

London Advertiser.
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OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

While Londoners regret that it is impossible for the Governor-General to remain more than a few hours at present, they will rejoice to know that there is every prospect of not only Lord Grey but Her Excellency, who is now absent in England, paying London a visit—probably next year—at the time of the Western Fair. Today His Excellency has seen the Forest City in all her vernal beauty. If he can come our way in the fall we can show him the best of everything that the soil can produce in the garden of Canada, of which London is the favored center.

During this year the Governor-General will not be very much further in evidence in Ontario. In August he goes to the Pacific Coast, and will be away ten or twelve weeks. The Yukon will be visited, and the resources of British Columbia examined. His Excellency is much interested in forestry, and his attendance at the Canadian Forestry Association gathering in Vancouver will add to the importance of the proceedings.

Canadians generally highly appreciate the interest which Lord Grey is taking in their life, employment and institutions. There are a thousand and one ways, outside of party politics, by which the Governor-General may fairly concern himself with the welfare of the people, and even lend a helping hand, following the good example of the sovereign himself. And Earl Grey, in this respect, has not been deficient. Everywhere he is identifying himself with the spirit of the country, and the development of her resources, and cheering her people in the great task of nation-building, which they have in hand.

The time was when a British nobleman, sent to Canada as Governor-General, was regarded as practically an exile among a turbulent collection of "colonists." In those old days Sarnia was deemed to be the "far west," and to go from one end of the country in a lumbering stage coach was a weariness to the flesh, and a gubernatorial duty which only a robust man could undertake with impunity. The Governor-General today is the representative of the King in an auxiliary nation of the British empire, presiding over one-half of North America, and he can travel from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and to every place of any importance, in a palace car. He presides over a country, too, which is the Nation of the Twentieth Century, and whose progress and prosperity is the marvel of the world. To be the viceroy of a land so favored may well inspire the enthusiasm, as we know it does, of Earl Grey. To follow in the footsteps of such statesmen as the eighth Lord Elgin, Lord Dufferin, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lansdowne and the present Viceroy of Ireland, is certainly an honor to be coveted. Lord Grey is living up to his privileges, and we have no doubt that he, too, will be aided by the experience he gains here to achieve further successes in the realm of statesmanship.

A TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION.

Mr. Sifton's defense of the land policy of the present Dominion Government was absolutely convincing. When he finished his great speech on Thursday the Opposition's case was a hopeless wreck. The indictment against the administration vanished like the bubble that it proved to be. There never was a more crushing refutation of charges made on the floor of the House.

The Government's arrangement with the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company was the object of attack. The department of the Interior sold this company, under certain restrictions, 250,000 acres of land in Saskatchewan for one dollar per acre in a region regarded a few years ago as unfit for settlement. The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company received from the preceding government a land grant of 1,000,000 acres in the same region. They had 3,000,000 acres to choose from, but selected only 257,000 acres, claiming that the area did not contain any more land fit for settlement. In July, 1900, they asked the present Government to pay them cash in lieu of the remainder of their land at the rate of \$1.50 per acre, and later were willing to take \$1.25 per acre. The Government refused both offers. For 65 miles along the railway there were only three homestead entries in good standing, and it was an absolutely unsettled country. For ten years the trains ran through the whole 65 miles without a station or stopping place. The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, in purchasing 250,000 acres in this uninviting region from the Government, undertook to place in each township twenty settlers on free homesteads, and twelve on other sections, before they were entitled to receive the balance of the even-numbered sections. The company purchased 450,000 acres of

land from the railway company to supplement the 250,000 acres obtained from the Government, and set about to people the land. They appointed 3,000 sub-agents throughout the United States to drum up settlers and sell lands. Farmers from Ontario would not go on this land until the company brought people who had had experience in the semi-arid regions of the United States.

The company's propaganda was in a large measure successful. Mr. Sifton says that where he found in 1902 a wilderness, last year he found cities and towns as prosperous and thriving as anywhere in the Dominion. The conditions of the contract were so onerous, however, that the land company had yet failed to earn 100,000 acres of their purchase. Summing up the results of the land policy of the Conservative Government, Mr. Sifton pointed out that the latter had given 31,500,000 acres in land grants to railways and other companies, whereas during the whole eighteen years they were in office they only gave 8,500,000 acres to actual settlers under homestead entries. In contrast with this the Liberal Government since 1896 had, in various shapes and forms, disposed of 2,000,000 acres of land to companies, including irrigation companies and the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, and lands purchased with half-breed scrip, and in round numbers, during that period they had given for homestead entries to actual settlers in quarter section areas 20,000,000 acres of land.

