces of their terrible experience with the vicious dragon-fly.

EXPERT PLOWMEN

Annual Competition at the Ontario Agricultural College—The Badge Winners.

Guelph, Nov. 23.—The annual competition in plowing sod by the first and second year students of the Ontario Agricultural College was completed on Saturday. The judging was performed by Messrs. Tolton and Wm. Squirrell. In the evening the result was announced, and each of the first ten in the contest received a badge. There were 40 entered in the competition. The following are the names of the successful competitors: 1, W. G. Cowle, Ontario county; 2, A. Stewart, Middlesex; 3, R. Wilson, Huron, 4, M. Switzer, Wentworth; 6, J. R. Hutchison, Leeds; 7, S. W. Ling, Wellington; 8, H. Williams, Dufferin; 9, J. A. Sangster, Glengarry; 10, C. Kidd, Simcoe. The above received badges. The following six were highly recommended in the following order: W. J. Black, Dufferin; J. A. Hall, Parry Sound; J. Hilborn, Wellington; J. R. Shields, Lanark; T. L. King, Oxford, and G. A. McIntyre, Renfrew. President Mills spoke to the young men on the importance of the thorough cultivation of the soil, and urged the necessity of a thorough mastery of all the details of farm practice, such as plowing, cultivating, seeding and such operations. Mr. Rennie handed the badges to the successful competitors. In his remarks he said that the plowing this year was the best average they had ever had.

75 SQUARE MILES

Of Indian Territory Burned Over—Loss $25,000.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 23.—The most disastrous prairie fire that ever ravaged the Indian Territory has been brought to an abrupt stop by heavy rains. The fire started two weeks ago in Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, and it is estimated that property valued at $250,000 has been destroyed. An area of 75 miles square was burned over.

When you are nervous and sleepless, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes the nerves strong and gives refreshing sleep.

A Scotch lunatic doctor thinks that bicycle riding may be a cure for insanity. He has tried it with good results on some of his patients.

Not Crude Matter.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected, and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system; hence it is given without disturbing the stomach

CANADIAN SEALING FLEET

Valuators Before the International Commission.

Prospect of Soon Settling the Bering Sea Question.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Bering Sea question was the main topic before the Anglo-American commission yesterday, when it resumed its sessions after several days' recess. For the first time the two sides were prepared to exchange their estimates on the value of the Canadian sealing fleet, the purpose being to arrive at some fair valuation and retire the fleet by a purchase. The initial steps in this direction were taken while the commission was at Quebec, since which time Capt. H. T. Taylor, in behalf of the Canadians, and Mr. Thayer, in behalf of the Americans, have been making appraisals of the fleet. After several weeks at Victoria, where the sealers rendezvous, Messrs. Taylor and Thayer have arrived here, accompanied by Capt. Cox, who represents the sealers.

The two appraisers made their reports to the respective sides, and these reports in turn were exchanged by the commissioners, with a view to common ground of agreement. It is understood that both appraisers are considerably below what was expected, and instead of running into millions, they do not exceed much over a half million. Under the circumstances, strong hopes are expressed by members of the commission that a sum may be agreed upon for the buying out of this industry and the final settlement of this long-pending and vexatious controversy.

It is said, however, that there is still considerable difference between the appraisals of the Canadian and American experts, which will have to be reconciled before an agreement is possible. After the joint meeting of the commission, a special committee, consisting of Lord Herschell and Sir Louis Davies, Senator Fairbanks and ex-Secretary Foster, took up the Bering Sea estimates. Besides the written reports of the appraisers, the latter were called in person and examined regarding the sealing fleet.

At the afternoon session of the Bering Sea commission, it was agreed that both sides would place its appraised on the stand, allowing him to be cross-examined by the other side, as to the justice of his appraisal of the sealing fleet. The examinations proceeded throughout the day, Senator Fairbanks cross-examining for the American side, and Sir Louis Davies for the Canadians. This will be continued, and it is hoped that thereby errors may be detected and a balance struck between the two estimates.

1898 A. D. and B. C.—A Coincidence.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Our theologians and Bible students seems to have overlooked the coincident anniversary of some Old Testament events. According to the chronological tables of the authorized version, the year 1898 B. C. played an important part in the religious history of the Jews and of the world generally. In this year the name of Abram was changed to Abraham, and Sarai to Sarah. The rite of circumcision was established, and Abraham and Ishmael underwent the ordeal. The promise was made of Isaac's birth, and the destruction of Sodom and the cities of the plain was revealed to Abraham, and Abraham acted as intercessor in their behalf. In this same year Lot departed from Sodom and his wife became a pillar of salt. The foundation of the Moabite and Ammonite nations was laid, etc., etc. The coincidence of the years B. C. and A. D. is all I wish to point out. Yours, etc.,

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.

A New Enterprise.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

There are many questions asked about the new brass works. Just tell your readers that the bell and brass founders' new company is to manufacture new lines of goods. Bells are used in Canada, but not made in the Dominion, we having the credit of casting the largest bell cast in Canada up to the present—650 pounds—but we propose to cast much larger, as business will warrant. We have the best assortment of patterns for all kinds, and know how to make the best in tone, in construction and durability. But we want more help, and will try to form a company, and many citizens would like to help a company who could make bells and new lines of goods profitable.

Builders' hardware has not been made in Canada, yet there is plenty of scope in our favored land. Allow us to cry aloud in the ever-ready Advertiser, and the petitioner will every pray, etc.,

JOHN LAW.

ARE others just as good? Why, at the World's Fair, the judges of award selected

Pabst Malt Extract The Best Tonic

as alone thought worthy of the highest possible marking—100 points of perfection. They adopted it as the standard by which all others should be judged.

All druggists sell it.

Canadian Depot: PABST MALT EXTRACT 66 McGill St., Montreal. (a)

WESTERN SCHOOL OF ART

Spencer Block, Dundas Street.

Will Open Monday, Oct. 3

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

Afternoon Classes—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Oil, water color, and china painting, crayon drawing, etc

weak lungs

There are many people who catch cold easily—whose lungs seem to need special care and strengthening. Such should take

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It so heals and invigorates the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes as to render them capable of resisting colds.

"I was troubled for years with weak lungs," says E. J. Furling, Lower Woodstock, N. B., "and could not get any relief, but on trying Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, it acted splendidly, healing and strengthening my lungs."

Price 25 and 50c. at all dealers.

Neave's Food

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

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

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ¼lb tins, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Limited, Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

The "Enfield" ARMY RIFLE

With bayonet and 20 cartridges, a

$3.00

Suitable for either shot or ball. Secure one while they last from

A. Westman's

111 Dundas Street West.

Branch Store, 654 Dundas Street East.

75 Shillings.

M'ALERY'S IRISH FRIEZE ULSTER COATS DEFY THE COLDEST CANADIAN WEATHER.

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

65 uneod

John Ferguson & Sons

FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS.

174-180 King Street.

Telephone—House No. 373; Store No. 543.

The Cowan Company, of Toronto, will demonstrate the superior qualities of their COCOAS at T. F. Kingsmill's Drygoods Store every day for the next four weeks, from Nov. 14. Demonstrations all day long. A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of London to call and sample them. 90tf

THE EUROPEAN SHOULDER BRACES

are the best to expand the chest and lungs. Made to order at 290½ Dundas street, between Waterloo and Wellington streets. Prices range from 65c to $1 50. Ladies favoring Mrs. Webb with these orders will receive good value and satisfaction.

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

Lee Hing Laundry

457 Richmond Street.