

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1898.

The Decline of Socialism.

Modern Socialism has had its greatest strength in Germany, where the Kaiser's short-sighted policy of repression has only stimulated the growth of radical sentiment. Until recently the philosophy of Karl Marx and his school dominated the German Socialist party, but there is now a marked tendency, especially among the younger element, to break away from theoretical Socialism in favor of practical advantages which are more likely to be realized than the visions of doctrinaires. The German Socialists see how much better is the lot of the workmen in Great Britain than in Germany. They see also that the British workers exert a great influence on legislation, and continue to ameliorate their condition, not by Socialist or revolutionary propaganda, but by respecting the established order of society, by moderation in demands and methods, and by aiming at the definite and the concrete—such as the eight-hour movement—instead of an extravagant or impossible ideal. Nowhere are the working classes so thoroughly organized as in Great Britain, and nowhere has organized labor such vitality, although it is often, misused in futile strikes.

The lesson taught by the British has not been lost on the German artisans. At the recent Socialist congress in Germany, the revolt against dogmatic Socialism was open and pronounced, and a more practical and attainable programme was urged. Keen and well-informed observers predict that the movement will result in the speedy overthrow of the prevailing Socialistic tenets, and that the German working classes will follow in the footsteps of their British brethren.

The American Federation of Labor, at its recent convention, almost unanimously declined to recognize socialism.

Canada's Great Problems.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that Canada's greatest problem was transportation he stated a fact which experience is emphasizing every day. The country's prosperity is bound up with the transportation question, and it is fortunate that our present rulers have the insight and energy to grapple with it, and forestall the future. Canada is the natural highway to the Atlantic from the Western States, as well as from our own northwestern provinces. This is an advantage which the superior resources of the United States cannot deprive us of, but which we have not fully availed ourselves of in the past, owing to administrative weakness. Our own products have continued to pour through American channels to the seaboard. This year even a greater than usual proportion of Manitoba wheat was transhipped at Buffalo for New York, although this was compensated by the large shipments of American grain over the new Parry Sound and Ottawa Railway.

The deepening of the St. Lawrence canal to fourteen feet, which will be soon completed, is unanimously approved. It is expected that many of the lake boats, instead of discharging their cargoes at Buffalo, will proceed to Montreal, where they can make direct connections with the ocean steamships. In this connection the proposal to abolish the Welland Canal dues meets with much favor. This abolition would profit American vessels doing only a local trade between lake ports—a trade which we have no interest in—but it might also immensely profit Canada by helping to divert ocean-bound cargoes to the St. Lawrence route. No doubt this is a point which the Government will consider.

There are various other projects for cheapening and improving transportation. The Georgian Bay Canal scheme, which looks to the connection of the Georgian Bay and the navigable portion of the Ottawa River, has warm advocates, but it has no immediate prospects of being realized. To some extent it has been put in the background by the success of the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway, an almost parallel route.

Thanks to the statesmanship of Mr. Blair and his colleagues, our national Railway, the Intercolonial, is playing its part in the comprehensive schemes of transportation. When Mr. Blair took hold of the railway department, he found the Intercolonial in a beggarly condition. He went vigorously to work to place it on a businesslike basis. The road was extended to Montreal, so as to enable it to compete with rival lines for the through traffic to the seaboard. Having provided a proper western terminus, Mr. Blair proceeded to improve the terminal facilities of the two great maritime ports, Halifax and St. John. Heavier engines and larger cars were also ordered for the Intercolonial, in order to reduce the cost of carriage to the minimum. It is now confidently expected that a remunerative traffic will reward the Minister's enterprise.

In a speech at Halifax last week, Mr. Blair stated that the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway was on the most friendly terms with the Intercolonial, and that he hoped arrangements could be made by which a substantial portion of the winter traffic of the Parry Sound road, after the close of St. Lawrence navigation, could be carried by the Intercolonial from Montreal to the sea-

board. This remark has started the rumor that the Government intend to purchase the Parry Sound Railway, and make it part of the Intercolonial. The Toronto papers tell the Government that in preference to this the Intercolonial should be extended to Collingwood, via Toronto. Its traffic for ocean transit would then pass through Collingwood and Toronto, instead of Parry Sound. This is essentially a Toronto proposition, and it looks rather selfish. However, there is no reason why that city should not profit by the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canal, without the extension of the Intercolonial. There should be a largely increased business on the route between the Georgian Bay and Toronto, and more grain transhipped at the latter point for Montreal.

