

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director John Cameron

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Canada Upheld by American Opinion.

American papers assert—and they have not been contradicted—that Mr. John W. Foster, one of the American members of the Joint High Commission, strongly urged his colleagues to grant Canada's request for a port on the Lynn Canal, and that their refusal led to Mr. Foster's withdrawal from the Commission. Mr. Foster, it will be remembered, left suddenly for the south before the conference adjourned, and his action raised many conjectures. Whatever Mr. Foster's reasons for leaving were, evidence is accumulating that a large body of influential opinion in the United States does not support the attitude of the majority of the American commissioners. Take two such high-class journals as the Boston Herald and the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, which represent the best sentiment of New England, and all that is praiseworthy in American politics. In deploring the result of the conference, the Republican says:

"Those who want friendly relations should not hesitate to make some sacrifices of American interests. It is surprising, therefore, to find that the president's commissioners have refused England's offer to submit to arbitration the Alaska boundary dispute on the same conditions as the Venezuela boundary. Here one finds the administration 'playing off' the American commissioners declined to have an umpire appointed to decide in case six arbitrators should fail to settle the question. This strikes one as discreditable, for if ever there was a question suitable for arbitration it is the Alaska boundary. The English, it appears, take a hopeful view of the situation, notwithstanding this deadlock. If the American people will express their views in favor of the English proposal for arbitration the president will probably see light before next August."

The Boston Herald attributes the failure to the fact that American diplomacy is regulated not by the broad, general wishes of the country, but by the selfish desires of a few special interests. The Herald says it is possible there is a similar difficulty on this side, but to a very much less extent than in the United States. Our contemporary goes on to say:

"We have referred before to the fact that three little groups, representing but a fraction of 1 per cent of our people, and standing for lumber, fish and coal, have made effective negotiation on trade reciprocity almost impossible, and, indeed, have well-nigh brought the entire treaty negotiations to the ground. Some of our commissioners have felt that they were the peculiar representatives of one or the other of these interests, and hence would not agree to anything which these interests did not distinctly favor, in spite of the fact that more than ninety-nine out of every hundred of our people cared not the least for the special interests referred to, though they would be benefited by any change in our trade conditions which were of advantage to the entire country."

On the Alaskan boundary question the Herald thinks the Canadian pretension is specious, but, it adds, "there could be no serious general objection to the granting of a seaport to Canada in this disputed territory by means of which she could gain free access to her hinterland, or back country, in the Klondike district. This compromise is opposed by the people of Seattle, because they believe that, with the restrictions that now exist in the customs regulations of the two countries, the Canadians will be forced to purchase more goods in Seattle for their Klondike expeditions than they would if they had this form of free access to the gold districts through undisputed Canadian territory."

We cannot agree with the Herald's opinion on the merits of the boundary dispute. Even the American commissioners admitted Canada's rights in the premises by agreeing to conditional arbitration. But Canada agreed to forego her claims if the United States would grant her a seaport in the disputed territory, and as the Herald truly says, this compromise was defeated by Seattle.

The fairness and moderation of the better American newspapers in commenting on the situation contrasts sharply with the rancor of Sir Charles Tupper and his partisans, who are doing their best to sour the milk of international friendship.

Technical Education in Ontario.

A deputation, including representatives of the Trades and Labor Council, waited upon the Attorney-General of Ontario and the Minister of Education, on Thursday, asking for an annual grant toward the Toronto Technical School. The Toronto city council also asks permission to spend \$75,000 to erect a building for the purposes of this school, without taking a vote of the ratepayers. The Attorney-General and Mr. Ross gave most encouraging replies, and strongly recommended the principle of technical education.

This is not a purely local matter. Toronto deserves well of the whole province in her enterprise, and we trust the Government will give it reasonable support. We trust also that the movement will rapidly spread, and that London will be among the first to share it. Technical education is a necessity, if Canada is to maintain a place in the van of industrial progress. Germany owes her wonderful development largely to her widespread and thorough technical school system. These insti-

tutions are springing up all over Great Britain. In the United States they are beginning to multiply, and rich men are liberal in their endowments. This week Philip Armour gave \$75,000 to one of these schools in Chicago. The time is coming when technical instruction will be complementary to our regular educational system, if not an integral part. Our workmen and skilled mechanics should and must have the opportunities for scientific training which other countries afford.

Municipal Treasurers and the Provincial Audit.

