

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Friday, Aug. 12, 1898.

An Unwarranted Attack on the Governor-General.

We regret very much that the Winnipeg Free Press should, at this early period of its career under new management, have made the mistake of giving aid and comfort to its enemies and to the enemies of the Liberal party. The Free Press makes attack on the Governor-General, and declares that he has not been a constitutional governor, and in this respect casts its influence against Lord Aberdeen, and in favor of Sir Charles Tupper.

Now, we deny altogether that Lord Aberdeen has acted unconstitutionally in respect to any class of his advisers since he has been Governor-General of Canada, nor has he exercised, or attempted to exercise, any control to which, as representative of the sovereign, he was not entitled. We are not on the present occasion going to vindicate the course which Lord Aberdeen adopted, and which has led to the bitter hostility of Sir Charles Tupper. In our opinion, Lord Aberdeen was strictly within his constitutional rights, and he prevented very gross abuses of power being exercised by the outgoing Government, with a view to embarrass the Government which succeeded. It is always the duty of the sworn advisers of the Crown to remember that the Queen's Government must be carried on; and as advisers of the sovereign they are not loyal to their obligation in undertaking to put any impediment in the way of the Government, to render it less efficient than it otherwise might become.

Sir Charles Tupper had an overwhelming majority in the Senate Chamber, and he proposed, after the verdict of the country had been rendered against him, to further increase that majority, and to prevent his successor appointing a colleague in the Senate Chamber. There was a vacancy to which Sir Oliver Mowat, the Minister of Justice, might be appointed. Sir Charles Tupper proposed to fill that up, and to make appointment impossible. We say that the Governor-General has no constitutional duty resting upon him to permit the prerogatives of the Crown to be used by one party for the purpose of waging a war against their successors. The proposition of Sir Charles Tupper could in no sense contribute to the good government of the country.

The Winnipeg Free Press says that in Canada it is not the Governor-General but the First Minister who rules. Our contemporary is mistaken. The business of ruling is the business of Her Majesty and Her Majesty's representatives. The business of carrying on the Executive Government is with all Her Majesty's advisers, of whom the First Minister is the head; but it is by advice to the Governor-General that the work of Executive Government is carried on. Each has his appropriate functions, and it must always be born in mind that a constitutional Governor is not a mere cipher.

Our contemporary will see how far it has made itself an ally of its opponents by the course which the Winnipeg Telegram, the Conservative organ in that city, has taken. The Telegram denies that the sentiment of Montreal and Toronto of sympathy with Lord Aberdeen, is that of the country at large. We do not concur in the view expressed by the Telegram, nor have we any sympathy with the sneers at the hospitality of Rideau Hall. The people of this country are not purely intellectual beings, without either feelings of affection or resentment. In our opinion, one of the excellencies of our constitutional system is, that, in the person of Her Majesty and Her Majesty's representative, it recognizes the social side of government, and exercises a most important influence in favor of what is commendable, through the instrumentality of this social side. Under the American constitutional system, the Government touches the individual at but few points, and there are no influences operating in aid of the latter outside of the official machinery which the law itself affords. This is not the case under our constitutional system. There is a social side by which men who differ from each other are brought in contact; by which those highest in the social scale become the models for thousands less prominent; and where social influence is used in favor of truth, justice and humanity, it becomes an important factor in human progress.

Excellencies Lord and Lady

Aberdeen have duly appreciated their constitutional position, and in our opinion no one who has been placed at the head of the Senate since the union of these Provinces has more fully appreciated and more earnestly discharged his high functions than the present Governor-General, aided by his most estimable and accomplished consort. We exceedingly regret that after all that he has done to be just and fair to all parties, and to loyally discharge his official duties, not only in conformity with the letter but the spirit of our constitution, any newspaper of any political standing should be so harsh and so unfair in its criticisms.

The Klondike Administration.

The Conservative press is manufacturing scandals with an ingenuity that was formerly employed in defending them.

The Yukon administration is being assailed with vague and reckless charges which have as yet only foundation in hearsay. It is claimed that the mining regulations are harsh and are harshly carried out. Officials are accused of unjust extortion, of appropriating the best mining claims, and of otherwise abusing their positions. Most of these stories filter through Seattle. It is not a friendly source, however grateful it should be to the Canadian Senate.

