

London Advertiser.TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15.**Rojevsky or Togo?**

Trustworthy dispatches from the Far East now show that Rojevsky, instead of dividing his squadron, as at first reported, is moving in a northeasterly direction through the China Sea with his entire fleet. The Russian admiral, evidently, has decided to settle the question of the naval mastery in a single combat and has consolidated his immense fleet, of close on fifty ships, to this end. Rojevsky, doubtless had in mind hit-and-get-away operations by the swift Japanese cruisers, but while he has, by uniting his fleet, provided against defeat in detail, defeat in his present formation would lessen the chances of his ships eluding the enemy.

Meanwhile, the whereabouts of Togo remains something of a mystery. It was reported that he had made a base of Kelung, on the south coast of Formosa. This would be an admirable point at which to await the enemy, as it commands the two northern channels of exit from the South China Sea, the straits between Luzon and Formosa on the one side and the mainland of China on the other. There is nothing, however, to show that Togo will choose to fight here. He may prefer to rush to Vladivostok ahead of the enemy. If he elects to fight off the coast of Formosa within a day or two, we will have news of the battle through the telegraph. It is Vladivostok that the fleets are to clash, it will be several weeks before there is a battle.

It has frequently been pointed out that the Russians, in tonnage, greatly outweigh the Japanese. On the other hand, it is generally admitted that the Mikado's ships can outmaneuver the Russians. However, there is luck to reckon with, and although, by many experts considered improbable, it is quite possible that Rojevsky may pull off a victory.

Since Trafalgar, the coming sea fight is likely to eclipse all naval conflicts.

Lord Nelson fought with 27 ships against the allies' larger fleet of 33 ships. Togo is expected to have some 40 vessels against a possible 50 under Rojevsky.

As at Trafalgar, so now in the Far East, the stake for which the two great fleets will struggle is the command of the sea. It is Russia's last hope of redeeming her lost prestige, while Japan risks not only her sea power, but the fruits of her victories by land. Both as to the actual conflict and the issues at stake, everything points to the greatest naval battle of modern times, one that promises to be memorable in history.

The most interesting news from Manchuria is the report that Oyama is rushing a large body of troops to the investment of Vladivostok. Should that fortress be carried before the arrival of Rojevsky's or Togo's fleets, or both, it would be greatly to the advantage of the Japanese. The Russian cruisers at present in the harbor would be driven out, and the port made untenable to unfriendly ships.

Gen. Linvitch, in his progress to Harbin, has reached Kirin. He appeared to have whipped Kuropatkin's beaten armies into shape once more and has even assumed the aggressive on several occasions, throwing off attacks of the Japanese vanguard.

The Canadian Newspaper Directory.

The Canadian Newspaper Directory for 1905, which has been published by A. McKim & Co., Montreal and Toronto, is a mine of information, not only for the advertiser, but for firms in every line of business. Apart from its avowed purpose, the book will be found a valuable gazetteer of every city, town and village that can boast of a local paper. It is compiled to show the business possibilities of any particular section of the country. It gives the population of each town, the principal industries and shipments, the railroads touching each place, the villages surrounding each newspaper town, and the telegraph, telephone and postal facilities of the neighborhood. The newspaper lists have been corrected with the utmost care, and the publishers of the Directory note with pleasure the increasing number of newspapers which keep careful records of their circulation, and furnish sworn statements whenever required, although many neglect to keep records or give information. Advertisers now place confidence in the detailed circulation returns furnished to Directory publishers. These statements, when accompanied by affidavits, are given special prominence in the McKim publication, and the Advertiser observes with satisfaction that its sworn circulation for the six months, ending June 30, 1904, is exceeded only in Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Winnipeg. The figures for the present month are very much in advance of June, 1904, and the rate of increase is such that the Advertiser finds itself obliged to install a new and faster press. The corresponding growth in advertising patronage has also rendered necessary an enlargement of the 2 and 4 p.m. editions. The new press is being built up rapidly as possible by the Potter Printing Press Company, of Plainfield, N. J., and is expected to be in position by July 1 at the very latest.