The Ontario Government made a business-like move in appointing a provincial auditor for the protection of municipalities. The auditor, Mr. J. B. Laing, in his annual report, points out that in 1897, over \$100,000 had been ascertained to have been lost to the municipalities of Ontario by defalcations, but last year the deficits would not reach the sum of \$12,000. Mr. Laing had no doubt that the municipal cash books issued under the auspices of the Government had contributed largely to this result. Never before had there been so many changes in the ranks of the municipal treasurers, a sign that the public were awakening to the necessity of employing competent men for this work. In some municipalities Mr. Laing found a strong desire to have a body of auditors appointed by the Government and paid by the municipalities to replace the present township officials, the idea being to group different municipalities so as to secure an effective audit by an independent body of skilled accountants. Mr. Laing's own opinion is that at least another year should intervene before interfering with the present system.

Mr. Laing, during last year, visited no fewer than 28 towns and townships, installing and inspecting the new audit system or investigating alleged irregularities. In most of the latter cases the trouble was found to lie in slovenly bookkeeping, and in the practice of treasurers keeping the municipal funds with their own. The Government was enabled to check this looseness wherever found, and to start the official on a new path. The ascertained deficits last year were in the following municipalities: South Maryborough township, \$1,335 55; North Colchester township, \$3,500; Orillia township, \$5,222 74; West Zorra township, \$412 59, and the town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, \$590 78. Mr. Laing lays emphasis on the usefulness of the cash books for school sections and school boards of the higher grades. These can be purchased from Messrs. Brown Brothers (Limited), Toronto. The report goes so far as to say that the Legislature should consider whether it would not be better to make them compulsory, as in the case of the municipal treasurers' cash book.

Six thousand troops are about to reinforce General Otis at Manila, and pile on the brown man's burden.

Since the general election in June, 1896, the Liberals have won 35 by-elections, and the Conservatives 2.

For the sake of international peace, Canadians would like to prohibit the export of Sir Charles Tupper's language.

Have the Opposition realized the folly of crying "French domination," and will they try "American domination" for a change? It looks that way?

The Dominion House has been summoned for March 15, and we may expect some scorching debates. Sir Charles and Mr. Foster are in bad humor, and they know how to express it.

Thirty tons of Canadian tobacco were destroyed by fire at Leamington Thursday. This will hardly relieve the glut on the market. The growers much prefer that their tobacco should go up in smoke in another fashion.

Speaker Evansford has forbidden any member of the Legislature to say, "Gentlemen, I thank you for your patient hearing." The Speaker may be acting from a love of truth as well as etiquette. He knows the patient hearings are like the first-class speeches—rare.

In the British House of Commons Thursday the hope was officially expressed that the Joint High Commission would still reach an agreement. Not if the Tupperites can prevent it. What do they care about the wishes of the British Government?

It makes one's blood boil to read in the American newspapers that "a commission of beggars in Canada" are being sent to Washington, supplicating favors at the hands of the Americans.—Ottawa Events.

We do not believe any American paper used such language. The attitude of the American press during the sitting of the commission left nothing to be desired. The same cannot be said of a section of the Canadian press. However, if one is determined to do the blood-boiling act, it is easy to conjure up a little artificial heat.

It is apparent from remarks by Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the Conservative party, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has suffered all along from fire in the rear.—Buffalo Express.

Sir Charles Tupper's savage abuse of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the United States would naturally lead Americans

to suppose that Sir Wilfrid's enemies had tried to prevent him from making a friendly agreement with the United States. That is largely true. But it is not true that the rear fire of his enemies influenced Sir Wilfrid's course. The ill-tempered harangues of Sir Charles and his followers place Canada in a false position.

Australia is suffering from another terrible drought. It is no new experience—some part of the continent is always running dry. The intending British emigrant, in weighing the claims of Canada and Australia, should have no difficulty in making a decision.

Observations.

Rudyard Kipling's hold on the interest of the public is shown by the general anxiety respecting his illness. No living man today to an equal extent commands the attention of the English-speaking world. Whatever happens his other writings, the magnificent "Recessional," after the Queen's Jubilee, will endure as long as the English language.

"Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!"

