

## London Advertiser.

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THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

## SWORN CIRCULATION.

MONTREAL AGENCY, A. McKim & Co.  
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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY  
(Limited),  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

## A Constitutional King.

The King of Great Britain and Ireland is a constitutional monarch in the fullest sense of the word. As he ascends the throne he gives a solemn promise to be loyal to the constitution which guards his own position and the liberties of his subjects. One of the things that has been proved by the long reign of our late beloved Queen is that a constitutional monarchy may at the same time be a real democracy. The kings of England were never really absolute. They always ruled by the consent and the co-operation of their subjects. The Stuarts, who sought to increase the royal prerogative and put it to dangerous extremes, ended in a way not exactly satisfactory to themselves. The accession of William and Mary marked a new era in constitutional government and emphasized the dependence of the sovereign on parliament and people. The old rights were reasserted and received new safeguards. But even then Queen Victoria may be said to be the first who accepted the position as constitutional monarch completely and cordially. From the beginning, and all through, she understood the position, and accepted both its privileges and its responsibilities. She was the highest official in the Empire, and the chief servant of the people. It can be said that the beloved Queen who has just passed away, was a mere figurehead. Her influence was great, and it was for peace and righteousness. During her reign the greatest advances were made towards fuller liberty, freer education and higher civilization. In fact, we cannot say more than that Victoria was a real queen, and reigned in the hearts of her people, because her influence was noble, and her rule was in harmony with the constitution which has been built up by centuries of growth.

Lord Macaulay points out that centuries ago, when the citizens of London had grievances, they could seize their swords and pikes and appear before the royal palace and make their voices heard effectively. That kind of thing cannot be done now; therefore, it is important that everything should be done according to law, and precedents which may seem to be old and useless are full of significance. They embody the great ideas of the rights of the people alongside of the position of the King. The fact that the Queen had reigned so long, and became, as it were, an integral part of the Empire, prevents any sudden outburst of enthusiasm for the new King. There have been times when it was a positive relief to the people to cry, "The King is dead! Long live the King!" They looked to the new to redress the grievances accumulated under the old. This is not so with us. Scarcely ever has a sovereign left behind such a deep sense of loss.

But the new King is cordially received because it is firmly believed that he will walk in the good traditions of his house. He is a man of rich experience, who through long years of varied life has come to know thoroughly the life of the people and who, we believe, will find his satisfaction in seeking their highest interests. The Princess of Wales, from the time that she landed in England, has always held a warm place in the affections of the people, and is felt to be a worthy successor of the noble woman who has been taken away.

We trust that the war which darkened the last years of a truly glorious reign will soon pass away, and that King and people will have some years of peaceful, prosperous life in which to serve the highest interests of humanity.

## Rural Postal Service.

Rural mail delivery has passed beyond the experimental stage. It is true the idea is new in Canada, so far as its practical application is concerned. The system is, however, being operated successfully in many parts of the United States, under conditions somewhat similar to those which our own country affords.

Many small postoffices, which would not be needed under the Rural Delivery System, will be abolished. In many districts in the United States wagons, which are fully equipped postoffices on wheels, are sent through the country. All the business that is done in any fourth-class money order postoffice is done from these wagons, and in addition to this, mail is collected and delivered at the houses of patrons of these offices. It is estimated that the number of patrons served by each postal wagon is more than 800. One result has been that the postal business of the districts adopting the system, has been materially increased.

As a result of the increase, the new system has proved itself more economical than the old. As a matter of fact, in a county in the State of Maryland, where the experiment has been made, the receipts for three months rose from \$6,429 to \$7,530 as compared with

a county of similar size under the old system of rural postoffices. Would it not be a good thing in many rural districts in Ontario? The land surface is so greatly improved, thus leaving few impediments to travel. Besides the extra convenience, there would ultimately be a great improvement in roads, for even now roads over which stages travel are generally superior to other highways.