Rider Haggard's Mission.

An interesting visitor in Canada at present is Rider Haggard, the novelist. Mr. Haggard humorously remarked at a banquet given in his honor the other evening that there is nothing so hard to live down when one is trying to achieve something practical, as a reputation for writing fiction. He found it had greatly interfered with his usefulness as a social reformer and an authority on agricultural conditions in England. He is investigating the Salvation Army agricultural colonies in the United States with a view to applying the scheme in British colonies for the benefit of the surplus population of Great Britain. Several of these colonies are in successful operation in the United States and in New Zealand. Mr. Haggard has been in conference with Mr. Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., and it is understood the great railway corporation is disposed to co-operate with the Salvation Army in establishing Canadian settlements. The company, it is said, will build barns and dwellings for intending settlers on easy terms, so as to give a start to immigrants without capital who may be condemned to destitution if they remain in the old country. There are obvious objections to the colony or community plan of settlement, but these do not apply so strongly to British or United States immigrants, as to those who speak a foreign language and require a long process of assimilation. If the people who are brought to Canada under this plan are carefully selected, the experiment is likely to succeed.

A Reciprocity Canvass.

The Commercial Bulletin of Boston has completed its canvass of the Canadian newspapers on the question of reciprocity with the United States. The Bulletin is a protectionist paper, but favors reciprocity with Canada, and took this means of trying to find the drift of public opinion in Canada. It expresses no opinion on the result, but lets the facts speak for themselves, as follows:

"Twenty Canadian newspapers, with a circulation of 85,591, favor granting some concessions from the present Canadian duties on United States manufactures in exchange for some reciprocal concessions on our part. Six newspapers, with a total circulation of 23,014, favor absolute free trade. Seven newspapers with a total circulation of 35,635, declare that the United States must reduce tariff duties for the benefit of Canada before Canada should even consider reciprocity. Three newspapers, with a total circulation of 5,790, specifically decline to discuss the question. Ten newspapers, with a total circulation of 27,865, are non-committal. Ninety-four newspapers, with a total circulation of 336,289, are too indifferent to reciprocity to express an opinion. One hundred and one newspapers, with a total circulation of 475,639, specifically oppose lowering the present Canadian duties on American manufactures, matter what inducements are offered by the United States."

We do not think sweeping inferences can be drawn from the above. The Bulletin asked each newspaper two questions, and expected a plain yes or no, but it is not possible to discuss so large a question in two or three lines. For that reason, the Bulletin's classification of some newspapers must be faulty or misleading. The great majority of the people of Canada are at present indifferent to the subject of reciprocity, and determined that any move in that direction must come from the United States. But reciprocity would become a live question if the United States approached Canada with something definite to offer, and not in a huckstering spirit.

The story that Mr. Beck would move for the expropriation of Niagara power plants and the distribution of electrical energy by the Government proves to be wind.

The church census shows that only one Londoner would own to being an infidel. But it does not follow that there is no need for missionary work among the forty thousand odd who say they are church adherents.

Why does Beattie Nesbitt want to drag the Northwest school question into the Legislature? Is it because he is secretly pined by the chance of giving the Whitney Government a bad quarter of an hour in return for his exclusion from the Cabinet?

Why should our neighbors make such a fuss over the relics of Paul Jones? Jones was a Scotchman, not an American, and he fought against his native country and his own king. After the revolutionary war he sold himself to Russia, and would have sold himself to any other country that would pay the price. He was a great seaman, but he was a mercenary, not a patriot.

Says the Hamilton Times:

"Mr. James H. Brown, the retired license inspector at London, was dismissed against the wishes of the temperance people, and simply because he was a Grit. The new license commissioners, to show their appreciation of him, passed a resolution, thanking him for his assistance in showing them the ropes and regretting his retirement. Thus does Mr. Whitney do his level best to lift the license question out of politics."

A Gladstone Anecdote.

[Roundell's Recollections of Gladstone.] I believe there is on record only one instance of Mr. Gladstone losing the thread of his discourse, and coming to a standstill in the middle of a speech. On this one occasion I happened to be in the ladies' gallery, but unfortunately, though I think the subject of debate was the eastern question, I cannot give the date.

