

London Advertiser.

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Great Britain's Latest Acquisition.

A cablegram announced the other day that Liwanika, the king of the Barotseland, in South Africa, had given the Chartered Company the administrative control of his great country, which means that Barotseland becomes absolutely a British possession. Truly the Chartered Company is a great imperial agency. It gained King Liwanika's gratitude in 1890, when it undertook to defend his territory against outside attack. In return, he granted Mr. Rhodes and his colleagues mining privileges, but Liwanika became dissatisfied when he learned that he was dealing with the Chartered Company instead of directly with "the great white queen"—Queen Victoria—whom he holds in awe and admiration. The company set about to mollify the dusky monarch, and appointed Mr. R. T. Coryndon as their representative at his majesty's capital. The successful result is seen in the agreement just announced.

Thus the mighty expansion of the empire continues in the Dark Continent, north and south. In Barotseland, Great Britain, silently and peaceably, annexes a territory as large as the German Empire. It lies between latitudes 12 and 18 south, and embraces the whole basin of the Upper Zambezi west of and including the Kafre River. It stretches from the outskirts of the Kalahari desert on the south to the watershed between the Congo and Zambezi systems on the north. It is one of those native empires, now very rare, which have hitherto maintained their independence. Liwanika has authority over 25 tribes. In character he is much superior to the average African chief. Mr. Coillard, the French missionary, who knows him well, describes him as very intelligent and nobly ambitious of seeing education, industry and civilization, as far as he understands them, develop among his people. Capt. Gibbons, the English explorer, took a particular fancy to the Marotse—as the people of Barotseland are called—and says they are for the most part a tall, well-set-up race, very black in skin, courteous in manner and dignified in bearing. The Barotse Valley affords in winter excellent pasture for cattle, but in the summer time the river overflows and converts the plain into a vast swamp. The villages are built on mounds, which stand high and dry above the flood. But the valley is only a small part of the Barotse kingdom. Capt. Gibbons has traversed the whole country and speaks enthusiastically of the portions occupied by the Matoka and Mashikolumbe. He says: "High above the swamps of the Lower Umgezi and the Kafukwe huge plateaus rise to a height of 4,000 feet and upwards. These are broken, well-watered and picturesque. In the open valleys of the numerous rivulets which intersect the forest, the soil is rich and productive, the air is bracing, and the temperature is comparatively low, seldom exceeding 95 degrees Fahr. in summer or 55 degrees in winter, while the nights are cool throughout the year." So far as soil, altitude, and climate are concerned, the country, he asserts, is capable of producing wheat, oats, coffee, indiarubber, many kinds of fruit, rice, and other agricultural products. Unfortunately, locusts frequently eat up the crops, though in 1896, when disease broke out among the locusts, there was an abundant harvest. The mineral resources of the country are practically unknown, though both iron and copper are worked by the natives. In course of time, no doubt, steps will be taken to ascertain more definitely the resources of the country, but enough is already known to make it clear that the new region of which the Chartered Company has just obtained administrative control is an interesting addition to the British Empire.

A Striking Contrast.

Canada is taking her place among the nations of the earth as a great trading country. In a recent address, Mayor Prefontaine, of Montreal, conclusively proved this. He submitted the following striking statistics, which, he very properly argued, go to show that our country occupies a very enviable position in the world as regards its foreign trade, taken in proportion to its population:

Great Britain, in 1896—Population, 40,000,000; imports, \$2,209,044,000; exports, \$1,481,896,000; total foreign trade, \$3,690,940,000, or \$92 per head.

United States, in 1898—Population, 70,000,000; imports, \$616,005,000; exports, \$1,231,330,000; total foreign trade, \$1,847,335,000, or \$26 40 per head.

German Empire, in 1896—Population, 62,500,000; imports, \$1,139,500,000; exports, \$938,450,000; total foreign trade, \$2,077,950,000, or \$34 per head.