## Tribute to Hon. George W. Ross.

"One who has passed his whole life under the reign of her gracious majesty can hardly realize that the sovereign around whose name clustered all the great events in British history in the last 60 years has passed away. She was so closely connected with the constitutional development of the age and her life was so closely interwoven with the growth of the empire that one finds it difficult to separate the one from the other. Where changes of government took place from a change in public opinion or from a desire for a larger measure of public liberty, she was not only an assenting party as the first estate of the realm, but she showed by her hearty acquiescence, that she sympathized with the expansion of popular rights and the emancipation of her people from needless restraints upon their privileges as British subjects. And when the horizon was darkened by some impending cloud which threatened the peace of the empire she was the first to counsel conciliation, and most persistent in endeavoring to ward off the threatened danger. An evangel of peace in the councils of the world, she was equally an evangel of tenderness and womanly sympathy in the homes of her own people. In no other person, certainly in no other ruler during the Christian era, were found combined so much greatness and sagacity in matters of state and so much goodness and virtue in daily life and action."

## London as an Inland Revenue Center.

The following is a statement of the receipts for inland revenue at the various central points in Ontario, together with the total received in the other provinces of the Dominion:

|                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Belleville                 | \$151,788 57   |
| Brantford                  | 65,630 69      |
| Cornwall                   | 125,257 30     |
| Guelph                     | 558,733 38     |
| Hamilton                   | 625,598 69     |
| Kingston                   | 143,108 65     |
| London                     | 375,311 33     |
| Port Arthur                | 272,296 61     |
| Owen Sound                 | 77,545 17      |
| Perth                      | 72,806 52      |
| Peterborough               | 32,315 86      |
| Port Arthur                | 16,895 21      |
| Prescott                   | 124,538 52     |
| St. Catharines             | 47,431 17      |
| Stratford                  | 75,797 08      |
| Toronto                    | 1,084,620 74   |
| Windsor                    | 319,832 23     |
| Total, Ontario             | \$4,057,847 00 |
| Total, Quebec              | 4,241,897 37   |
| Total, New Brunswick       | 238,778 46     |
| Total, Nova Scotia         | 226,922 77     |
| Total, P. E. Island        | 53,536 73      |
| Total, Manitoba and N.W.T. | 507,194 55     |
| Total, British Columbia    | 505,784 76     |
| Total for Dominion         | \$9,922,112 14 |
| Less refunds               | 126,316 13     |
| Total revenue              | \$9,795,796 01 |

This is an increase of \$214,734 over the previous year, and represents the people as having consumed an increased quantity of excisable liquors, and an increased quantity of tobacco in various forms. As the population of the Dominion increased last year, by immigration, some 50,000, some of this increase is no doubt due to the newcomers, though certainly not to the Doukhobor settlers, as none of them either drink or smoke.

The details of the collection for the London division are as follows:

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Balance due, Jan. 1, 1899 | \$1,593 26   |
| Spirits                   | 77,637 14    |
| Malt liquors              | 300 00       |
| Malp                      | 65,291 52    |
| Tobacco                   | 67,283 42    |
| Cigars                    | 163,815 78   |
| Petroleum inspection fees | 1,225 10     |
| Seizures                  | 10 00        |
| Other receipts            | 240 06       |
| Total duties accrued      | \$377,504 39 |

It will be observed that London stands fourth in the list of inland revenue producers in the Province of Ontario. Toronto, Hamilton and Guelph rank in the order named ahead of London. In the case of Toronto and Guelph, this is accounted for largely by the receipts from the distilleries; in Hamilton, it is the tobacco industry that makes the revenue so large. London's largest sources of revenue is its cigar manufacturing industry, which becomes more important as the country grows, and its requirements, in this regard, increase.

Another noteworthy fact revealed in the figures given above is the growing importance of Manitoba and the Northwest and British Columbia as revenue producing sections. This is to be expected, now that these vast territories are being occupied with prosperous farmers and miners who are pretty free spenders of money on luxuries.

Lieut. Morrison, the fighting editor of the Ottawa Citizen, has returned from South Africa and resumed his editorial position. There used to be a subject much favored by debating clubs, Which is the mightier, the pen or the sword? Lieut. Morrison is an expert in both lines. His conferees extend him a hearty welcome home.

