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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Monday, Feb. 24.

Imperialism.

At the annual meeting of the British Empire League, which was recently held in Ottawa, several strong arguments were advanced in favor of closer relations between the colonies and the mother country. At present Canada contributes \$2,200,000 annually for purposes of defense, which sum is only 40 cents a head of her population. If she spent a sum proportionate to that spent by Britain, she would be contributing at the rate of \$16,000,000 annually; or proportionate to that spent by the United States on defenses, including the pension list, the sum of \$38,000,000. Great Britain does not occupy today relatively the same position as she did half a century ago. Fifty years ago she was mistress of the seas. In the fullest extent of the term; now Germany is to a certain extent a rival, with Russia and France good seconds; and the United States has become a powerful nation largely owing to the fact that she has been fed on British commerce.

The Imperialist idea, in its present shape in Canada, had its origin a few years ago in the minds of such men as C. G. Denison, of Toronto; Principal Grant, of Queen's University; Dr. Parker, of Upper Canada College; and Dr. Russell, M.P., of Hants, Nova Scotia. Imperialistic sentiment has steadily grown, so that throughout the Empire it was never so strong as at present. Conferences were held in 1897, 1894 and 1897, when much was done towards the consolidation of Greater Britain, and the conference of 1902, which was to be held in June at the metropolis of the Empire, composed as it will be of delegates from all the colonies, should promote the spirit of unity in a still greater degree than any of its predecessors.

It is evident that the strength of Great Britain must henceforward consist in the unity of her people. She has had a remarkable history, and a country with a successful history is likely to be, to a greater or less extent, an object of envy by other nations. The late Lord Dufferin said only last fall that it was not any sense of justice that kept foreign nations from plundering Britain's shores, so much as the dread of her naval and military strength. Great Britain is the greatest colonizing power the world has ever seen; she possesses a genius for extending her territory and extending liberty as well. As the Hebrews have taught the civilized world religion, and the Greeks have been its instructors in art, and the Romans in law, so it has been left to Anglo-Saxons to herald freedom and liberty. Yet as these three great nations have not survived, doubtless Britain may in time share their fate, unless steps be taken to strengthen the bonds that already exist between the colonies and the mother country.

Regarding the steps to be taken, Imperialists are not themselves a unit: the following resolution has been adopted at two of their meetings, namely, at St. John, N. B., and London:

Resolved: That meeting is of the opinion that a meeting of 5 to 10 per cent should be imposed at every port in the British possessions on all foreign goods; the proceeds to be devoted to Imperial defense, by which each part would not only be doing its duty toward the common defense, but at the same time be receiving a preference over the foreigner in the markets of the Empire.

It is difficult to ascertain whether the Empire would be better protected by this than by her present policy of carrying on unrestricted trade with other countries, whose interest it is to remain on peaceful terms with Great Britain in order to participate in her trade.

Praise for Canada.

Douglas A. Gilchrist, director of the Agricultural Department of Reading College, who visited Canada last summer, has been giving a very interesting account of his journey across the great Canadian continent to an assembly of British agriculturists. He spoke in glowing terms of the condition and future prospects of this country, and of the splendid opening that there is for agriculturists at the present time. Of our progress in some departments of labor, he said:

"During 1899 Canada exported butter to the value of about \$70,000, whereas in 1900 the value of butter exported was over \$1,000,000. Similarly, the value of wheat was about \$75,000 in 1899 and about \$2,400,000 in 1900. The value of other Canadian produce has so enormously increased, and this has been largely due to the business-like way in which the Canadian Government has fostered and advanced the different industries, in which work it has been greatly assisted by the progressive spirit shown by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

Coming nearer home, he gave this appreciative notice to one of Ontario's institutions:

"The Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, of which Dr. Mills is the principal, provides probably the most complete practical training in all branches of farm work that is anywhere obtainable."

Unprejudiced agricultural experts

are not loathe to give praise where praise is due, if some of our own people, in their political zeal, are tempted at times to withhold it.

Weights and Measures Reform.