France—Population, 38,500,000; imports, \$759,720,000; exports, \$680,180,000; total foreign trade, \$1,439,900,000, or \$37 50 per head.

Canada, in 1898—Population, 5,500,000; imports, \$144,605,350; exports, \$158,485,770; total foreign trade, \$303,091,120, or \$55 30 per head.

That is a showing of which any country might well be proud. And yet the development of the Dominion is but beginning. Those of us who live through the next ten years will see with what strides this young giant will forge to the front in all that goes to make a people truly great and happy.

Church Lesson From Toronto.

Toronto has been not a little excited over incidents connected with the "translation" of Rev. W. J. McCaughan, of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, to Chicago. The first rift in the lute was a financial scolding of his congregation in public, without previous intimation of impending storm. Among other things, he stated that the usual experience of a minister was to be idolized the first year, criticised the second, and crucified the third. Such a remark could hardly apply to a congregation that had given support of an unusually loyal kind for a quarter of a century to his predecessor, the late Rev. D. J. Macdonnell. As to the financial imputation, the managers clearly show by splendid facts and figures that neither Mr. McCaughan's assertions nor his inferences were in accordance with the truth. To enter upon pastoral relations with an important congregation, and then lightly to break it up after only an eighteen months' tenure, thus leaving St. Andrew's so soon again "to face a vacant pulpit," seems to have struck the membership as treatment of an unexpected kind; but to have unfounded statements ruthlessly published in the press, to be repeated in the press, appears to have been regarded as adding raucous rhodomontade to inexactness of statement. In accordance with the feeling thus aroused, a resolution was on Wednesday night unanimously adopted by the congregation, that, at the oncoming meeting of presbytery, the representatives of the congregation be instructed to "offer no objections to the translation of the Rev. Mr. McCaughan." At the presbytery meeting, next day, also, no objection to his removal was offered by the presbytery.

The incident suggests many lessons; among others the necessity for caution on the part of important churches in their choice of spiritual overseers. No Canadian-trained minister seemed to be thought good enough for St. Andrew's—though Mr. McCaughan's brilliant predecessor had been a Canadian from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. We do not say that if the best available man happens to be from across the sea, or across the lake, he should not be chosen; but the superiority in each case should be manifest. In this particular instance, we make bold to say there are fifty men in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, either native or adopted Canadians, who are no whit inferior in any desirable respect, to the departing clergyman, whose transplantation from across several thousand miles of sea was thought necessary to the proper filling of a vacancy in St. Andrew's congregation.

The Ward System Scored.

The Windsor Record summarizes neatly and effectively the abuses of the ward system and the arguments for its abolition, as follows:

"The opinion in favor of doing away with the ward system in towns and cities, and reducing the number of councilors, is increasing. Wherever the question has been submitted to the electors a favorable opinion has been expressed. 'This change, while not urged as a panacea for all municipal ills, is regarded as one well calculated to raise the administration of our municipal affairs to a higher level. Under the present ward system a narrow and local view of his duties is liable to be taken by an alderman. He is being constantly reminded by the electors of his ward that he is the representative of that ward at the council board and his value as a representative is measured largely by the amount of money he can have expended in his ward, and the other advantages he can secure for his constituents. This influence constantly operating upon the alderman, it is contended, narrows his views of public duty. The tendency of the ward system is to create parties in the council. There is a natural tendency under the ward system for the representatives to combine in order to secure largest share of the civic expenditure for their particular locality. In other words it encourages what is known as log-rolling in the council. 'With the whole city to select from it is believed that a better class of citizens would be available and that better men could be induced to offer themselves for election. Men elected by the electors of the whole city would be more likely to look at questions coming up for consideration from the standpoint of the interests of the whole city and not a particular part of it. 'That our present municipal system is somewhat clumsy, extravagant, and in some respects unsatisfactory, is generally admitted. The doing away with the ward system and reducing the number of aldermen are worthy of consideration.'