It is gratifying to know that the cost to the western farmers of transporting their products to the seaboard has been steadily decreasing, and that the saving will become more marked since the Government has addressed itself earnestly to this vital problem.

Britain's Glory.

The question of what is Britain's glory may be approached from various standpoints and answered in many ways. From the political point of view in the light of the present life of the world, we would say that it is in this that its government is broad-based upon the people's will, and is a union of various interests. In British life recently there has been a victory of the army and a squabble in the church, but it is not felt that either of these things touches the essence of the country's life. England is not governed by either the church or the army. The men who shape her policy are neither soldiers nor priests. The soldiers and priests are each in their own way servants of the commonwealth, but there is no feverish fear of being controlled by either the military or ecclesiastical element. The Archbishop of Canterbury deals with the "burning questions," and makes his appeal to the common sense of the laity and the loyalty of the clergymen. Lord Kitchener is feted and flattered, but he does not ask to be made a dictator, he does not aspire to high political office. He is content to serve his country in his own sphere.

This we believe is the true glory and real strength of the British nation, that such a varied body of public servants has been evolved, and that the men who labor in the different branches of the service recognize that they are merely parts of a complex whole, and that the statesmen are not as a rule small sectional men, but men trained to take broad views and to look upon public questions from the point of view of the country's highest welfare, and in some cases from the still broader platform of the life of the human race.

The trouble with the Bonapartists is that they have no Napoleon.

Snowdrifts in Athens! It is hard to picture fair Helias wrapped in a blanket.

The municipal candidates may be promising men, but the electors should judge them by their performances as well as their promises.

No doubt some of the people who sneered at imperial penny postage kept back their old country letters until they could send them at 2 cents apiece.

While the Russians are starving there are 16,000,000 bushels of wheat at Russian ports awaiting export. Are exports always a sign of material prosperity?

The acrimony of debate has caused a duelling epidemic among Hungarian politicians, but, as usual, there have been no fatal results. It is a case where the tongue is mightier than the sword.

The traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals this year was over 21,000,000 tons. The world made a great fuss over the Suez Canal, yet the annual business of that ditch is rarely over 8,000,000 tons.

The successful balloon trip from England to France has led some Frenchmen to rejoice in the hope that the problem of invading England will be solved by aerial navigation. This is a possibility that other countries should fear more than Britain. How are they going to keep out the plague of foreign goods when ships sail the air?

The anti-consumption campaign is also being waged in the United States. In Chicago a society has just been formed designed to spread knowledge on the subject of the disease and educate the public in means of preventing it. In New York State consumption has become an object of legislative inquiry, and a large sanitarium in the Adirondacks is projected.

There is much agitation in the United States on account of the admission to Congress of a polygamous representative from Utah. The Utah Congressman has three wives, but he married them before polygamy was prohibited. His defense is that he is bound in honor to protect and support the women who shared his early life and struggles. His presence in Congress is nauseating to a large element, and there is an outcry for his expulsion.

Le Soleil (Quebec) has discovered a new reason why the English held on so tightly to Fashoda. It is that according to the latest researches the Garden of Eden was in that region. This theory makes Fashoda to be at the en-

trance to the paradise region, which is to be looked for in the center of Africa towards the Bahr-el-Ghazal. The four rivers are, instead of Tigris, Euphrates, etc., the Zambesi, the Niger, the Congo and the Nile. This is no doubt very interesting, and ingenious, but the great mass of the British people take little interest in such archaeological inquiries, though they have the firm conviction that they can make something like a paradise where before reigned darkness, devastation and death.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

A Peg-Leg Council.

[St. Thomas Journal.]

The Brantford Courier calls the council of that place a "peg-leg council." If it can get a move on it like unto that affected by the London "peg-leg" in his trip across the continent, it has more hustle in its composition than most village governments.

A Kiss.

[Cyrano de Bergerac.]