One hundred and sixty-two members of the British Parliament are pledged to support the introduction of metric weights and measures into the United Kingdom. There seems to be little doubt that the foreign trade of Great Britain is much hindered by what has been called the absurdly irregular system under which her traders now labor. This is how the matter is sized up in a late statement by the secretary of the Decimal Association:

"Our chief competitors in foreign trade are Germany and the United States. The former country has already adopted the metric weights and measures (thereby securing a great advantage over us), and there is a probability of the United States doing so very soon—in fact, two bills were introduced into Congress last month with this object. In the interests of our foreign trade it is most desirable that we should at once carry this reform into effect, as is proved by the constantly reiterated statements of British consuls that we lose much trade because our weights and measures are not understood in countries where the metric system is in force. In Australia, Canada, and Cape Colony, the change would be welcomed, and seeing how easily so serious an impediment to commerce can be removed, it is hoped that the Government will give more attention to the subject in the coming session of Parliament than it has so far done."

The metric system was a great hobby of Sir Henri Jevons, the late Minister of Inland Revenue. Has anybody taken his place?

Britain in the Far East.

It is difficult to say precisely what the effect will be of the new treaty between Britain and Japan. Whether it was wise for the Government to bind itself down to a formal treaty is a question that we must leave to diplomatic experts, but with the spirit and aim of this treaty we have full sympathy. It is in harmony with the sentiments we have often expressed as to the movements in the far East.

In the United States, as well as in the British Empire, there has been a wide-spread feeling of sympathy with Japan. This was called forth when the little kingdom made a gallant fight and was deprived by European powers of the fruits of victory. Then the way in which Russia seeks to lower Japan in Korea is a thing that does not commend itself to the Anglo-Saxon mind. Those Britons of the East, the Japanese, ought to be allowed to a legitimate extent to develop in their own way. As the alliance is not aggressive, but defensive, it may make for peace by informing Russia that the two powers do not wish to interfere with her, but there is a limit to her power in the far East. Some think it was a mistake to come into open antagonism to Russia. But it is rather flattering to the popular mind in Britain just now that the Government can make any move at all in the great world with this everlasting war hanging as a perpetual burden. Seeing that things have been paralyzed so long, one can quite understand that feeling. The treaty appears to the "man in the street" to be a notification to the world that in spite of the Boers we are not yet dead, and we mean as an Empire to have some say in the world's affairs. That feeling is all right so long as our statesmen feel that our say is on the side of justice and humanity.

A Great Scholar.

One of the greatest Old Testament scholars of the nineteenth century has just passed away in the person of Prof. A. B. Davidson, D.D., of the Free Church College, Edinburgh. His name was down for two important volumes in the new international series, but students will now have to look elsewhere for the latest treatment of "Isaiah" and "Old Testament Theology." The amount of work that he got done during the last forty years is remarkable. Some thought that he might have turned out more work of the highest kind, but the following passage from Dr. J. Watson's tribute in the British Weekly, will explain much: "He was obliged to spend a lamentable portion of his priceless time in teaching grammar to young lads, who, in many cases, only learned as much as would pass the exit examination, and then afterwards forget it all. He was only able to give a certain portion of his time to those lectures on the Hebrew literature and spirit which are an inspiration across the lapse of years." He was a clear thinker, a great scholar and a noble man. From his class-room some of the most brilliant scholars and successful leaders have gone. Dr. Davidson himself did not appear much in public; he was the farthest remove from an ecclesiastical politician, and he modestly declined what are called "the highest honors of the church." But he was the master of Robertson Smith and George Adam Smith, and with them of almost everyone of the young Hebraists who have brought such distinctions to the Free Church and to Scots' theological learning. A man of whom such strong words can be truly said was a great leader of men, and his influence has gone forth to places that during the last fifty years many critical problems have been raised in connection with the Hebrew Scriptures, and while some scholars, like Dr. Chayne, think that Prof. Davidson erred on the side of caution, very general testimony is given that he helped many to pass away

from old outworn traditions to higher and clearer views of that literature which has influenced so largely the religious life of the world. The church moves slowly, and the service of such a thoughtful, patient, sympathetic, scholar is of the very highest value.

A Word for Our Products.

Our Western Empire (London, England) says:

"We are glad to learn that the Canadian Packers' Association intend to bring canned goods directly before the notice of the British public by opening stores in our leading centers. Why are we to buy fruit and vegetables in France when they can be as suitably supplied within the Empire? The British Empire embraces every variety of climate, and it is therefore entirely self-supporting, and now that time and space are annihilated by refrigeration processes and quick transit, why should we have to buy anything outside our own limits? But the initiative of making a market for foods produced far away must come from the producing countries."