We think the Canadian people will agree with Mr. Sifton that the best policy for the Government to pursue is to people the land as fast as possible, and not hold it for higher prices. It is a policy which has brought population and prosperity to the Canadian west and the Laurier Government may well be proud of its achievement.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ANARCHISTS.

An Englishman has been arrested in Madrid, charged with being the companion and fellow-conspirator of the person who threw the bomb at the royal carriage. The bomb-thrower himself escaped, and is said to be an Italian. The Spanish police profess to think that the plot was concocted in London. If the outrage can be traced to anarchists in England, there will be another outcry from the continent against the attitude of the British police toward these social pests. London is the only European asylum of the anarchists, who have so far shown their appreciation of British forbearance by refraining from crimes of violence on British soil. They are organized internationally, and their leaders are sensible of the fact, and have no doubt impressed it upon the body of their followers, that their immunity in England would cease if they lifted a hand against British royalty. Members of the British royal family mingle with the public, unattended and unprotected, and show themselves as freely on the continent as at home.

The continental police claim that the anarchists plan their crimes in London, and are able to maintain their organization by having a safe headquarters. On the other hand, the inquisitorial police methods which prevail on the continent and are accepted there as a normal feature of organized society, are repugnant to British notions of liberty. It may be found that the attempted assassination of the King and Queen of Spain was not the work of anarchists, but a political plot. This is the first time an Englishman has been arrested in connection with crimes of this kind on the continent, but it is said there are no English members of the inner anarchist circle.

The Sifton policy of placing people on the land is one that has made Canada a new country in the last ten years.

The story that blood spattered the bridal veil of the Queen of Spain may be the invention of an imaginative correspondent, but it is not improbable, and conveys a vivid impression of the horrible scene which must have confronted her.

The Constitutional Democrats of the Douma left the chamber when a member of the Government rose to speak. The Russian M. P.'s are new to the business, or they would have adopted the Canadian method of remaining in their seats and reading newspapers or writing letters.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller is making his first trip to Europe. He will find over there that when a man has acquired a competence in business he proceeds to take life more leisurely instead of working himself to death to make more money for his heirs to spend and quarrel over. This is a lesson the average American millionaire has not learned.

This is the time of year in which London looks her best. Without any striking natural features she is easily the comeliest city in the Dominion when she puts on her summer garb.—London Advertiser.

Young man, don't wait for the trolley line, but jump on the steam train and travel fifteen miles south. When you see St. Thomas in the month of May (or June) you'll revise the above. London is truly a

comely city, but St. Thomas is the comeliest.—St. Thomas Times.

And don't stop at St. Thomas. Keep on coming west and bring the St. Thomas man with you. You can both get all the pointers you want on beautiful cities right here in Chatham. You can see enough in a day to keep you writing for a week. With our wonderful natural advantages, maple trees, pretty parks, magnificent buildings, stately residences, clean pavements, etc., the visitors who come here from all over the Dominion go away brimming over with enthusiasm.—Chatham Planet.

The presumption of small places like St. Thomas and Chatham would be insufferable if it were not so amusing.

METCHNIKOFF ON WHITE HAIR.

[Lancet.] This interesting question was discussed by M. Metchnikoff at a meeting of the Académie des Sciences held on May 7. One of the explanations which have been suggested for the hair turning white is that the individual hairs become dry with age, and that the air penetrating into their interior destroys their pigment. Others have said that the coloring matter of the hair of any part of the body disappears under the influence of a chemical substance. M. Metchnikoff, however, is persuaded that the whitening of hair is a vital phenomenon due to cellular activity. Hair, according to him, is not an inert material; it is alive and is composed of living cells provided with prolongations which envelop and destroy pigmentary substance in contact with them. These "chromophagocytic" cells in this way gradually destroy the coloring matter of the hair and spread in each direction both toward the root of the hair and toward its extremity. This may be recognized by the fact that the greater portion of the hair has become white the root still remains colored. M. Metchnikoff has observed that the hair of women who use curling-tongs heated to 60 or 70 degrees Centigrade is comparatively slow to lose its color. The heat destroys the chromophagocytic cells.