The hazing incident at the West Point Military Academy has had the effect of demonstrating the efficacy of public opinion. The modern newspaper is a searchlight which reveals to the world the course of an investigation like that into the West Point hazing scandal. It enables people to make up their minds as to what institution they will support. The will of the people, irrespective of any class, must be obeyed.

## The Ordinary Man on Top.

"Ian MacLaren" cannot be ranked among the doleful prophets of the twentieth century. In a recent article in the Temple Magazine, he rises to prognosticate:

"The new century opens with a strong appeal to the ordinary man, and offers to him his opportunity; upon him, although he lives in a small house and have only limited ability, although he be only one out of a vast multitude, will fall the burden of government, both in church and state. Great fortunes will grow fewer, respectable poverty will be more and more alleviated; although, of course, the man who invents a useful article in general demand, will become a millionaire beyond the dreams of nobles, and the drunkard and idle person will always be poor, and deserve to suffer."

We decidedly agree with the celebrated British preacher. His views are as applicable to Canada as they are to the center of the empire. The ordinary man who behaves himself and makes the most of his opportunities, even now has the call.

## London a Cigarmaking Center.

London continues to be the greatest center in the manufacture of cigars in Canada, with the sole exception of Montreal. According to the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue, 22 factories for the production of cigars were at work in this city last year. They consumed 446,357 pounds of leaf tobacco, and produced 27,506,470 cigars, at a duty of \$6 a thousand, which netted the treasury \$102,594 24.

No other city in Ontario begins to approach London as a cigar manufacturing headquarters. Toronto, for example, only had manufactured within its limits, last year, 8,285,540 cigars: Hamilton, 6,722,796; Kingston, 4,047,550; Guelph, 3,709,185. Montreal produced 47,381,770 cigars in her twenty factories.

There are in all Canada 196 cigar factories, which last year used up nearly 2½ million pounds of raw tobacco, and produced the enormous quantity of 133,537,575 cigars, on which a total duty of \$49,572 43 was paid. The previous year the total number of cigars manufactured was 131,345,405, and 181 factories were in operation. There was an increase in the number of factories in the year in all the provinces, except Nova Scotia. London's producing power has been very considerably increased. Our cigar manufacturers promise to keep in the lead by attention to the wants of their customers.

## Settling Strikes.

A strike which had begun on the 5th of last October was terminated on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. The employees in the tool works of John Bertram & Sons, Dundas, demanded that the number of apprentices be reduced to one for every five journeymen, and also that a minimum of 15 cents per hour be paid to each journeyman. The Hon. Wm. Mulock, Minister of Labor, was apprised of the fact that the strike existed, and sent the Deputy Minister, Mr. King, who interviewed both the firm and the strikers. Mr. A. W. Homes, of the executive of the International Machinists Association, was present and helped the strikers in their negotiations. The result was an amicable settlement of the difficulty. The Conciliation Act is proving to be very serviceable in effecting agreements between employer and employee. Conference and arbitration should be resorted to promptly in every case, as strikes are generally quite as expensive to "the working man" as to the capitalist.

A correspondent wishes to know the relative standing of the two parties in the Senate, now that the four new Senators have been added. The Dominion Senate now stands:

|                       |    |
|-----------------------|----|
| Conservatives         | 47 |
| Liberals              | 33 |
| Conservative majority | 14 |

When the Liberals came into power in 1896 there were but eight Liberals all told in the Chamber. The death or resignation of seven of the present Conservative majority would make the parties even, and thus rescue the Senate from the offensive partisanship which has characterized it during the past four years and a half.

## PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. Linley Sambourne is Sir John Tenniel's successor as chief cartoonist in Punch. Mr. Sambourne is short and stout, and might easily be taken for a prosperous gentleman farmer, whose only concern was his crops and horses. In fact, he delights as much in talking of hunters, dogs and guns as he does of art. In 1867 our artist was working in an engineer's office on a small salary as draughtsman. But he spent his idle moments in drawing subjects of a more picturesque nature. One of his pictures came before the notice of Mark Lemon, at that time editor of Punch. This incident led to his connection with the staff of Punch in 1867, which he still maintains, now as principal cartoonist. His career has been marked by success throughout, the secret of which is method, united to fertility of fancy, application, and a genius for design. "Mr. Sambourne makes no secret of his method. He has, we suppose, the finest collection of photographs in London. Some beautiful cabinets contain them, and they are assorted into scores of departments. When you think of the sudden demands which a journal like Punch, criticising the world's doings, must make upon its staff, it is not difficult to understand the need and extreme value of such a collection. Kings, queens, soldiers, sailors,

judges, members of Parliament, actors, actresses, celebrities, notabilities, animals—there are thousands of them in these drawers. There are photographs of costumes, ancient and modern; of uniforms sundry, also ancient and modern; of dress, and miscellanea without end. So ardent is Mr. Sambourne in the pursuit of accuracy that he has ransacked Europe for the dress of every army. All is fish that comes to his net, whether it is still life or quick life. How little the public which admires his work, and laughs with him, knows what infinite care, labor, and patience are devoted to it."

## Good Place for Weddings.

[Toronto Star.] Hyman is M. P. for London. It ought to be a great town for weddings.

## Then and Now.

[Toronto Star.] When her majesty ascended the throne, Canada was in the midst of fierce political struggles and armed insurrection. Today it is a cemented nation, extending from sea to sea, and now there is love and respect for the sovereign more deeply felt than by her majesty's Dominion of Canada.

## Exalted in Tone.

[Ottawa Free Press.] If the Francophobic writers in certain western papers of the baser type were able to read French, a perusal of the journals published in that language would open their eyes to the fact that a handful of narrow-minded English-speaking people have no monopoly of Canadian loyalty. The expressions of the French journals on the death of her late majesty are touching in sentiment and exalted in tone and reflect the country loyalty proclaimed in Sir Etienne Tache's well known statement on the subject.

## Not an Uncommon Type.

[Kingston Whig.] At a meeting of Conservatives in Windsor a lawyer arose and called for a newspaper organ, better than the Tory paper of the city. The publisher arose and remarked that the proposer had been a subscriber and advertiser of a card for years in his paper and he had never been able to collect a cent. If he could give the party pointing out the source of the error, the lawyer is a sample of a large class who could run every paper better all the time.

## ROBBERS AND ROBBERIES

Young Burglars at Hull Confess Their Misdeeds—Berlin Kidnappers Sentenced.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Arthur Madore and Henry Dorion, two young men, 20 and 22 years of age respectively, appeared before Judge Talbot yesterday, charged with burglary of the Hull postoffice Sunday night. They pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to a term of six months in the Central Prison. They confessed to a number of other robberies which have taken place in Hull within the last couple of months, and others, two at the Chinaman's, securing \$2 and some linen; next Groulx's where they got only a few cents, and at Genest & Gane's, taking a considerable quantity of handkerchiefs, cut studs, etc., and finally the stealing of the mail bag from the sleigh in Ottawa. The bag only yielded them two \$5 bills, but Sunday night's raid, which they attempted to have them cashed in Hull, some of them at the Ottawa Bank, and they were at once placed under arrest. The young men are sons of two

of the best known and most respected families in the city.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.  
St. Thomas, Ont., Jan. 30.—Allen Gould, employed in the stove mills, near Lawrence, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing \$75 in the case of the stove mills, near Lawrence, and was taken to Mount Morris, N. Y.

THE BERLIN KIDNAPPERS.  
Berlin, Ont., Jan. 30.—The kidnappers came before Judge Chisholm yesterday on a charge of kidnapping. The principal in the transaction, got seven years in Kingston; Neufischer, who took the Ebel child to Elgin, Ill., six months in the Central Prison; and Kilnberger, who drove Neufischer to Galt, three months in Berlin jail.