The financial muddle at the city hall is getting worse and worse. A contemporary is right in saying that library books may spread disease. The danger is in that class of trashy novels which spread mental, not physical, debilitation. We repudiate the Ottawa Citizen's mean insinuation that the smallness of the military parade here on Sunday was due to the Czar's peace encyclical. Watch the parade next year.

The estate of the late Sir Casimir Gzowski yields the Ontario Government \$25,000 in succession duties. This is the law which Mr. Whitney opposed, as he has opposed nearly every progressive measure of the Legislature.

The Episcopal House of Bishops in the United States has refused to declare the marriage tie indissoluble, and the church will continue to sanction the re-marriage of divorcees. Had the attack on divorce been sustained there would have been a decided divorce between the Episcopal Church and many

of its members who move in the swell social circle of the Republic.

The average ratepayer under the present system may vote for only three of the eighteen aldermen elected. He has nothing whatever to do with choosing the other fifteen, who are supposed to serve him. The principle is absurd.

The London Advertiser tells us that some men of literary note dislike Kipling, thinking he is "too raw." We feel obliged to admit that Kipling is somewhat rare.—Hamilton Spectator.

If you will insist on verbal trifling, then Kipling's poetry is both rare and well done.

Mr. H. H. Norwood, the Government Inspector of mines in the Yukon, has arrived at Ottawa. He left Dawson City on Sept. 17. Mr. Ogilvie, the new commissioner, had then been there two weeks, and though he had made searching inquiry, could find no instance of wrongdoing on the part of any officials. This will be a sad blow to the Conservative press.

The Toronto Mail and Empire volunteers the statement that the world's destiny is at present in the hands of seven women. The declaration is not well founded. There are a few millions of wives and mothers in this and other continents who consider that they have a good deal to do with the destiny of the world in these advanced times. There is yet much truth in the poet's declaration that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

The Cape Colony Government—the Afrikaner Bond—is trying to take the wind out of Cecil Rhodes' sails by promising to contribute to the British navy. It would seem that the stigma of disloyalty which Rhodes tried to fasten on the Bond party was unjustified and undeserved. But the Bond stands with Dutch obstinacy in the way of South African federation, and Rhodes will never be happy until he gets that. No doubt he will some day.

The English coroner who refused to take the testimony of passengers on the steamer Mohegan until the following week should have been more sensitive of English justice and honor. Most of the passengers cannot remain there a week at their own expense, and the coroner's action will be interpreted as showing a desire to exclude their evidence for fear it might reflect upon the conduct of the crew, in view of the attack made upon the latter by one Kelly. Already some foreign newspapers are sneering at British seamanship. No obstacles should be thrown in the way of a full investigation, which we are sure will prove to the world the falsity of these attacks.

An American contemporary, in noting the fact that a woolen mill is being erected at Tien-Tsin, China, and will be fitted up with American machinery, adds the inquiry: "When the rice and rat-fad labor of the middle kingdom is awakened and equipped with the best industrial appliances known, what is to become of the awakens, whose statute books are already loaded with alarmist enactments against the competition of Chinese labor?" However much we may oppose Chinese immigration, it seems unnatural to suppose that the awakening of China, which is increasing her commerce by leaps and bounds, is to be an evil for other countries. If China, when aroused, is so much to be feared, why do not other countries combine to keep her in sloth and ignorance instead of hastening her development with almost feverish energy?

Lloyd's shipbuilding returns, which have just been issued for the quarter ended September 30, 1898, show that, excluding warships, there were 598 vessels of 1,364,250 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter. This compares with 455 vessels of 884,336 gross tonnage at the corresponding period of last year. Since December, 1896, the returns have shown a steady increase. By the end of 1897, the work in hand reached a total of 1,013,000 tons. These figures—themselves almost certainly without precedent in the history of the shipbuilding industry—are now exceeded by no fewer than 351,000 tons. The warships under construction are given as fourteen vessels of 110,140 tons displacement under construction at royal dockyards, and 78 vessels of 266,295 tons displacement building at private yards. Of those building at private yards, 44 vessels of 155,660 tons are of British nationality, while the remaining 34 vessels of 110,635 tons are of foreign or unspecified nationality.