In order to make a scientific study of the whitening of hair M. Metchnikoff used animals whose hair is white in winter and dark in summer, and in this way he found that in some species of Russian and Alpine hares the change from dark to white follows the same course as in the human subject. Moreover, when a person's hair turns white in a single night under the influence of a mental shock, it is certain that the change is due to excessive excitation of the chromophagocytic cells, which thereupon destroy the coloring matter of the hair in a few hours.

THE SIMPLE WAY OF LOVE.

[Chicago Record.] Swear not by the stars that you love her. Swear not that her eyes Are as blue as the blue sky above her. Swear not that her hair Is as black as the black night about her. When you think of a future without her, Swear not that romance all about her Enchanting lies.

HE OWED IT TO HIMSELF.

[Chicago Record.] "Do you think I look well in this dress?" she asked. "Um," her husband replied. "Who makes it?" "I did, but I'm afraid—" "My dear, I never saw you have on a more becoming gown than that one is. By Jove, you look so slim and graceful and young that I can hardly realize we've been married for seven years."

"Oh, Alfred, do you really mean that? I believe I'll make all my clothes after this."

As soon as he could decently get away, Alfred went out and treated himself to several of the best cigars he could find.

AN ILLUSION.

[Toronto Telegram.] Are we, the children of these modern times, to be robbed of all our illusions? The vice-royalty of India was boomed as an office that would take the genius of the greatest man who ever lived.

Well, Lord Minto is viceroy of India, and his lordship is not as near to genius as Toronto is to Hamilton.

HIS MOTHER AND DICKY.

[Tit-Bits.] She's a woman with a mission; 'tis her heaven-born ambition to reform the world's condition, you will please to understand. She's a model of propriety, a leader in society, and she has a great variety of remedies at her disposal. Each a sovereign specific, with a little scientific for the cure of things mortal, and the power of the cure. For the swift alleviation of the evils of the nation is her forerunning vocation on this sublimity shore. And while she's thus up and coming, always hurrying and humming, and occasionally slumming, this reformer of renown.

Her neglected little Dicky, ragged, dirty, tough and tricked out in five hundred ragged and sticky, is the terror of the town.

O, WOMAN, WOMAN.

[Bayboro (N. C.) Sentinel.] He—When in doubt, play trumps. She—But suppose you can't remember what they are?

ENGLISH DIVORCE CASES.

[Law Times.] Petitions for dissolution of marriage decreased from 824 in 1903 to 720 in 1904, but those for judicial separation rose from 99 to 102. Five hundred and eighteen decrees nisi were made absolute in dissolution cases of the 634 that were granted, and in 10 where a decree of nullity was sought. In 31 cases the king's proctor intervened and in 24 the decree was rescinded, and 7,793 separations were made by magistrates, against 7,292, in the preceding year. Of 887 petitions, in 257 the parties had been married five years and less than ten years, while in 337 the duration of marriage was between ten and twenty years.

COMMON THINGS.

[B. W. Proctor.] Metaphors I love all common things. The common air, the common power, The dear, kind, common thought that springs From hearts that have no other power, No other wealth, no other power, Save love; and will not that repay For all the fortune tears away?

MORBID WOMEN IN COURT.

[From the Washington Post.]

For some years a young Italian girl has been on trial in a New York city court for the murder of her uncle and aunt, upon whom she turned after a year of unspeakable abuse at their hands. The case is highly sensational, not alone for the youth and good looks of the defendant, but because of the atrocious character of the circumstances leading up to the crime. The trial has attracted a large audience daily, a conspicuous feature being the presence of many women, evidently of some degree of refinement and social position. Evidently when it was known that the girl would take the stand in her own behalf, the women were especially clamorous for seats in the courtroom. The testimony, as was expected, was of the most revolting nature. It was so shocking that it could not be printed in even the most lurid of the metropolitan "yellow." It was so bad, indeed, that a woman reporter for one of these sensational sheets fainted. Yet not one of the feminine auditors left the courtroom, eager for repetition of the morning's experience. There is some comfort in the knowledge that they were disappointed. The miserable defendant had covered the most shocking phase of the case. It is not to be doubted that the women who thus shamed their sex yesterday by crowding into the presence of such filth and suffering conduct themselves in their usual walks of life with a becoming modesty. They probably insist upon a certain degree of propriety in the conversation of their men friends. They would doubtless be horrified if they found their young daughters reading even the sickening outline of the case now on trial. Yet they fight for places in the gallery and feast their morbid souls upon the life wreck in the witness box. This is no less than a disease. One symptom of it is the disgusting sympathy some women show for criminals of a degraded type. The vest of human beasts, no matter what his offense, is always certain to be given flowers and delicacies while awaiting execution. There is never a tragedy too awful for these people to study and gloat over. Their weakness for the abominations of the criminal calendar comes to view so often that a decided sentiment is rising in favor of the holding of certain trials in semi-private. No harm would be done if the courtroom doors were in certain cases closed to the general public, and especially to morbid women.