TOPEKA, Ks., Jan. 30.—On Monday, Mrs. Carrie Nation invaded the office of Gov. Wm. E. Stanley in the capitol building, and for a full hour arraigned the chief executive of the state for his failure to close the saloons of Kansas. Then in turn she visited the offices of Attorney-General Goddard, County Attorney Nichols and Sheriff Porter, and demanded of each that they close the saloons. Finally she addressed the legislature, making an impassioned appeal in behalf of temperance. When Mrs. Nation entered Gov. Stanley's office she was followed by a crowd of newspaper reporters and others. By turns she administered to Gov. Stanley a tongue-lashing for his failure to uphold the laws against liquor selling or begged him for aid to carry on his crusade. She put her questions with heretofore, and answered them herself without giving the governor time to utter a complete sentence in his own defense. Mrs. Nation accused Gov. Stanley of branding her as a law-breaker, and demanded to know if he had a better method than she of ridding the state of saloons.

"Do you think my method is right?" she asked.  
"Well, governor, have you a better one?"  
As the governor turned in his chair to make answer every one listened intently.  
"No, I don't think I have," he finally replied. Continuing, he managed to edge in a few more words: "What can I do? I am powerless. The law does not allow me to do what I desire."

## The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

This store will be open Friday evening and closed all day Saturday.

## SECOND WEEK DISSOLUTION SALE

Although in the second week of this great sale, and large numbers have been made glad by the saving effected in their purchases, our immense stock is still well assorted, and shrewd shoppers ought to avail themselves of the great bargains in bread and butter goods at old prices during the remaining days, at

## Discounts Ranging from 10 to 50 Per Cent

|                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>DRESS GOODS AND SILKS</b><br>This means in many lines a dress worth \$5 63 for \$3 38.                                        | <b>CARPETS AND CURTAINS</b><br>This means a carpet worth \$20, for \$16.                                                                                  |
| <b>CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE</b><br>Positively no reserve. Every article under discount.                                            | <b>GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS</b><br>Extraordinary bargains, Men's All-Wool Underwear, regular 75c and 90c, for 49c. Big discounts on Clothing. |
| <b>BOOTS AND SHOES</b><br>Special inducements, Men's and Women's \$1 50, \$1 75 and \$2 Shoes for \$1 35.                        | <b>MANTLES &amp; LADIES' COSTUMES</b><br>Every garment under a discount of 25 and 50 per cent.                                                            |
| <b>TABLE LINENS AND TOWELINGS</b><br>See if your linens do not need replenishing. Our magnificent assortment all under discount. | <b>SHEETINGS &amp; PILLOW COTTONS</b><br>Thrifty housewives, hotelkeepers and boarding houses ought to buy here and save a discount of 10 per cent.       |
| <b>HOSIERY AND GLOVES</b><br>Special lines at special prices in addition to every staple line under a 20 per cent discount.      | <b>LADIES' KNIT UNDERWEAR</b><br>Our very close cash prices all under discount.                                                                           |
| <b>FLANNELS AND FLANNELLETTES</b><br>SPECIAL BARGAINS.                                                                           | <b>BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS</b><br>All under discount.                                                                                                     |
| <b>RIBBONS AND LACES</b><br>At slaughter prices.                                                                                 | <b>ART MUSLINS &amp; ART SATEENS</b><br>All at reduced prices.                                                                                            |

of the best known and most respected families in the city.

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## CARRIE IS CARRYING ON AGAIN!

Invades the Office of Governor of Kansas

And Brands Him as a Law-Breaker and Perjuror—Other State Officials "Roasted."

Topeka, Ks., Jan. 30.—On Monday, Mrs. Carrie Nation invaded the office of Gov. Wm. E. Stanley in the capitol building, and for a full hour arraigned the chief executive of the state for his failure to close the saloons of Kansas. Then in turn she visited the offices of Attorney-General Goddard, County Attorney Nichols and Sheriff Porter, and demanded of each that they close the saloons. Finally she addressed the legislature, making an impassioned appeal in behalf of temperance. When Mrs. Nation entered Gov. Stanley's office she was followed by a crowd of newspaper reporters and others. By turns she administered to Gov. Stanley a tongue-lashing for his failure to uphold the laws against liquor selling or begged him for aid to carry on his crusade. She put her questions with heretofore, and answered them herself without giving the governor time to utter a complete sentence in his own defense. Mrs. Nation accused Gov. Stanley of branding her as a law-breaker, and demanded to know if he had a better method than she of ridding the state of saloons.