He was in the midst of an onslaught upon Mr. Disraeli's policy, and had concluded a fiery sentence with the words, 'hurled across the table: "The right honorable gentleman and his satellites"—when he came to a dead pause, and looked around him like one bewildered. The pause—must have lasted a quarter of a minute, when Disraeli, who during the attack had sat in his usual impassive attitude, with bent head and arms folded,

PADEREWSKI

who will play at

Grand Opera House

THURSDAY, APRIL 27th

—USES THE—

Steinway Piano

EXCLUSIVELY.

The following letter to Steinway & Sons expresses his unbounded admiration of the Steinway Piano:

Messrs. Steinway & Sons, New York:

Gentlemen,—Before leaving your hospitable shore, I must convey to you my heartiest thanks for the beautiful Steinway upright piano that you placed in my private car.

In view of the fact that in my recent concert tournee we covered over 22,000 miles, and that we went through many changes of climate, from the most severe cold to tropical heat, I was surprised beyond words that this little piano did not show the slightest change in action, mechanism and tone under the trying ordeal. The beauty of the tone, the power of its resonance, and the perfection of its mechanism were a source of daily delight to me, as I had the instrument in constant use practicing for my concerts. Sincerely yours,

May 15, 1900.

I. J. PADEREWSKI.

—SOLE AGENTS—

THE NORDHEIMER COMPANY

188 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON. Limited.

locked up, and leaning forward, said: "Satellites" in a gently humorous, inquiring way, as one who would give the clue to an actor in difficulties. The House burst into laughter, in which Mr. Gladstone joined; and then he addressed to Disraeli some very cordial words, paying a tribute to his kindness of temper, and saying that the right honorable gentleman would acknowledge, as he did, that in all their political conflicts there had never been any personal ill-feeling between them. After which interlude, Mr. Gladstone took up his parable again with renewed vigor.

New War Ships, O'd Junk.

[New York Evening Post.] The sale of 31 obsolete warships by the British Government for less than one-twentieth of the original cost is a surprising transaction, but nothing could better illustrate the rapidity with which modern fighting machinery becomes worthless. The casual reader is likely to imagine that these vessels belonged to the elder day of sea fighting—that they were of the type whose decks were trod by Mary's heroes. No such thing. The Galatea was completed in 1889 at a cost of £255,390, the Warspite and the Australia in 1888, costing £529,332 and £253,390 respectively, and the Northampton in 1878 at a cost of £235,594. These three of the cruisers now sold for junk, with the requirement that they be broken up at once, were brand new and up-to-date in every respect when they were launched. The young girls who smashed champagne bottles over their bows at the launchings are not yet middle-aged. In even less time the progress of invention may make the ships launched this year equally worthless.

A Prediction Fulfilled.

[Toronto Star.] Col. Matheson reports that there is no surplus. An old Liberal farmer predicted this three or four years ago. You let them fellows get into the treasury," he said, "and they'll come out and tell us there ain't no surplus. And you bet there won't be any after that, neither."

Most Queerly, Most Womanly.

[New York World.] "Your talk, as men, is of war," says Queen Alexandra, according to an interviewer's story in a Paris paper, "but we women speak always of peace—peace in every nation, peace between all nations." And again, "I have always been a peace-loving person, of which nations seem never to tire."

If the problems can be solved which are behind social distress and the dissatisfaction of the masses, it will be by reason of the goodness of women, by mutual love and a common reverence for the right, for justice and charity. Alexandra declares herself as one "educated in the school of a king who was before all things just." As to the duties of queens, there is, first, "to prepare their children for the exalted positions which they will be called upon to occupy."

It was the fashion of Victoria to consider those things most queenly which were most womanly. Britain is fortunate in that her later Queen regards her place and privileges in the old manner.

Luck.

[Washington Star.] "Have you had good luck with your automobile?" "Wonderful luck. Succeeded in selling it last week."

His Impression.