Principal Grant has another letter in the London Spectator, on the subject of a tunnel between Ireland and Scotland, which, with the short run across the Atlantic between Newfoundland and Ireland, would make it possible "to cut in two the sea voyage between the old world and the new." The Spectator's brief approving comment is also appended:

"Sir, I pointed out last October that the transatlantic railway across Newfoundland, recently completed, makes it possible to cut in two the sea voyage between the old world and the new as the run from Galway to Green Bay could be made in three days; and, therefore, that a tunnel between Ireland and Scotland would not only bind our Mother Country into one island, but link Britain and Canada more closely together. As a counter proposal, though it really is not so, Mr. F. E. Baines, sometime inspector-general of mails, advocates in the Spectator of Oct. 15 a canal across Ireland for sea-going ships. Asking for a government survey, he adds: 'Less energetic than Principal Grant, I do not propose to execute, as he would, forty miles of a new railway "in a few weeks." I sent this letter to Mr. R. G. Reid, who constructed the Newfoundland railway, and inquired whether I had been unduly "energetic." Here is his answer: "It is an easy matter, when our men are organized, to build and complete one mile per day of railway. This we have often done for weeks in succession. We could, therefore, build the branch of railway referred to by you in forty days. The road-bed in America is different from that of a British railway, of which the writer in the Spectator possibly was thinking." Of course, there is no higher authority on this subject than Mr. Reid. May I add one word? The political and commercial importance of the tunnel is so overwhelming, that a survey for it should be pressed on the government at once. Many other things can afford to wait. I am, sir, etc., "G. M. GRANT, "Principal."

"Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, Jan. 10."
[We entirely agree with Principal Grant (1) in greatly preferring the tunnel to any ship canal, (2) in earnestly desiring that the government should undertake a survey of the tunnel route.—Editor, Spectator.]

Seventy-four years ago yesterday Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C., Secretary of State, was born at Prescott, Ont. The Scott Act was named after him. He has run the gamut of honors, having been mayor of Ottawa, member of the Ontario Legislature, Speaker thereof, Commissioner of Crown Lands under Edward Blake, Senator, and member of two Dominion Cabinets—the MacKenzie and the Laurier. Mr. Scott is a man of even temper and kindly heart.

The Industrial Banner for February put in a strong word for Domestic Science in the public schools. We would like to see a few of the most capable members of the School Board tackle the question with the determination to bring and keep it to the front until it has had a few years' trial. One of the most fallacious evasions of the question is the statement that everything relating to Domestic Science should be taught at home by mothers. Let us examine this. Many mothers feel their own deficiencies, and only wish they had had the teaching in their own schools that they now advocate for their daughters. But most children are kept so busy at school with all sorts of studies that they have little time for home training during school life. The hours when "things are going on," cooking, and the like at home, are the hours when the children are at school. Then there are many girls who go immediately after quitting school life into shops, offices, and various occupations. So, were they to marry, they would have to begin housekeeping ignorant of many things most necessary to the making of an economical, healthy and happy home. All this would be largely remedied by the proposed course of Domestic Science. Let London add to its attractions by such training in London schools. To the children it would be no less interesting than useful.

J. S. W. employed his leisure while in the States in studying the people. He comes to the conclusion that they know so little of Canada, and are so bound up with restrictive trade ideas, that it must always be difficult to get good trade relations with them. He evidently thinks Canada's true policy is to avoid all nagging—say nothing, but

saw wood—while pursuing our own lines, pretty much irrespective of what our neighbors may do. Mr. Williston's last letter to the Globe finishes as follows:

"The American is as hard and as selfish a trader as the world ever knew; and his keen and narrow protectionism stands against all higher considerations and stamps and prefigures him as a typical money-changer in the temple of the nations. So let him stand. He has a right to his protectionism, as we have a right to mark out our public policy with a sole regard to our own interests. He has a right to worship his own economic gods, and we have no ground for fault-finding if he extends to us only an all-round, consistent application of the system that he extends to other nations. In Canada today the national spirit is as fervent and as strong even as in the United States, and in proportion as we grow in strength, in national dignity and in old-fashioned British confidence in ourselves we shall grow in the respect of our neighbors to the south, in influence in the empire to which we belong, and let us hope, prove no estranging factor in the relations between the old mother country and the mighty republic of the new world."

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Must Look Elsewhere.
[Toronto Telegram.]

Michigan politicians can no longer depend on Ontario to supply the raw materials they use in the national business of log-rolling.

Joe's Vain Boast.
[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

Now that the gout is giving the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain a choice assortment of twinges it will be recalled that the foolish statesman boasted that he never took any exercise.

The Brimstone Lake.
[From Profitable Advertising for February.]