"Do you think my method is right?" she asked.  
"Well, governor, have you a better one?"  
As the governor turned in his chair to make answer every one listened intently.  
"No, I don't think I have," he finally replied. Continuing, he managed to edge in a few more words: "What can I do? I am powerless. The law does not allow me to do what I desire."

sire. The law gives me no privileges. What can I do?"

"If necessary call out the militia," was Mrs. Nation's prompt reply.  
GOVERNOR LOST PATIENCE.  
"Then the crusader began a philippic that caused Governor Stanley's anger to rise and the crowd grouped about his desk to look on in wonder.

"You can close every joint in Kansas, if you will, Governor Stanley," she said with force. "You can do it if you want to, but you won't. You are a law-breaker yourself if you don't. You took your oath of office to keep the constitution. You refuse my request. You are not only a law-breaker, but a perjurer."

As Mrs. Nation proceeded she became more vehement, and her voice quivered. She rose from her chair and looked full into the face of Governor Stanley. She pointed her finger at him, called him "law-breaker" and "perjurer" without the least show of fear. She repeated the words of accusation again and again. He tried to make reply, but she gave him no chance, the words of invective pouring from her with a rush that would not be stemmed.

Finally, his temper gone, Governor Stanley arose from his seat and shouted back: "You cannot come here and talk this way. You cannot talk to me this way, I say. You are a woman, but I won't stand it. You will have to leave if you cannot talk to me like a woman. I am a grandmother, and I represent the mothers of the state."

"You don't represent them," almost shouted the governor. "THREATENS TO SMASH THINGS. The words flew back and forth with such fierceness that it was impossible to distinguish them. The room was in an uproar. Then Mrs. Nation talked more calmly, pleading with the governor to aid her.

"You come with me and help smash saloons," she urged. And then she added: "If you won't help us—if you won't help me, I'll go around and I'll smash, smash, smash, governor. The devil seems to have a cinch on the men, but he has not a cinch on the hatchets and rocks."

during her raid on the state house, but she wasted no time in looking for them.

STIRRED THE SHERIFF.  
To County Attorney Nichols she repeated her demands, and finally said she wished to swear out a warrant for the saloonkeeper's wife, who had attacked her Saturday night with a broomstick.

With a few words of warning, Mrs. Nation and her train were again on their way, this time headed for the office of Sheriff Porter. The sheriff soon was in a rage, and at last, boiling over with anger under her scorching attack, he broke away, and, rushing towards a newspaper man in the crowd, who had pointed at him, seized the offender's collar and made a motion to strike him. Others intervened, and Sheriff Porter, returning to Mrs. Nation's side, asked her to his private office to continue the argument alone.

The chief of police was picked on for the next onslaught, but his office was found locked, and Mrs. Nation harangued a crowd that had gathered in the street near the city hall.

CROUP CURED IN A MINUTE.  
With Ransom's Hive (Croup) Syrup and Talc. Guaranteed. 25 cents. At C. McCallum & Co.

In the English army a soldier is drummed to church just as he is to drill or dress parade.

**CURE YOURSELF!**  
Use Big 64 for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. McCALLUM, U.S.A.  
Sold by Druggists. Circular sent on request.

**COAL IS DOWN**  
We have lots of summer-mined first quality Sematan for \$6 50 PER TON.  
ORDER AT ONCE.  
**CHANTLER BROS.,**  
178 Bathurst Street. Phone 347.

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Telephone 1244. 467 Richmond Street.

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GRATEFUL COMFORTING  
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in all the labeled JAMES EPPE & Co., Limited, Homoeopathic Chemists, London.  
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