If there is any truth in these stories it will not be suppressed, but the Canadian people will reserve judgment until confirmation comes from a less suspicious quarter. Mr. Ogilvie will soon assume control of the Yukon. His appointment was greeted with a chorus of approval by the Conservative press. He was hailed as a Daniel come to judgment. That was before they found he was related to Mr. Sifton. Still, they admit he is beyond reproach. He is practically the discoverer of the Klondike, but none of its gold ever stuck to his fingers. Mr. Ogilvie will enforce his own high example among his subordinates. If there has been injustice, he will remove it. We do not think he will permit Government officials to own mining claims. There may be nothing intrinsically wrong in a Canadian official taking a privilege accorded to any alien wayfarer, but the principle is liable to abuse unless strictly safeguarded.

It would be strange if there were not tales of woe from the Klondike. Dawson City seethes with thousands of fortune hunters, most of them with little means and less experience. The Government is not to blame for their presence. It did nothing to lure people there. If anything, it checked the influx by insisting on miners being properly provisioned and licensed. The crowd at Dawson is disappointed in the outlook, and discontent always grumbles at authority. This feeling is no doubt fomented by the lawless element which is in every mining camp. The fact that that element in Dawson is foreign does not sweeten things.

The Government regulations were framed with some regard to Canada's interests, as well as those of American miners. The taxpayers of this country would not tolerate a huge expenditure merely for the profit and protection of aliens in the Klondike. It was a question of taxing adventurers who took away the gold or taxing the people of Canada who owned it. The Government adopted the patriotic course. Its imposts are not unreasonable. The miner does not pay the ten per cent royalty until he acquires a "tidy" nest-egg. The more gold he finds the more willing he should be to contribute; but this is logic which many other rich men never see.

Whatever scandalmongers say, the firm and rapid establishment of British law and order in a remote and inaccessible region like the Klondike has been a great achievement.

Mr. Hodgins is mistaken if he thinks his ram will ever displace Mary's little lamb as a popular favorite.

It is in order for Mr. Ross' critics to point out that he has added another fad to the school curriculum by introducing Empire Day.

The lying and perfidy of the Chinese Government is proof that Russian moral as well as political influence is predominant at Pekin.

The Government members in the Legislature have decided to stop talking and so shorten the session. This is taking another mean advantage of the Opposition.

Mr. Hodgins yesterday presented a petition from nine London aldermen and the mayor objecting to the Normal School site. He should explain that the petitioners represent themselves and not the city council, which declined to

act on the question of a site, even when invited.

Colonel Aymer's many London friends will congratulate him on his appointment to the command of the Canadian militia. He is a thorough soldier and a gentleman.

The Montreal Gazette (Conservative) admits that Mr. Mulock has made a success of the postoffice department. It is a fact that none of his opponents can deny and that few will concede.

Lord Beresford, the naval agitator, is going to China to study the situation. His lordship is little versed in the soft phrase of peace, and if he concludes that Great Britain should fight, the Government will get no rest when he returns.

A good deal of the debating in the Legislature is being done by members who have small majorities and may have to face bye-elections. Naturally they wish to have something to show in case they must appeal to their admiring constituents again.

The American wheat yield this year is estimated at 700,000,000 bushels. The spring wheat, which is nearly all harvested, aggregates 300,000,000 bushels. The average home consumption is 400,000,000 bushels, leaving this year 300,000,000 bushels for export. The largest quantity exported in any previous year was 200,000,000 bushels, and that was when foreign crops were bad. If the estimates are right there will be a big surplus this year. Will prices fall?

The recommendation of the Dominion Educational Association will doubtless lead to the adoption of Empire Day in all the schools of the Dominion. The author of the suggestion is Hon. G. W. Ross. May 23 is already set apart in Ontario for patriotic exercises in the schools. They will be something more than flag drills. The idea is to impart solid instruction concerning the empire. Patriotism, to be real, must be intelligent. Mr. Ross has done much to strengthen it.

Mr. T. D. Hodgins is disingenuous when he says that he made the ram inquiry in the House to vindicate himself because he had been accused in the last election of selling the old buck at an exorbitant figure to the Government. The electors were ignorant of the ram's existence until Mr. Hodgins made the awful disclosure one evening in Collins' Hall. He never was charged with booting in connection with the sale. Mr. Hodgins feels that he must have some excuse, however lame, to shield him from the ridicule excited by his contribution to the party menagerie.

The Chicago Chronicle insists that the United States should be spoken of in the plural number—the "United States are," not the "United States is." It's an old question, but common usage is on the side of the singular. It conveys a sense of unity, and Americans are particularly proud on that point just now. Technically, either is right, as a noun of multitude may have either a singular or plural verb. The Chronicle gives the declaration of independence as its authority. Our neighbors have occasionally departed from its spirit, and need not be squeamish about leaving the letter.