A kiss! When all is said, what is a kiss? An oath of allegiance taken in closer proximity, a promise more precise, a seal on a confession, a rose-red dot upon the letter I in loving; a secret which elects the mouth for the ear; an instant of eternity murmuring like a bee; balmy communion with a flavor of flowers; a fashion of inhaling each other's heart, and of tasting, on the brink of the lips, each other's soul.

Lord Iveagh's Generosity.

[Boston Herald.]

It don't detract one iota from Lord Iveagh's generosity that he will have \$70,000,000 left after handing over his gift of \$1,250,000 to the cause of medical science. It is often said that the richest men are the least inclined to be generous, and that their great wealth is amassed by closefisted methods. Obviously, there is no lack of exceptions to this rule to prove its truth.

Deserter's Honor.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Sir William C. Macdonald has set a noble example to the rich men of Canada. Too often the pursuit of wealth develops a love of wealth for its own sake—a desire to keep intact the fortune which has been made, and hand it down unbroken to those who come after. The man who, having accumulated great wealth, yet keeps himself uncommingled from the sordid love of money for its own sake, but values his wealth chiefly because it gives him the power to do good—such a man, no matter what his faults may be, his character, is one in whom there must be a large balance of good and one who deserves honor.

Reciprocity Sure to Come.

[New York Evening Post.]

There is probably little foundation for the report that Great Britain will ask compensation for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty—still less that she will ask for Canadian reciprocity in return for it. Reciprocity is a term much too vague to be used as a "quid pro quo" in another and widely different negotiation. To negotiate a treaty of reciprocal trade with Canada would require at least one year of steady work and a great deal of commission, before it could be brought to the attention of Congress. Moreover, it would, not improbably, reopen the whole tariff question, since the particular interests affected by Canadian competition would demand equal treatment with those affected by transatlantic trade. Manufacturers of wooden tooth-picks would see no reason why they should be offered up as sacrifice on the altar of the Nicaragua canal. Dairymen and poultry dealers in the neighborhood of Buffalo would object to the competition with those on the other side of the Niagara River—and so on. All this would make delay, whereas time is of the essence of Clayton-Bulwer negotiation. As regards reciprocity with Canada, that will come before long, but it cannot be brought in by a side wind. The trading interests of New England are becoming more urgent for it every day. They are hampered by the old pagan superstition of the tariff, but the latter is losing its strength, visibly, and will soon be in the gutter, not only in New England but in Western New York as well. The city of Buffalo would vote for free trade with Canada today if it had the opportunity. Probably Rochester and Oswego would do the same.

ECZEMA FIVE YEARS

Intense and Everlasting Suffering Almost Frantic with Itching Four Doctors No Avail

COMPLETE CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

I have been an intense sufferer of that awful, dreaded and everlasting disease, Eczema, for five years. I tried every one's advice in medicine, besides four doctors, one a specialist in skin diseases, with no improvement. I was almost frantic with itching. At last I gave myself up to CUTICURA REMEDIES, expecting them to result as all previous ones. To my great and agreeable surprise, I found a wonderful change in three weeks, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA SOAP, I found myself completely cured.

GEO. A. LOWE, 907 Market St., Phil., Pa. Feb. 26, 1897.

ECZEMA SEVEN YEARS

Scalp and Back Covered with Dry Sore. Thought Itching Would Drive Him Mad.

COMPLETE CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

I was afflicted with Eczema for seven years, and my scalp was so bad that I had a bad head, three inches of which was covered with a dry scab with a moisture underneath. The itching was so bad I thought it would drive me mad. I tried all remedies I was told of, but could not get cured. I was advised to try CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I used five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA SOAP, and five boxes of CUTICURA SOAP, and I was completely cured. I have not had a pimple on my head or body since.

O. LONG, 323 Wilton Ave., Toronto, Can.

CUTICURA Remedies daily perform great cures of eczema, dandruff, itching skin, and blood diseases, thus clearing the skin and restoring the constitution the only unfailing external and internal treatment for all forms of skin, scalp, and blood diseases.

SCALP AND BACK TREATED BY ERAT HENGE—Wrote last week to you about my Eczema. I am now cured. I used five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA SOAP, and five boxes of CUTICURA SOAP, and I was completely cured. I have not had a pimple on my head or body since.