We are down on the circulation liar, and we hold the unalterable opinion that he will have his full portion in that brimstone lake, along with all other individuals who contract the habit of handling the truth in a careless manner.

Canada's Gold Progress.
[Winnipeg Free Press.]

Canada's gold production rose from \$1,000,000 in 1888 to \$6,027,016 in 1897, and \$14,190,000 in 1898. By this output we took fifth rank as a producer of the precious metal, but according to the most conservative calculations Canada has not cast iron to rank fourth, when the census is next made out, and in five years there is little danger of the Dominion falling to occupy the third position—perhaps the second. Even last year only Africa, the United States, Australia and Russia were larger producers than our own Dominion.

The London Anti-Recreationists.
[Parkhill Gazette.]

The London Ministerial Association has been discussing the subject, "The Church and Amusements." As might be expected views widely differed and the divergence seems to indicate that no cast iron rule can be laid down in a matter which must always be to a great extent a question of conscience. When the Bible gives no specific direction, it appears reasonable to conclude that each person must judge for himself to what extent he can indulge in amusements without injury to himself or others.

Balance of Advantage.
[Dominion Presbyterian.]

In the quiet country villages, and in the still quieter rural districts, the life of the preacher has splendid advantages. He has time to think where his brother of the city must act. He has opportunity to take a part, and a welcome part, in matters where his presence would be resented in the more populous and self-serving center. It is possible for the village preacher to vegetate, till his intellectual life is dwarfed, and all but destroyed, but if he embrace the opportunity, if he be able to develop, till, not outwardly, perhaps, but really, he impresses his life upon the life of the whole community in which he dwells. And if he be indeed a true apostle of righteousness, few can estimate the value of his apparently solitary life.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

An Exception.

"Have you noticed, pa, how often ma says, 'and so on, and so on'?"

"Yes, my son; but it never applies to buttons."

Only One Killed.

"Only one killed!" the headline reads. The glad news spreads:

The newsboys cry, "Killed, only one!"

He was my son!

What were a thousand to this one—

My only son,

Whose blood was soiled

That bells might ring, guns fire, men shout

"Only one killed!"

—New England Magazine.

The Wild Bluebird Hat.

Just watch the man pursue his hat

In wild despair;

Now right, now left, he wildly springs.

His legs and arms he twists and flings.

As lightly in its swift career,

It whirls and twirls in spirals queer.

Till scarce he knows where he is at,

Or on the pavement sprawling flat.

He wants to swear.

Now watch the people all go right

For that same tilt:

They grab, they jab, like all possessed,

And each one tries to beat the rest

To stop that wild, elusive thing.

That empire like a bird on wing;

Till finally it ends its flight

At some one's feet, who grabs it tight.

With lordly smile.

Why don't the man with noddle bare

Just stand his ground?

All things will come to him who waits

Which most to errant hats relates.

Besides, it's just all kinds of fun

To watch the people hoot and run,

And some kind soul is always there

To bring it back, brushed up with care.

All safe and sound.

That Was Different.

Doctor—Yes, you have the grip. Take this prescription to the druggists. It will only cost you about 75 cents. My fee is \$3, please.

Patient—You seem to have a cold

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE COMPANY.

TELEPHONE 1046.

New Black Dress Goods

If we excel in one department more than another, it is in our Dress Goods Department. Our Dress Goods. Silks, etc., never approached our ideal so closely as this season. We could afford to make strong statements in speaking about these stocks, but we prefer having you come and make investigations for yourself. The more critical your taste the more we'll appreciate it.

These prices convey a slight idea of how values run. Then so, you cannot fully realize it without seeing the goods represented by these items:

Black Mohair Crepons, 44 inch, all wool, heavy raised stripes, in three designs; very desirable goods for skirts.

Special 50c.

Black Mohair Crepons, in heavy raised designs and pure mohair figures, very bright finish.

Special at 90c.

Black Mohair Crepons, Priestley's celebrated goods, in very pretty raised effects, and bright blacks.

Special at \$1.

Black Mohair Crepons, in the heavy blister effects. This is a very special line and is fast selling; in handsome skirt patterns.

Extra value for \$1 19.

Black Silk Mohair Crepons, in all the new weaves and designs, very handsome and rich effects for skirts; the choice of this season's goods.

Extra value at \$1 50.

A RARE CHANCE.