The Dominion and Ontario Governments are doing their share to aid in providing new and profitable markets for the products of this country, and with improved appliances constantly provided, we see no reason why our exports of this class of products should not constantly increase. But we must send the best, and warrant them, or lose by it. "No culls" should be the motto.

South Africa has generally been spoken of in late years as "the land of gold." But it is not generally known that exclusive of the present war zone, the output of gold in British possessions last year exceeded the enormous sum of \$100,000,000. Of this yield Canada contributed one-fourth—a splendid showing.

It is reassuring to learn that prospects of business for the year upon which we are now entered continue good. Much, of course, will depend on the result of next summer's agricultural yield, but even this early the prognosticators are at work, and they assure us that the omens are all in favor of good crops. For one thing, we have had an abundance of snow throughout Ontario, and it is almost invariably the case that an abundant harvest follows a winter in which the soil is well clad in a mantle of snow.

While in Ontario we have had a splendid winter, with that abundance of snow which rejoices all who know its value to the husbandman, and therefore to all of us who depend upon his prosperity—who does not?—in the Island of Newfoundland they are passing through a winter which, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has never been equaled. The present month opened with the country practically clear of snow, and the rainstorms that have since taken place have so slackened the earth that at St. John's and other centers of population they have begun to dig the foundations of structures about to be erected—a thing unique in the history of the island. A correspondent informs us that so mild is the weather at the capital that the skating rink has been opened only eight nights since winter began. In the far north, of course, there has been pretty severe frost and a little snow, but the mildness of weather has been such that the northern steamer has been able to keep up communication with the farther coast line until the end of last month. Newfoundland may come into the Canadian Confederation as a respectable sister any day she makes up her mind to accept sisterhood.

THE DEATH RECORD

Ingersoll, Feb. 24.—General and profound grief was felt here on receipt of the news announcing the sudden death at the Rossin House, Toronto, on Friday, of Mr. R. H. Cotter, one of the oldest and most influential men of this town. No previous intimation of Mr. Cotter's illness was received except a telegram by his wife about 4 o'clock in the afternoon summoning her to him. Mrs. Cotter, on being summoned to Toronto by telegram, took the earliest available train, but Mr. Cotter had expired about half an hour before she finally reached his bedside. When he left here a week ago Mr. Cotter was in his usual health, and made no complaint of feeling ill until after dinner on Wednesday. Dr. McKay, M.P.P., also of this town, who happened to be in Toronto, was summoned, and found that Mr. Cotter was suffering from hemorrhage of the stomach. He passed away at 7:40 p.m. The deceased was very prominent in business circles, having been identified with the Noxon Manufacturing Company for the past thirty years. He was a Mason of high degree.

New York, Feb. 24.—John A. Bingham, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, is dead at Calverton.

RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER

cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well. SHILOH cures Consumption and all Lung and Throat Troubles; and Coughs and Colds in a day. Positively guaranteed. 25 cents.

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for a free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea Cures Headache

South Africa, from wounds received in battle on Feb. 24. He had attained the rank of captain in the British army. Utica, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Thomas W. Spencer, a prominent civil engineer, died at his home in this city Saturday morning. He had had charge of the construction of a number of railroads in this state, and for eleven years was engineering inspector for the state railroad commission. He was 69 years old.

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 24.—H. C. Lowe, 60 years of age, a bookkeeper by profession, was found drowned in Kootenay Lake.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—Samuel Crute, aged 32, a ship carpenter, was found dead in bed at his home, 11 Bright street, here, about noon Saturday. He had not been working for the past few months, owing to ill-health. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart failure.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—Edward G. Munn, a printer, employed at the Star office, was found dead in bed at his apartments at 37 Baldwin street, shortly before noon Saturday. The direct cause of death could not be determined, but a letter left by the deceased may throw some light on the matter. Deceased was 40 years of age and a widower.

Woodstock, Feb. 24.—Commander Gravelly Van Ingen, who died recently at Dorisdorf, Switzerland, was born in this city, Feb. 7, 1837, and spent the early years of his life in Woodstock, Ont. His naval career began in September, 1857; he was gazetted a midshipman in 1858. His rise since then was steady, and as a reward of merit he was made a sub-lieutenant in 1882; a lieutenant in 1885. He had seen duty on the collector's customs, in this city. His mother died about a month ago in Woodstock.