A few days ago there appeared in a number of the Canadian Opposition newspapers a severe attack on the Galician settlers in the Northwest, and on the Dominion Government for permitting them to settle there, because a man and his four children had been murdered in the settlement. It was alleged that the murderer was the wife of the murdered man. It turns out that the terribly bereaved woman has been done a great injustice to by the circulation of these reports, and that so far there is no evidence to connect either her or any of the Galician settlers with the dreadful deed. A coroner's jury have entirely exonerated the woman, and they have been unable to discover the perpetrator of the crime, though there is a strong suspicion that the object was robbery, as a considerable sum of money which the murdered man was known to have in his possession was missing. The result of the inquiry shows on what slim foundation the libelers of the Galicians and of the Dominion Government are

accustomed to base their attacks. Nothing pleases a certain class in Canada because the management of public affairs is no longer in the hands of the Conservative leaders.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Congenial Surroundings.

[Detroit News.] It's natural for Emperor William to get along well in the Orient, where the prevailing ideas of government are in harmony with his.

The Valet Doubtless Thinks So.

[Hamilton Spectator.] Fate is no respecter of persons. A whole family on board the steamer Mohegan perished, but their valet was saved.—London Advertiser. That does not prove that fate is no respecter of persons. The valet might easily have been the best of the lot.

A Pointer for Uncle Sam.

[Hamilton Times.] The fact that many Spanish officials in Porto Rico are moving to secure naturalization as United States citizens is a hopeful sign for the future of the island. Now if the United States would make commerce with Porto Rico as free as Britain makes commerce with her acquisitions, the little island would enjoy to the full the benefits of the newer and better Anglo-Saxon civilization. But if Dingleyism is to apply to it, then it will enter the race hobbled.

Public Debts.

[St. James Gazette.] The public debts of all civilized nations have been estimated by a statistician at \$9,806 millions of dollars, which are divided among the prominent countries as follows: France, 6,120; England, 3,224; Austria, 3,082; Italy, 2,546; Germany, 2,498; British Colonies, 2,376; Russia, 1,975; Spain, 1,415; United States, 993; Portugal, 631; German Empire, 551; Egypt, 553; Brazil, 518; Netherlands, 462; Belgium, 458; Japan, 444; Turkey, 399; Greece, 49 millions. The balance of 2,543 millions is shared by the other countries.

Kipling's Mistake.

[Boston Herald.] Rudyard Kipling, who was so splendidly sane as regards England's public affairs in his "Recessional," has printed another poem, which has been elicited by the czar's proposed disarmament of the nations. It is deplorably in contrast with his earlier effort, being a brutally savage attack upon Russia and her ruler, and more like ravings of insanity than the fruit of a well-ordered mind. Mr. Kipling is unquestionably a poet, and with a large number of people he is the most popular author of the day in his prose, but those who hoped he was something more are in a way to be disillusioned by his latest effusion. It is a heavy setback to his reputation for good sense in the minds of thinking people.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

The Old and the New.

It isn't the new woman, but the old woman who has upset things in China.—Cleveland Leader.

The Soprano.

A sweet little lady sat in the choir. Whose powerful voice rose hoir and hoir, Till it reached such a height It was clean out of sight, And they found it next day on the spoils.—Scraps.

Exit.

Life, we've been long together, Through pleasant and through cloudy weather; 'Tis hard to part when friends are dear. Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear, Then steal away, give little warning, Choose thine own time; Say not good night, but in some brighter clime Bid me good morning.—Mrs. Barbauld.

His Indignant Protest.