Sold throughout the world. For Sale Dime and Cent. Cuts, New York, N.Y. "How to Cure Eczema," free.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE COMPANY.

BARAINS FOR FRIDAY, DEC. 30

Gloves and Hosiery.

30 dozen Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, double heels and toes, worth 35c, for 25c pair.
Boys' Black Worsted Hose, 4-1 rib, sizes 6 to 9½, worth 30c to 50c pair, clearing out at 25c.
30c and 35c lines of Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves, to clear at 15c pair.
12 dozen only Ladies' and Children's Ringwood Gloves, plain and fancy colors, regular 20c, 25c and 35c, to clear at 15c pair.

Prints.

80 pieces American prints, warranted fast black and red goods, your choice 5c yard.
15 pieces Sateen Prints, black and blue grounds, good patterns, 12½c, for 8½c.

Ladies' Jackets.

200 Ladies' New York and Berlin Jackets, latest styles, to be cleared at great reductions.

Miscellaneous.

300 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, were 15c, 20c and 25c, all to be cleared at 10c.
8 only Japanese Cushion Covers, regular \$1.50 and \$1.75, to clear at 50c and 75c.
5 only Silk Table Covers, regular \$1, and \$1.25, to clear at 75c.
Ends of White Cottons, positively the last lot; they all go at 3½c yard.
9 pieces 36-inch American Cotton, free from dressing, fine, soft finish; regular 8c, for 6c yard.
Flannelettes, Turkey, 3½c.
Wrappettes, Turkey red and black, worth 12½c, Friday 11c.
1 bale Gray Cotton, extra heavy, Friday, 3½c yard.
Blankets, very special, Friday, \$2 per pair.

Basement.

1 jar Durham Mustard, regular 80c, Friday, 20c.
2 two-pound tins Heinz's Baked Beans, with tomato sauce, Friday, 25c.
1 tin Clark's Pork and Beans, with tomato sauce, Friday, 5c.
Choice Sweet Oranges, Friday, 11c dozen.
Knives and Forks, Carvers, Tea and Table Spoons, at prices you cannot buy at wholesale. We want the room and they must go.
Our Candy Counter Goods just as cheap as last week in the basement.

Remnant Sale

Of Dress Goods, Silk Blouses, Skirts, Etc.

Double-Fold Linenette Lining Heliotrope, lawn, drab and brown, Friday 5c.

40c All-Wool Plaid Dress Goods, 42 inches wide, Friday 25c.

Flannelette Blouses, worth 75c and \$1, Friday 50c.

Ladies' Felt Skirts, Friday 50c.

Store Closes

Tonight at Six O'Clock

Runians, Gray, Carrie Co'y,

IMPORTERS.

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street, London.

'PHONE 1046.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

The Pie.

"I know the pumpkin pie was rather thin as to filling," said the landlady, almost crying, "but I don't think he had any right to say what he did."
"What did he say?" asked the second table boarder.
"He asked me if I didn't think that the pie-crust wouldn't be improved if he could get a coat of paint."—Washington Star.

Revenge.

"Well, I've finally got even with old Rookingham for refusing to have me as a son-in-law."
"How did you do it?"
"I was a member of the committee that was appointed to initiate him in our lodge the other night. They say he won't get out of the hospital for a month."

The Motorman.

Muffled up, all up to the ears—The motorman his chariot steers, Mittened thickly and booted warm He faces the wind and blinks in the storm, And where the cross-blast drifts the snows Klank! Klank! Klank! his big gong goes.

The motorman goes his steady old way, Up the street, down the street, day after day, Same old switches and same old tracks, Same old schedule—mildly slack; Swinging his hands and kicking his toes,

While Klank! Klank! Klank! his big gong goes.

If your hand a-waving the motorman sees, He winds up his stopping machine, to squeeze

An' squelch the wheels, an' squelch the sparks, Like a blacksmith welding in the dark. It sounds some like the blacksmith's blows,

When Klank! Klank! Klank! his big gong goes.

The motorman laughs when the car is full

And brings it up with a sudden pull; And everybody that's on his feet Starts up front—to look for a seat! But he doesn't know it, I suppose, For Klank! Klank! Klank! his big gong goes.