THE SMALLPOX

New Cases Reported in North York—Manager of a Lumber Company Prosecuted.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—Four cases of smallpox were reported to the provincial board of health from North York, three of them being in Aurora and one in King township. It is thought the mails are responsible for the infection. Wilmet township, Waterloo county, is a new center for the disease, two cases having broken out there, and they are believed to have been contracted from a visitor from Indiana. Several new cases have been reported from Harwich township, Kent county, and Russell township, Russell county, Wallacburg and Chatham. Steven township, Huron county, is free of the disease.

The provincial health authorities have had some trouble with the lumber companies in the north regarding smallpox. As a result the authorities have decided to prosecute Peter Sheehan, manager of the Michigan and Lumber Company, for an alleged violation of the regulations. It appears that a case of smallpox was allowed to leave the camp at Blind River, where employees were sent abroad, thereby spreading the disease. Britannia, close to Ottawa, has a new case of smallpox; Bonfield township has three, and also cases at Manitowaning, Mattawa and Hawkesbury.

CONTRACTOR CHARGED WITH CROOKEDNESS

Hamilton Coal Deal Investigated—The Defaulting Librarian May Escape Prosecution.

Hamilton, Feb. 24.—An investigation into the coal contract held by E. S. Brennan to supply the city corporation with coal is being held by Judge Snider, and will probably last till the middle of this week. The prosecution has produced several employees, including the city clerk, the police station, weigh scales and sewage interception works, who swear that Brennan tried to bribe them with money to begin the work for coal which was not delivered. The evidence so far produced makes it look decidedly bad for the contractor, but the latter's lawyers say nothing will be said until the evidence for the defense is produced. It is alleged that the present investigation is the outcome of jealousy of members of the coal commission being taken into trouble, because he underbid them in tendering for the city contract.

LET-UP ON LANCEFIELD.

After a lengthy conference between lawyers representing the public library board and the American Guarantee Company and the Lancefield family interests, held Saturday, it was stated that a basis of settlement had been arrived at. Lancefield's friends, paying over \$1,700 to the Guarantee Company, and this amount was then handed over to the library board, which accepted the sum in full of all claims on the 22nd inst. The American Guarantee Company undertakes not to institute criminal proceedings against the absconding librarian, R. T. Lancefield, and it is rumored that the library board will not prosecute, although for what reason is not known.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES

Business Temporarily Affected by the Storm—The Labor Situation Looks Better.

New York, Feb. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review: Along the Atlantic coast business was temporarily checked by the storm, and some interior points also suffered from unfavorable weather, but consumptive demands give no evidence of abatement. Prices of perishable goods advanced sharply, and the whole range of staple commodities tended upward.

Jobbing trade in spring lines of wearing apparel is of ample proportions, and all heavy hardware and products of iron feel the pressure in that industry.

Prospects are most encouraging as to the labor situation, for reports for February show a decrease of 2.5 per cent from last year's figures, which is fully explained by weather conditions.

While by no means inflated beyond the point fully warranted by urgent purchases, prices for pig iron have made decided advances, despite the opposition of leading interests. More imports are reported, but foreign markets are advancing now that there is less prospect of American competition. Because of unprecedented home demand, railway supplies and structural materials are still the most eagerly sought of finished steel products. Record-breaking building permits indicate the business that will be done by structural mills, and it is re-

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

The Juniors Carson McKee & Co.

Something new arriving every day now in our Dress Goods Department, and interest in the new goods we are showing for the coming season increases day by day. Voiles, Cashmeres, Crapoline, Canvas, Wool Taffeta, Silk Gloria, and Wool and Silk Crepe de Chine, are among the new dress materials for spring. We enumerate below some of the new arrivals:

Wool Voile, 50c.
In Black, Reseda, Bluette, 42-inch, all wool.

Wool Canvas, 50c.
Black, Navy, Reseda, Bluette, Creme, Brown, Red, all 42 inch.

Wool Cashmeres, 50c.
Reseda, Old Rose, Bluette, Corn Flower, Navy, Cardinal, Pearl Gray, Pink, Sky, Royal, 44-inch, all wool.

Bordered French Flannels, 50c.
Cardinal, Blue, Old Rose, French Flannel with border, all wool, 27 inch.

Finnet Laine Cloth, 50c.
Red, Navy, Black, Sky, Creme, in fancy stripes, spots and small figures, 32-inch, all wool.

