

## London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.)

Managing Director John Cameron  
and Editor,

London, Friday, March 31, 1899.

### The Commune Again.

Dear Sir—Will you kindly favor your readers with an explanation of the word "Commune" as used in the term "Paris Commune of 1871" and oblige. Yours respectfully,

HENRY B. ASHLANT.

London, Ont., March 28.  
The other day we noted the fact that the Socialists of this city had commemorated the establishment of the Paris Commune of 1871, and we related some of the episodes of that terrible period. It is not necessary to enter into an academic discussion of the theories for which the word "Commune" stands, though that is the purpose of Mr. Ashplant's query. It is sufficient that the Paris Commune of 1871 stands for all that is repugnant to Anglo-Saxon ideas of liberty and social progress. The Communists were political incendiaries. They did not rise to overthrow tyranny but to destroy a liberal administration, headed by an enlightened patriot and statesman, M. Thiers, whose whole life testified to his democratic sympathies. No doubt there were men among the Communal leaders who believed they were promoting a just philosophy of government, but the main strength of the movement came from the lower orders of Paris—the mob that has so often set up and pulled down both kings and republics in blind delirium since the days of the first revolution. The Commune was solely a Parisian frenzy. It found no support in the Provinces—the sober, the real France.

The Socialists in a community like this should stick to their "educational" campaign and not glorify the methods of revolution. British methods are those of constitutional agitation, not insurrection, vandalism, incendiarism and bloodshed. We need no lessons in freedom and human brotherhood from "the red fool fury of the Seine."

### The Canadian Farmer's Handiwork.

The increase in the exports of Canadian wheat last year was without precedent. The figures for 1896, 1897 and 1898 were as follows:

Year.	Bushels.	\$
1896	9,729,000	5,677,000
1897	7,717,000	5,477,000
1898	18,091,000	16,477,000

The advance was due largely to the greater area of production in Manitoba and the Northwest. In oats the sales abroad have also grown enormously in the same period, as this table shows:

Year.	Bushels.	\$
1896	487,210	112,700
1897	5,409,000	1,338,000
1898	8,143,000	2,472,000

In wheat flour the expansion has been also phenomenal, the shipments for the three years being:

Year.	Barrels.	\$
1896	136,716	718,400
1897	421,755	1,546,000
1898	1,250,000	5,425,000

The exports of peas fell off from \$2,252,675 in 1897 to \$1,709,505 in 1898, and barley dropped from \$372,000 in 1897 to \$29,000 last year.

The exports of cheese, it is reported, will show a reduction this year, as the British consumers are asking for an article of milder flavor, but there was no sign of this in the business last year. The shipments for the last five years have been:

Year.	Pounds.	\$
1894	154,743,450	15,488,191
1895	146,004,650	14,253,002
1896	164,684,123	13,956,571
1897	164,230,699	14,676,229
1898	196,703,000	17,572,763

Canadian butter has established itself in the British market, and with the extension of the creamery system and of scientific methods of butter-making, the trade should grow rapidly. Exports since 1894 have been:

Year.	Pounds.	\$
1894	5,534,621	1,095,588
1896	3,650,258	697,416
1896	5,889,241	1,062,089
1897	11,453,351	2,089,173
1898	11,253,787	2,046,686

In eggs the returns are very encouraging. Our exports to Great Britain rose from 5,585,000 dozen in 1896 to 10,280,000 dozen in 1898, while American exports to the same country fell from 895,000 dozen in 1896 to 38,000 dozen in 1898. The Americans injured only themselves by shutting Canadian eggs out of their market.

The sales of Canadian bacon show a healthy growth. Last year our exports were \$7,291,285, and in 1897 the value was \$5,060,392.

The Canadian farmer is the biggest man in Canada today.