The Montreal Star, in arguing that the Ontario ballot has proved a boom-erang to the Government, says: "With the marked ballot, every illegal constabular vote can be traced and torn up, thus rendering it absolutely easy to ascertain the candidate who secured the majority of legal ballots." Unintentionally, the Star is paying a high compliment to the Ontario ballot. The votes of the constables are legal; but, supposing they were not, the ballot could detect them. The number on the ballot effectually prevents fraud. With it there could be no such ballot stuffing as disgraced the North Ontario election for the Dominion House.

The Advertiser has received a circular from Philadelphia containing the text of a resolution passed by the Trades League of that city in favor of reciprocity with Canada. The organization represents 2,000 firms. The main resolution was passed in December, but the board of managers met on Aug. 5, and added the following, which makes very pleasant reading:

"We note that you have invited correspondence or suggestions for the consideration of the joint high commission, appointed to settle the differences between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and therefore the board managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, at a special meeting, held Aug. 5, 1898, take the opportunity thus afforded of reaffirming the recommendations contained in the above resolution; and to further state that as recent events have shown that the Government and the people of Great Britain and Ireland are both in friendly and helpful sympathy with the United States in the present war, in our judgment

it would be the best of good policies to recognize this generous sentiment by bringing the trade relations of the two countries as closely together as possible, believing that in obliterating trade restrictions we reduce possible frictions and inconveniences that are liable to arise between ourselves and Canada (separated as we are by only a border line of 5,000 miles) to a minimum, and that such action will tend to the material welfare and prosperity of both countries."

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

NO CHOICE.
Hobson, the Merriam man, is the lion of the hour in the States. Wherever he goes the girls insist on kissing him. He is not even allowed Hobson's choice.—Hamilton Herald.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEN.

The Ontario Opposition will have a whole managerie of curiosities if they keep on. They have the calf with a cough, the pig with the colic, a pedigree bull, and now they are after Mr. Hodgins' ram.—Sarnia Observer.

ADVICE FOR THE PROFESSOR.
"Prof." Robertson needs to be reminded once in a while, that, as a member of the civil service of the country, he has no right to go beyond his commission when he goes abroad on his service, and that he is not sent to England to agitate for a preference. When that is to be done the task may be entrusted to the statesmen on both sides of parliament.—Brantford Expositor.

WHERE AMERICAN INTERESTS LIE.

The United States is not merely interested in this struggle to the extent of its direct trade with the Orient, of which Russia may dispossess it, or magnanimously permit it to retain. Its interest is a hundred times greater. Great Britain is the best customer for our nation. For our products she annually spends many millions from the commerce of the far East. If Great Britain is deprived of means of acquiring wealth she will no longer be the means with which to purchase our products. If the golden current is diverted to the Russian and German railroads, they will not longer forward it to the United States.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

LET US GET TOGETHER.

(Grand Rapids Evening Press.)
The time seems propitious for an amicable adjustment of the differences which have so long placed our country and Canada in the attitude of hostile bushwhackers gunning for one another across the border. Not only have the two peoples been brought nearer together by the Anglo-Saxon sentiment, which has so suddenly sprung up, but there seems to be on both sides a better appreciation of the part each has borne in the creation of the differences. The indicated determination to do as much harm in return as possible.

If the Canadian commissioners realize as fully the part their government and people have played, and are actuated by a real desire to bring about more cordial relations, there ought to be no trouble in securing either a mutually satisfactory settlement of present differences or a basis for better relations in the future. With the growing belief that protection has done all that it can for this country, there is likely to be fewer points for disagreement in the future, and if Canada abandons the differentials in favor of British goods, and gives us an equal chance in her market there should be no disposition on our part to deal harshly with her industries. There are very few branches of commerce which have reason to fear Canadian competition at best.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

The grammar's bad; but oh, my son, I'd like to do what Dewey does.
—John Kendrick Bangs.

ON GUARD.

Confucius said: "There are three things which the superior man guards against. In youth, when the physical powers are not yet settled, he guards against lust. When he is strong and the physical powers are full of vigor, he guards against quarrelsomeness. When he is old and the animal powers are decayed, he guards against covetousness."—Confucian Ana., Kohe (ch. vii).

THE FIRST STEP.

The Glens Falls Times says that the pastor of a certain church asked a little girl, the daughter of a well known citizen, if it were not possible to get his father interested in the church and its work, and how he, the pastor, could set about it. "Well, said the bright little daughter, knowing her father's weakness, "you might invite him to a poker game."

GROWIN' OLD.