The motorman's chariot is never so tight, Or packed so full but you've a right To crowd on board and crowd right in, Till fat men stand where space is thin; More folks, more folks—guess he wonders in restoring health and strength, Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

The best way to avoid sickness is to keep yourself healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

The bank checks passing through the clearing houses in London and New York in one month exceed the value of all the gold and silver coin in the world.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one for all. The great restorative health and strength, Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

Investigations made officially in Illinois show that a pound includes 2,185,000 seeds of blue grass, 1,421,000 of timothy, 868,000 of white clover, 152,000 of red clover, and 243,000 of alfalfa.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

It's not what the player does in a baseball game but what the umpire says that counts.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness of the chest, bronchitis, etc.

Special Clearing Sale of Dolls

40c Dressed Dolls for 25c.
25c Dressed Dolls for 15c.
20c Rag Monkeys and Rabbits for 10c.
10c Rag Brownies, Toppies and Kittens for 5c.
\$1 Kid Body Dolls for 60c.
60c Kid Body Dolls for 40c.
45c Kid Body Dolls for 30c.
\$1 75 Jointed Dolls for \$1.25.
25c Black Metal Candlesticks for 15c.
50c Black Metal Candlesticks for 35c.
65c Leather-Covered Blotters for 50c.

Linens.

10 Dozen Bath Towels, size 54x26, regular 35c each, while they last at 45c pair.
Ends of Plain and Twilled Sheetings, worth 20c and 25c yard, all at 18c yard.
10 Dozen Only Bath Towels, worth 20c each, while they last at 25c pair.
After Heavy Christmas trade we have 60 Remnants of Table Linen, from the ordinary to the finest bleached cloth, to be offered at special prices Friday.

Furs.

Complete stock of Fur Jackets, Fur Capes, Fur-Lined Capes, Gauntlets, Ruffs, Caprines, etc. We only sell the best and buy direct from the manufacturer.
Special Black and Brown Opossum Ruffs, four tails, only \$1.25.

Neckwear.

10 Dozen Gents' Sample Neckwear, in puffs and four-in-hands, worth 60c, for 25c.
4 Dozen Gents' Neckwear, in puffs and strings, only 12½c each.

Two Special Lots of Toilet Soap.

AT 5c A CAKE.
Bitter Almond, Best Olive Oil Castile, Lily Buttermilk, Mechanic Tar and a variety of fine French Perfumed Soap.

AT 8c A CAKE.
Borax Ammonia, Lanaloe, Peruana, Cosmo, Buttermilk, Transparent Carbolic, Oatmeal Skin and 50 per cent Glycerine Bar.
Brown Windsor—2 cakes for 1c.

Kid Gloves.

Odd lines broken sizes, left after a heavy Christmas trade. These are in black and colored goods, and worth from 60c to \$1.25. They all go at one price to clear 25c.

A Letter of Thanks.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Will you do me the kindness of the use of your columns to publicly thank the following for their donations toward the annual breakfast of the 23 prisoners at the jail on Christmas Sunday: Coffee, Messrs. G. Marshall & Co.; sugar, butter, cheese, L. H. Scandrett; crockery, Messrs. Pigot & Bryan; 25 pounds candy and 15 pounds biscuits, D. S. Perrin; beefsteak, sausages, breakfast rolls, bread, oranges and milk, Mrs. Fred W. Matthews; paper bags, Harry T. Reason. Yours truly, F. W. MATTHEWS.

London, Dec. 23.

IF YOU DESIRE TO FEEL COMFORTABLE

this Xmas, purchase a pair of the Webb Glove-Fitting Corsets, Price \$1.00, worth \$1.50. A specialty until 1st January. If you want a bargain now is your chance. E. J. WEBB, 204 Dundas street, between Wellington and Waterloo streets.

EVERETT HOUSE, Union Square, New York. WM. M. BATES. B. L. M. BATES.

An established hotel under new management and thoroughly abreast of the times. Visitors to New York will find the Everett in the very heart of the shopping district, convenient to places of amusement and readily accessible from all parts of the city. EUROPEAN PLAN. ywt

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