[Washington Star.] "Is there any malaria around here?" "I dunno," answered Farmer Cornstossel. "It 'pears to me that us folks ought to have used it all up by this time."

English Railroads.

[World's Work.] American and English railroads are operated under different conditions. The American track mileage is 200,000, the English 22,335. The American railroads carried more than 655,000,000 passengers, the English roads fully 1,200,000,000. The traffic revenue of the American roads was \$1,720,514,960 and of the English \$500,061,164. The net traffic receipts of the American roads were \$560,000,000 and of the English roads \$200,000,000. The American roads employ 1,188,315 persons and the English roads 575,834. The working expenses of the American roads are 67 per cent of the gross receipts and the working expenses of the English roads are 58 per cent. The American roads are 5,810 miles of English road \$13,626. The American roads clear \$2,800 a mile on operation and the English roads \$900. The American roads have six employees for every mile of track, and the English roads 25.

They Generally Are.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.] "I ate a Welsh rabbit last night."

"It was a dream."

NAT GOODWIN IN**A NEW PLAY**

Eminent Comedian Scores a Hit

With a Large Audience in

"The Usurper."

After an absence of nearly twenty years, Mr. Nat C. Goodwin, the eminent comedian, made his reappearance at London at the Grand last night in a new play by L. N. Morris, entitled "The Usurper." The audience may be termed a large one, though the house was not filled, and the verdict was that Mr. Goodwin is a wonderfully clever actor, though he is merely a refined imitator of the completely outdone vehicle in which he has been acting.

However, "The Usurper" is a very interesting play, combining the robust life of the American West with the cultured and refined of the English country manor, and in its climaxes and denouement reveals the genius of the playwright. The play is a melodrama, it is held in clever restraint, and the tussle between Goodwin and the villain, in the person of Mr. Goodwin, is a masterpiece of melodrama. Indeed, Mr. Goodwin's acting completely outshone the vehicle in which he has been acting.

He was given capable support by Miss Ruth Mackay, who took the part of Beatrice Clive, the young lady for whom John Maddox and Sir George Trenery, the villain, contend, until she is finally won by the latter. As Quentyn, the convict, Mr. Felix Edwards was also seen to advantage in his arraignment in the second act of the man who wronged his daughter being a decidedly clever piece of acting. Miss George Mendham, as Rose Briggs, was the American typewriter to a nicely, her acting being complete and convincing. The members of the cast were up to the standard in their several parts.

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A vigorous attempt was made to have Mr. Goodwin make a speech, but he refused, and the audience finally drowned out the applause.

The attention of the management of the house is called to the practice which has lately been adopted, namely, that of allowing the curtain to remain down till nearly 8:30. The result is that the late-comers take advantage of the fact, and banking on the supposition that the curtain will not go up in time, they crowd into the house at 8:30 and even later. The result last night was that during the greater part of the first act the house was provokingly disturbed, and the thread of the play was lost to those who had come on time. The curtain should be rung up sharp on time each night, and the late-comers should be compelled to remain at the back until the close of the act. If this were done a couple of times, these late-comers would be taught a lesson, and those who are punctual in their attendance would be greatly benefited.

Her Skin Was Yellow.

"I had only to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills to appreciate their merit," writes Miss Annie S. Bryce, of Woodstock, "My system was out of order. My blood was weak and thin. I had a nasty, murky complexion. My skin was hard and dry. The first box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills made a complete change. I felt better at once. Healthy color came into my face. In about three weeks I was cured." Dr. Hamilton's Pills effect an easy cure. Try these good pills, 25 cents per box, or five boxes for \$1.00, at all dealers.

Dainty New Wash Goods

NEW PIN CHECK GRENADINES—A handsome selection in green, blue, black, pink and navy. Are sure to please you. At only..... 20c

NEW ETAMINES—Best selection of all the newest shades in spots. Good value at, a yard..... 35c and 40c

NEW DIMITIES—In white, fancy stripes. Selling at, a yard..... 16c and 20c

NEW COLORED DIMITIES—The finest lot to choose from in all the newest and most stylish shades.

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