### A Lesson for South Africa.

A common danger is the best unifying force either for nations or individuals. This has been strikingly exemplified in the last few weeks in the experience of the South African peoples. Our readers know how much friction there has been between the British colonies there and the South African republics, which was accentuated by the ill-conceived Jameson raid. The other day, however, there were alarmist reports that a "common enemy" had reached the shores of South Africa, or was in imminent danger of menacing the lives of the people of the colonies and the republics alike. We refer to the bubonic plague, which has so devastated some parts of India and adjoining countries. As soon as this grave danger was threatened, a conference of

delegates was arranged from the British colonies and the sister republic, which assembled at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, and devised means to stay the terrible scourge, should it reach the shores of the country, as it was feared that it would. It was greatly to the credit of the Transvaal, an inland state, that the proposal to unitedly take precautions against the introduction of the plague emanated from the Government of the South African Republic. In its decision it not only showed its willingness to share the expense to which the coast Governments may be put, in the common interest of South Africa, but it exhibited a spirit of friendship which the Cape Colonists and the people of Natal have very fittingly recognized. There is no reason why, by acting in concert for the benefit of the whole people in South Africa, these Governments should not speedily get rid of the suspicion and mistrust that have grown up between them, and by and bye see it to be to their advantage to confederate themselves for the common welfare, as we in the Dominion of Canada have done.

There is a great future before South Africa, if it avoids strife and fratricidal warfare, which will destroy co-operation and cause incalculable injury to any people.

Mr. Harcourt's revenue bill is now law and the only hope of the Opposition is that it will fail to produce the revenue required.

And now the natives on the Island of Negros have attacked the Americans. But the Americans have a habit of making short shrift of negros.

During the past year 26,000 acres of land have been sold to settlers in Manitoba. The Prairie Province will soon have little prairie left. It will be mostly wheat fields.

For once Mr. Whitney had a majority of the House on Wednesday, when he demanded that the full sessional indemnity of \$600 be paid the members. Public economy is all very fine until it touches the private pocket.

The ratepayers of Detroit will decide at the polls whether they will own and control the street railways of the city. If they vote yea the experiment will be very interesting, and if successful will lead to similar action by other municipalities.

The London, England, Chronicle of a recent date says:

"When the party of 'rest' is in office the House of Lords is a recording machine; when the party of progress is in power it is a permanent bar."

Change "House of Lords" to "Canadian Senate" and the paragraph fits pat.

Sir Charles Tupper declared in his recent speech that the present prosperity of Canada was due to the world-wide revival after a period of depression. But of course Canada's temporary prosperity after 1873 was due to the National Policy, and not to the world-wide revival which followed a cycle of depression.

### Observations.

I observe a hit at Mr. Tarte for revising something into his speech. I forget whether it was before or after being put in type for Hansard. But are not the proofs sent to each member for revision before the final printing?

"Two Men o' Mendip," by Walter Raymond, is the first of a series of fictions to be issued by the W. J. Gage Company, Toronto. If the following editions equal this in workmanship, printing and literary merit, the series should become favorites with the reading public. It is a picture of rural life and manner in Somersetshire, resembling Thomas Hardy's portraits of Wessex. The dialogue is in the West Country dialect, but is easily understood by the reader. Although it is a study of character and manners, the plot holds one in suspense and uncertainty to the end. Your interest in the characters is sufficiently aroused to feel its deep pathos. The moral at first sight appears questionable, when you find yourself sympathizing with the two heroes, both being associated with different murders; but their retribution is sufficiently stern to satisfy the most judicial mind. The loss of ancestral land, the dishonor of a good name, and the tragic fate of the characters, are surrounded by a realism free from sensationalism.

I have received the following letter on the date of the great wheat-killing frost from Mr. L. W. Crawford, carriage manufacturer, 269 Wellington street:

"There have been three diaries kept by the family since 1824, in the county of Oxford—one by B. B. Crawford, which closed in the year 1859, Jan. 26; J. A. Crawford, closed in the year 1887, and gives an account of frost on June 6, 1859, Sunday morning; and again on Saturday, the 11th, 1859, the latter being the most severe, freezing the fall wheat, which was well headed out. Charles Crawford's diary I saw on the 22nd inst. (last week), which reads the same as J. A. Crawford's:

"June 5, Sunday, 1859—Heavy frost. "June 11, Saturday—There was heavy frost last night, freezing the wheat, fruit, potatoes, corn, etc."

The Ridgeway Standard contains a communication on the cowardliness of anonymous letters, in which it is well stated that "an anonymous letter is the last resource of a dastardly soul." But—O the difference between precept and example!—the excellent letter against anonymous letters is itself printed anonymously, over the nom de plume, "Clean Hands!"

### What Others Say.

Still in the Air.

(Hamilton Herald.)  
It is strictly correct to say that wireless telegraphy is still in the air.