I met a feller here today that I ain't seen in years.
He's old an' gray an' withered up, an' pore, so it appears.
By jinkel it do seem singular thet such a thing could be.
'Cause that old wrinkled feller used to go to school with me.
He was the liveliest little kid that ever played "I spy."
He used to pelt the passengers when the old bus 'ud go by.
An' lick a gang of fellers for teasin' crippled Ted.
'Cause he was always good at heart, for all he raised Old Ned.

An' now he's old; somehow I can't just think of him the way.
Never seemed like he was made for anything but play;
An' it makes me tremble, kinder, when I look back and see
That frisky little feller who went to school with me.
—Amsterdam Sentinel.

IT DID.

She—The fact that I am a widow doesn't make any difference, does it?
He—Yes; I wouldn't marry you if your husband was living.

This is the weather for Flies. 24 ct

LATEST BATTLESHIP

Launched by Great Britain—The Albion Described.

The Albion, which will be launched this afternoon from the yard of the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, is a first-class battleship. She is one of the Canopus class, her length between perpendiculars being 300 feet and her breadth 74 feet. At a mean draught of 26 feet her displacement will be 13,000 tons, the vessels of this class being somewhat lighter than our biggest battleships. The ship has a belt of steel Harveyized armor 6 inches thick and covering 196 feet of her length, the vertical extension being 14 feet, or 9 inches above the normal water-line and 5 feet below. The ends of the port and starboard sides of the belt are transversely connected by armored bulkheads of steel Harveyized plate, the thicknesses of which are 12 inches, 10 inches and 8 inches. The armored deck extends from stem to stern, and starts from the lower edges of the armored belt, forming, as it were, a floor to the armored part in place of being what might be described as a roof. Considerable curve is given to this deck, so that at the longitudinal center it is 2 feet 6 inches above the normal water-plane. This refers to the middle of the body; at the extreme ends it dips down in the usual way. The principal armament is carried in two barbettes which form the forward and after ends of the armored citadel. These barbettes are circular in plan, and have 16-inch Harveyized armor on their upper parts, the lower walls, where the side armor supplies protection, having 6-inch armor. The main conning-tower forward has 12-inch armor, there being an observation tower aft with 3-inch armor. Between the armored bulkheads the main and middle decks are protected by 4-inch and 1-inch steel. The 6-inch gun positions are casemates having 6-inch armor on their sides. The 12-inch guns are in casemates having 6-inch armor on their sides. The 12-inch guns are in casemates having 6-inch armor on their sides. The 12-inch guns are in casemates having 6-inch armor on their sides.

The main armament consists of four 12-inch 46-ton wire guns. These are mounted within the barbettes on revolving turntables in the usual way. There are 8-inch Harveyized steel shields on these guns. The twelve 6-inch, quick-fire guns are mounted in casemates as stated, eight on the main deck and four on the upper deck. There are also ten 12-pounder guns, six 2-pounder guns, three of the latter being in the military tops; two 12-pounder boat and field guns, and eight 45-inch machine guns, and six howitzers for high-angle fire. There are also four submerged torpedo discharges, the stern discharge which was to have been fitted having been taken out of the design. These will take the 18-inch diameter torpedo, of which eighteen will be carried in addition to which there will be five 14-inch torpedoes for boat's use. The contractors for the machinery are Messrs. Maudsley, Sons & Field. The main engines are of the now usual inverted triple expansion type, having high, intermediate and low-pressure cylinders of 40 inches, 48 inches and 80 inches in diameter respectively, the stroke being 4 feet 3 inches. The screws are 17 feet in diameter. The boilers are of the new universal Belleville type, there being twenty in all. They will be pressed to 300 pounds per square inch, the steam tension being reduced to 250 pounds. The indicated horsepower is estimated at 13,500, which is calculated to drive the ship at 18½ knots. The coal capacity is 1,900 tons.—London Times, June 21.

THE fiber of the ramie plant, originally an East India perennial of the nettle family, but now cultivated in the West Indies, and in the southern part of the United States, and used for almost every purpose heretofore served by cotton, is considered to be the coming textile fiber.

Vacuum presented a rare sight recently, real flames issuing from the summit.

THE REFRIGERANT ABBEY'S Effervescent Salt

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Almost with reverence does the grocer's boy regard Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee.

Often has he been admonished to bring only Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand, he now realizes that it stands in a class by itself.

The best people to whose houses he is sent demand this brand. No matter what he may forget, no matter what he may bring wrong, he never makes a mistake in bringing another kind of coffee when Seal Brand is ordered.

All grocers sell it, in pound and two-pound tin cans.

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