The rapid selling of New Black Dress Goods has already created numerous ends, from 3 yards to 4½ yards each, desirable lengths for skirts, in these Mohair Crepons from 90c to \$3 per yard, now on sale at

Special prices.

Priestley's Poplins, Black—We have just received a full line of the celebrated W. L. Priestley's Stamp, which is sufficient guarantee.

Prices, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1 25.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

IMPORTERS,

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

yourself, doctor.

Doctor—Oh, yes, but a little lemon and sugar will fetch me around all right.

WHAT CANADA OFFERS

Lord Strathcona's Letter to the London Times.

The Ideal Place for Emigrants—An Era of Prosperity.

The following letter from Lord Strathcona, high commissioner for Canada, was published in the London Times on Feb. 2:

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—May I be permitted at the opening of another season, to again draw the attention of the public, through your columns, to the advantages Canada offers to those who are contemplating emigration.

The great need of Canada is population, and there is room for many millions of people in the different provinces. With a territory nearly as large as Europe, its inhabitants are not more numerous than those of London. Free farms of 160 acres are offered to settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, where thousands of square miles of fertile land remain unoccupied. This land is suitable for mixed farming, for the raising of cattle and of dairy-farms. Crown grants may also be acquired in the other provinces, and improved farms at reasonable prices. I may mention also the great mineral wealth of the Dominion, its fisheries, its forests of timber and its growing manufacturing industries, all of which are capable of great development, if the necessary capital is forthcoming.

Canada seems to have entered upon an era of prosperity. The harvests of the past two years have been generally satisfactory. The other industries, as well as agriculture, have shown considerable expansion, and the export trade, notably in food products of all kinds, is rapidly increasing. The same remark applies to the import trade, especially from the mother country, which cannot fail to be benefited by the preferential tariff. The inauguration of penny postage will also certainly have the happiest results in cementing the bond of union between the different parts of the empire.

While it is not my intention to advise any person to emigrate to Canada who is already doing well at home, there are undoubtedly many who, from one cause and another, have the matter under consideration. The classes wanted in the Dominion are the persons with capital, agriculturists, tenant farmers, young men desiring to learn farming, male and female farm servants, and domestic servants. Such persons often experience much difficulty in knowing to whom to apply for guidance, and I shall be glad if you will allow me to mention that the Dominion Government have established agents in the United Kingdom, whose names and addresses may be found in a notice displayed in almost every postoffice, through the courtesy of the postmaster-general. From those agents

and from my own department, advice, information, pamphlets and letters of introduction to the government may readily be obtained.

I will only add that those who go to Canada, ready and willing to aid in the development of the country, will be assured of a cordial welcome. They will not find themselves in a strange land, but among a loyal and prosperous people, as proud of being subjects of the Queen as if their destiny had led them to reside in the United Kingdom.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
STRATHCONA,
High Commissioner.

Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria street, S.W.

POOR OLD BOSTON.

Mrs. Gruber—I called on Mrs. Dosev today. It must be terrible to be such a confirmed invalid.

Mrs. McSinner—I don't know. She always has a topic for conversation. On the whole, I really think she is to be envied.—Boston Transcript.

HARDLY ORTHODOX.

"To what church did the deceased belong?" asked the coroner.

"He was an octogenarian, I believe," said the witness.—Philadelphia Call.

PIMPLES CURED BY CUTICURA SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It is the only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes. It is so because it strikes at the cause of most complexional disfigurements, viz., THE CLOGGED, IRRITATED, INFLAMED, OVERWORKED, OR SLUGGISH PORE.

My face was covered with a pimply, ruptured, and itching skin. After using CUTICURA SOAP for six weeks my skin made a remarkable change, all the pimples went away, my skin getting as soft as velvet.

I was troubled with pimples, especially on the chin and forehead. I tried several home remedies, but as they proved to be of no value, I decided to use CUTICURA SOAP, and in six weeks I was entirely rid of them.

HENRY P. DAHLKE,
6111 So. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

My face was covered with pimples and blackheads. Some would be healed, and others would be full of white matter. The blackheads would be all over my face. I spent about ten dollars for soaps, medicines, etc., but they never did me any good. I tried CUTICURA SOAP, and it only took three cakes to cure my face.

JOSEPH B. CLAMBER,
327 Canal St., Elizabeth, N.J.

Sold throughout the world. For Sale in Great Britain, by Messrs. J. & W. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Prepared and Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

BABY HUMORS