The Ottawa Windmill.

(Montreal Gazette.)  
Debate on the address at Ottawa is becoming lengthy. The members might stop it and do a little work for a change. They may need their eloquence later on.

The German-American Meeting.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)  
The German-Americans who met in Chicago and denounced an Anglo-Saxon alliance have miss-cued. They should have followed Emperor William's example and declared that as the Germans are of one blood with the Saxons, they, too, are entitled to a place in the alliance. This would have been sensible and patriotic.

A Bogus Cry.

(Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press.)  
With our exports of manufactures constantly growing in volume, the claim that American capital and American labor needs to be protected from the crushing competition of foreigners loses much of its force, and sooner or later it must be abandoned as a rallying cry. The action of the trusts affords an opening, and very likely it will be taken advantage of.

Early Marriages.

(Kingston Whig.)  
Early marriages, indeed! They ought to be prevented by law. Marriage is legalized by license, but there is precious little restriction to it. Most men will rush into it without thinking of anything, and it is a tribute to the good sense of the women that so many of them will hesitate about it without they have the assurance that it is for the best. No man should be allowed to marry unless he can keep a wife, though the birth rate be not half of what it is.

A Great Railway Country.

(St. John (N. B.) Telegraph.)  
Canada is rapidly becoming a great railway country. At the close of the last fiscal year there were 16,870 miles of railway in operation in the Dominion, in addition to 2,248 miles of sidings. The latter figures would about represent the railway mileage of Canada at the time of confederation. The great Russian empire, with a population twenty times as great as that of Canada, has only 28,756 miles of railway, so it will be seen that our railway progress is most favorable.

## TRAGEDY AT CHATHAM

Boy Instantly Killed—Struck by Timber on a Passing Car.

Chatham, March 30.—While passing a L. E. and D. R. car on Colborne street this morning Doyley Hood, aged 10, was struck by a piece of heavy timber fell off a flat car and struck the lad on the head, fracturing the skull. He died within a few minutes.

## SEALERS DROWNED!

Carried Off on Ice Floes in Conception Bay.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 30.—The steamer *Algonquin*, which was reported homeward bound yesterday morning, has not yet arrived. It is feared she is disabled.

The *Aurora*, when her cargo of seals is discharged, will be dispatched to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to relieve, if possible the Canada Line steamer *Gaspesia*, which is locked up in the ice-floes.

Five seal-hunters from Conception Bay were drowned yesterday among the ice-floes, owing to the sudden rising of a gale. Two others were driven off on the ice, but will probably be rescued tonight.

## WOMAN SPANKS HER SON-IN-LAW

Foundly Trounces the 16-Year-Old Youth Who Eloped With Her 15-Year-Old Girl.

Middletown, N.Y., March 30.—Denton, a suburb of this city, had a sensation yesterday when Mrs. Philo Conkling spanked and cuffed the young man who eloped with her 15-year-old daughter Jennie on Saturday.

Levi Osborn, who is only 16, has been employed by Mr. Conkling. He has been attentive to Jennie. He asked for a day off on Saturday. He hired a team and offered to take Jennie on a drive to this city, just to show her the sights, he said. The girl's parents consented.

The twain did not come to this city, however, but drove to West Town, where they were married. They returned home and confessed. The parental blessing was not forthcoming, and instead the youth was turned away.

The boy's mother lives near Denton, and he went there to recover from the shock. On Monday afternoon, while Mr. and Mrs. Conkling were away, he went to their home. The girl concluded that her place was by her husband's side, and she went with him to his mother's.

When Mrs. Conkling returned and found that Jennie had gone, she hurried in search of her. She found her eloped with her 15-year-old daughter Jennie on Saturday.

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## PARLIAMENTARY SNAP-SHOTS

A Rising Young French Canadian, Mr. Bourassa—Mr. Tarte's Great Speech.

[By a Parliamentary Hand.]