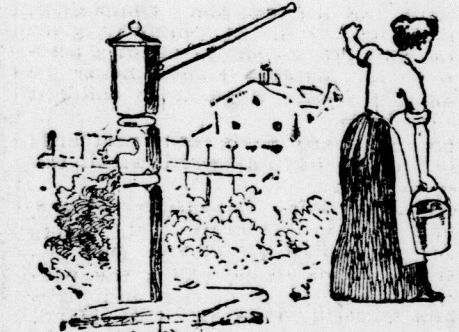
"We find him guilty of stealing the hams," said the pompous foreman of

A Chatham Lady's Case.

CARRYING A PAIL OF WATER OR OTHER HOUSEHOLD WORK MADE HER HEART BEAT VIOLENTLY.

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There are many women in this land who find household duties a drag and a burden. The least exertion tires them,



gives them a pain in the back and side, makes their heart palpitate and their head ache. To solve this would commend for consideration the following statement made by Mrs. James Ranken, Baldoon Street, Chatham, Ont.:

"I saw by the advertisement of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, that they were a specific for weakness of the heart and nerves, general debility, dizziness, fluttering, palpitation, etc. I was so weak that I could not go to the Central Drug Store to get them myself, so I sent my son for a box.

"When I commenced taking these pills I was dreadfully nervous, suffered a great deal with weak heart action, sometimes my heart almost stopped beating. Carrying a pail of water or other similar exertion, while performing my household duties would make my heart beat violently. I did not obtain restful sleep, and was easily startled and frightened.

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the jury, "and sentence him to one year in the penitentiary, but in view of mitigating circumstances, your honor, we recommend him to executive clemency." "All I've got to say about that," exclaimed Uncle Rastus, with deep feeling, "is that you'll be executive clemency in an innocent man!"—Chicago Tribune.

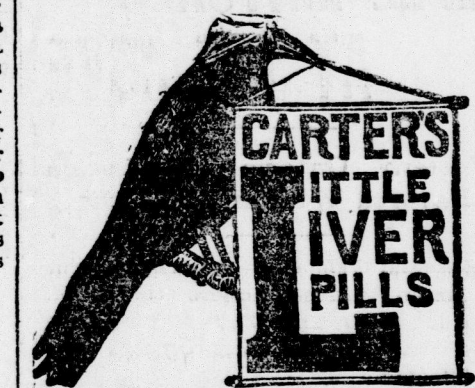
Point of View.

Once upon a time a chicken ran to its mamma in much agitation. "That man over there," exclaimed the chicken, "insists that he is a worm!" "Yes, the conceit of some people!" sneered the hen. This fable teaches that poultry, while doubtless meaning well, do not necessarily understand all the figurative terms in dogmatic theology.—Detroit Journal.

THE AMERICAN WIFE

Very Much in Evidence in Great Britain—They Get the Spoils of the Empire.

The American wife is certainly very much in evidence at present. The seat vacated by the husband of Mary Leiter at Southport was immediately captured by his political opponent, Sir H. Naylor Leyland, who, differing from Mr. Curzon in every other respect, resembled him in having contracted an American alliance by marrying a famous American beauty. The spoils of the Empire are falling to the husbands of American wives almost as thickly as police captaines in New York are distributed to the partisans of Tammany. An American girl queens it in the great palace at Blenheim, and another American girl who married a scion of the same house came within an ace of being wife to a prime minister. The leader of the opposition in the House of Commons married an American. So did Mr. Bryce, one of his most influential colleagues. Mr. Chamberlain, who reigns and rules over an empire from which a population so numerous as that of the Philippines could disappear without being noticed, also went to the States for a wife. He is this month directing our colonial policy from the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Balfour is not married—probably because he has never been to America. But wherever we turn, whether in the peacocks or in parliament or in the high places of our colonial and imperial administration, there we find evidenced as the better-half of the British officeholder, the American wife.—Review of Reviews.



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