Wool Delaine, 40c.
Floral Designs for Gowns and Waists, in Blacks, Pearl, Gray, Pink and Helio ground with beautiful tinted designs, all wool, 32-inch.

Creme Bedford Cord, 75c.
All-Wool Creme Bedford Cord, 46-inch, very popular for waists.

White Corduroy Velvet, 50c.
White Velvet Corduroy for waists, 23-inch, scarce goods.

Black Peau De Soie Silk.
Extra Special Values at 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. "Bonnet's" celebrated makes.

Black Louisene Silk Special \$1.00.
Black Japanese Taffeta, will not cut; 23-inch, 40c; 27-inch, 50c; also in White, Creme and all colors.

Black Suitings.
56-inch special all-wool Homespun, smooth bright finish.....75c
52-inch Cheviot Suitings, all wool, spring weight, for suits, Black, special per yard 90c and.....\$1.25
58-inch Special Black Corkscrew Suitings, good weight, per yard.....\$1.25
58-inch Satin Worsted Suiting, Black, bright finish, will not spot, per yard.....\$1.50

Black Cashmere, 50c.
Special values in Black Cashmere, 40 to 46 inch wide, all wool and heavy Barritz Cords 50c, 75c and.....\$1.00
Priestley's Silk-Warp Henriettes, special value at \$1.00 \$1.25, \$1.50 and.....\$2.00

SKIRTS MADE FOR 50c.
Leave your order now before the rush, and have your skirt delivered promptly. A perfect skirt, made to measure and fitted, for only 50c.

Mantles Half Price.
Balance of this season's Mantles, new goods, latest styles, black and tan, no reserve. All to go at half price.

Boots & Shoes Half-Price Until March 3.

KID GLOVE SALE.
350 pairs Ladies' Kid Gloves, regular \$1 and \$1.50, best makes, At Half-Price.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Settlers' One-Way Second-Class Excursions to Kootenay and Pacific Coast Points from London to Nelson, B.C., Trail, B.C., Rossland, B.C., Greenwood, B.C., Midway, B.C., Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C., New Westminster, B.C., Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., Portland, Ore. Proportionate rates from and to other points. Also rates to points in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and Washington. Tickets on sale March 1 to April 30, 1902, inclusive. For full particulars apply to W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 181 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont., or to A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
Notice
Commencing Wednesday, February 12th, trains Nos. 13 and 12, leaving London at 6:20 a.m. and arriving 9:55 p.m., will be discontinued until further notice.

ONE OF THE GREATEST MISSIONARY FUNCTIONS
Convention of Student Volunteer Movement at Toronto This Week.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—The convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which opens here on Wednesday next, will be one of the greatest missionary functions ever held in Canada. It is an influential institution for three reasons: It touches a class of young people—students—who are the most important in any community; it has spread over the civilized world; it has yielded remarkable service to the churches. Representatives from between 800 to 1,000 colleges and universities from almost every state and province of America will be in attendance, London sending its quota, as follows, from Huron College: C. M. Farney, Chas. Saunders, W. H. Seligrover. Professors and divines and distinguished laymen will be present from long distances to take part. The convention meets quadratically and this will be the first to be held in Canada.

Intercolonial Railway and English Mail Service.
Passengers leaving Toronto 10 p.m. SATURDAY via Grand Trunk Railway connect with Maritime express leaving Montreal SUNDAY at 12 noon, arriving Halifax MONDAY in good time for the Liverpool, England, mail steamers. Direct sailings from Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.

Tickets are on sale at all Grand Trunk agencies and with William Robinson, General Traveling Agent, 10 King street, west, Toronto.

WHITE STAR LINE.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
New York, Queenstown and Liverpool
TEUTONIC SAILS FEB. 26th
OCEANIC SAILS MARCH 5th
MAJESTIC SAILS MARCH 12th
GERMANIC SAILS MARCH 19th
Saloon rates from \$50 up. Second saloon from \$40 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, \$27.75 and \$28.75.
Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.
E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

ALLAN LINE
For Liverpool, Calling at Merville, and New York to Glasgow.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin, \$45 and upwards; return, \$85.50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35 to \$40. London, \$15.00 extra. Steerage, \$25 to \$35. New York to Glasgow: First cabin, \$40 and upwards; second cabin, \$32.50; steerage, \$25.
Agents for London: E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton and F. B. Clarke.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are swindled." We have New York office in the principal patent law of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. **MARSH & MARSH**, Esq., New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.