Ottawa, March 31.—Our Ontario friends hardly know enough of their Quebec brethren, or their legislative work. This leads me to notice more particularly one of them who has made his mark. Mr. Bourassa, M. P. for La-Belle (the east half of the old county of Ottawa) varied the dull course of the debate by a very original speech on Wednesday. This young gentleman is a fine specimen of the rising generation of Canadians of French descent. He belongs to one of the old historic Liberal families—is, in fact, a grandson of Papineau, to whom we owe so largely our constitutional liberties. In England he would be classed as a "country gentleman," with leisure and brains enough to insure the development of individuality. As secretary of the international commission at Quebec and Washington, he has had some diplomatic training. Yet the most obvious character of his speech was its frankness. He declared himself a moderate protectionist, and justified his view by saying that the best government was one whose policy fitted the people. This was the case now, and all criticisms leveled at our failure to carry out free trade were futile. "It is easy for weak governments to theorize," and wrote strong ones act," said he, and the house saw the point. His general remarks on the philosophy of government were weighty and well-put. He demonstrated from history that, though French-Canadians love a brilliant leader, they are ready to drop him when the better man has ceased to work in the public interest—Papineau, Lafontaine, Cartier and Mercier being quoted as illustrations. On the whole, Mr. Bourassa promises to be a marked personality, and a valuable addition to the legislative strength of parliament.

While so many of our Quebec Liberals are little known in Ontario, no such remark can be made about Mr. Tarte. He has been made famous, no less by the abuse of his enemies than by the praise due to his public services. His great speech on Tuesday is too long to summarize, and will be well reported in our papers. Suffice it to say, that it enhanced his reputation for the fearless treatment of all questions, however difficult they might seem to a more tortuous mind. It grows more apparent every day that this upright and down-right way of talking wins public favour. The statesman who means to be a permanent figure in Canadian politics must make up his mind to speak his mind freely in the public interest, and take his chance of offending cliques here and there. On the question of transportation, Mr. Tarte was especially sound. Railways and canals must be a first-class port, with facilities for handling all the traffic they can bring there. The country will support him firmly in his declared policy of development. Now is the time in the history of Canada when judicious enterprise will lead us on to greatness.

### CUBAN RAILWAY

Legal Decision Adverse to the Canadian Syndicate.

New York, March 30.—The Tribune today says: "According to a special dispatch from Havana, the court in that city has just rejected the appeal from a lower tribunal that the sale of the Ferro-Carril Urbano (city railway) by a minority of its stockholders to the syndicate headed by George B. M. Harvey, of this city, was null and void, having been fraudulently obtained. The sale was effected on Dec. 27, the value of the stock being placed at \$2, and the total sum paid being \$1,437,000. It was declared at the time by members of the syndicate, made up of Canadian capitalists, that they would have paid 125 for the stock, and they will probably bid for the property if the recent sale shall be annulled. The Havana dispatch said that the case would be carried to a higher court, by which probably the decisions of the lower court might be reversed. It is understood, however, that it has been decided adversely to the Harvey syndicate in each of the four lower courts, and that no instance is known in Havana of the appellate court reversing a decision of the lower courts."

### JUDGE QUOTES SCRIPTURE.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 30.—In a case today of husband suing for damages for the alienation of his wife's affections, Judge White refused to allow a girl to testify against her mother's character, saying that it would be in violation of the commandment, "to honor thy father and thy mother."

### STRANGE ANTICS OF A BULLET.

New York, March 30.—A bullet was fired up Park Row yesterday morning by a soldier of the Twelfth Regiment, who was exhibiting his Krag-Jorgensen rifle. That bullet struck one man in the arm and shattered the bone. Still it was not deflected, but went through the fleshy part of the arm of another man. Then it sped on and struck nobody until it had traveled 100 yards, when it passed through the arm of a third man.

### WHY THEY SAIL SEPARATELY.

New York, March 30.—The family of Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, who lives in this city, is about all in Europe now. Four of them—two daughters and a son, with the senator himself—sailed for the continent on different steamships during the week. The reason for the members of the family sailing on different steamships is said to be due to the fear that some accident or disaster might befall them, leaving \$50,000,000 without an heir.

### TWO EXECUTIONS.

Kansas City, Mo., March 30.—James Reid, aged 22 years, colored, was hanged today. Reid killed Mrs. Susie Blackley in her home in a fit of jealousy. He died on the same scaffold on which his father, Martin Reid, died in 1894, for the murder of his wife.

Harrisonville, Mo., March 30.—E. Bates Cooper was hanged today. He refused to have any spiritual consolation. Soper fell seven feet, breaking his neck. The crime for which he was executed was the murder, in 1891, of his wife and their two daughters, aged 4 and 6 years.

## PONTON'S SUIT DISMISSED

Not Ready to Go On With His Action for \$50,000 Damages.

Cobourg, March 30.—The Northumberland assize court, which opened here yesterday before Justice Street, resumed today. The case of W. H. Ponton against the Dominion Bank, claiming \$50,000 damages for malicious prosecution, false imprisonment and libel in connection with the robbery of the Napanee branch of the bank on Aug. 28, 1897, was called, when E. G. Porter, counsel for Ponton, asked for a postponement until the sitting of the Ottawa, Perth or Whitby assizes. A. B. Aylesworth, for the Dominion Bank, objected. Three jurymen had been called, when Mr. Porter told the judge that he did not wish to go on with the case, as it was impossible for him to do so without certain witnesses, whom he could not possibly get here in time for the trial. His lordship therefore dismissed the action.

## WHEN THE SUN DIES

The Earth Will Freeze—A Scientific Explanation.

[Prof. T. J. J. See, in April Atlantic.]

Our sun is now a yellow star similar to Capella, and hence it will eventually become bluish-white like Sirius and Vega, says Prof. T. J. J. See, in the April Atlantic. The secular shrinkage of the sun's radius will cause a steady rise in its temperature, and when the body has reached the stage of Sirius, where the temperature is perhaps doubled, the light emitted will become intensely blue. The temperature may be expected to go on rising, till a small radius is attained, and finally the dense mass, intensely hot, becomes incapable of further shrinkage, on account of increase in the molecular forces resisting condensation, a cooling will gradually ensue, after which the body will liquefy and then rapidly decline in splendor. The sun will thenceforth be wrapped in everlasting darkness, and the chill of death will overtake the planetary system. A condition of darkness thus follows close upon a period of intense brilliancy, and hence the obscurity of such bodies as the companions of Sirius, Procyon and Algor. The most obscure satellites are thus associated with some of the brightest and most intensely luminous stars in our sky; and here the smaller of the planets of the solar system, have developed most rapidly.

In view of this approaching extinction of the sun's activity, it becomes a matter of interest to inquire how long its heat will sustain life upon the earth. Though it is difficult to submit the subject to accurate computation, it is easy to see that the exhaustion of the sun's light and heat certainly will not occur for several hundred thousand, and perhaps not for several million years. Thus the ultimate doom of our system need occasion no anxiety among those now living, but the result is philosophically interesting to those who look several million years into the future.

An experiment has shown that the sun's vertical rays falling continuously upon terrestrial ice would melt a layer three centimetres in thickness per day, it follows that a similar shell of ice would form over the earth within a few years at the latest, and the winds and even the tides would cease to agitate the terrestrial globe, which would henceforth spin in its orbit as a rigid, lifeless mass.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary, of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results.

It's better to be slow in anger than it is to be handy with a seven-shooter.

## Broke Out in Sores.

Little Harvey Deline a Sufferer for many years.

His Mother says B.B.B. cured him nine years ago, and he has never had a spot on him since.

Sores and ulcers, boils and blotches, skin diseases and blemishes of one kind and another are but evidences of bad blood, and can readily and permanently be cured by Burdock Blood Bitters.

Even the worst forms of these diseases soon yield to the far-reaching, blood purifying properties of B.B.B.



Mrs. E. DELINE, Arden, Ont., proves this in the following account she gave of her little boy's case: "When my little son Harvey was one year old he broke out in sores all over his body. They would heal up for a time, then break out again about twice a year, till he was past four, then he seemed to get worse and was completely prostrated. When doctors failed to cure him I gave him B.B.B., and besides bathed the sores with it."

"It was not long till he commenced to mend, and soon he was completely cured."

"It is nine years ago since this happened and I must say that in all this time he has never had a spot on his body or any sign of the old trouble returning."



It is impossible for money or position to procure a Coffee superior to that which bears this seal.

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee

is sold in one and two-pound cans, and is guaranteed to be the best coffee grown.

J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

PURE OAK TANNED

BELTING

is the only Genuine Oak Tanned Belt made in the Dominion.

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Blank Books—any kind made to order. Periodicals, Art Works, Music, Bibles, etc., bound any style desired. Also repairing.

H. P. BOCK,

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MONTREAL, CAN.

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