POEMS THAT LIVE

Mercy.

[From "Merchant of Venice," Act IV, Scene 1.] [William Shakespeare.]

The quality of mercy is not strain'd; It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed; It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes; 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes The throned monarch better than his crown; His scepter shows the force of temporal power; The attribute to awe and majesty, Which doth sit awe and fear of kings; But mercy is above this scepter'd sway; It is enthroned in the hearts of kings; It is an attribute to God himself; And earthly power doth then show likest God's, When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Plead mercy; Justice by thy plea, consider this: That, in the course of justice, none of us Should see salvation; we do pray for mercy; And that same prayer doth teach us all To render.

IMPERIAL'S PROSPERITY

Bank Had Profits of Over Half Million in 1905—Capital Increase.

The report of the 31st annual meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada, which appears in The Advertiser today, shows the bank to be in the front rank of the solid banking institutions of Canada today. The net profits of the year 1905 are shown to have been \$535,406.20. Of this amount, dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, amounting to \$335,406.20, were paid; bank premises, etc., were credited with \$100,000, and the profit and loss account was increased by \$100,379.97.

The statement also shows that the premium amounting to \$227,741.50 received on new capital stock, the issue of which was authorized on the 18th of June, 1902, and which was allotted to shareholders on 30th June, 1905, has been transferred in bulk to rest account, which now amounts to \$3,827,741.50, and will be further increased to \$4,000,000 when the balance due upon the subscribed shares has been paid in.

It is also announced that the capital stock of the bank will be increased by the sum of \$1,000,000, making it \$5,000,000. The reason for this is the phenomenal development of the Dominion and the constantly increasing call for greater banking facilities.

Reference is made to the death of Mr. T. K. Merritt, who was one of the founders of the bank, and had been president of the institution.

The advancement of the Imperial Bank is shown by the fact that during the year new branches have been opened up in Cobalt, Fenelon, London and Pileway, in the Province of Ontario, and in the city of Quebec, in North Battleford, in the Province of Saskatchewan, and in Banff, Calgary, Port and Red Deer, in the Province of Alberta. Suitable premises are now under construction in Winnipeg and in Edmonton to replace existing structures, which have been found insufficient for our requirements.

The London branch, which is situated on the southeast corner of King and Richmond streets, is a very creditable stone-faced structure, the corner being immensely improved since it fell into the hands of the Imperial.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Open Tonight as Usual

Millinery From Chapman's



Is the acme of style. The latest and most popular shapes, in finest tuscans, silk neapolitan chiffon, fancy straws, silk braids etc., in black, white, natural and various light shades. These are in handsome sailor effects and large and small dress hats and are to be trimmed with flowers, ribbons, plumes or quills.

Shapes Made to Your Order

Clearing Spring Millinery at Almost and Less Than Half-Price.

Pretty Waists--See Them

Ladies' White Lawn with elbow sleeves, finished with embroidery insertion and lace edge to match trimming in front of waist, pleated back and panel front has embroidery medallions and insertion on either side. Worth more money. Our special tonight.....\$1

June Is Whitewear Time

White Cambric Nightgowns with fancy yokes, either lace or embroidery trimmed. Special on sale tonight.....75c

Slip-Over Nightgowns, dainty style with profusion of German val., lace insertion and edging. Special on sale tonight.....\$1.15

White Cambric Petticoats, full flounce trimmed with lace insertion and edging. Special on sale tonight.....75c

Wanted Gloves

16-button White Glace Kid Elbow Gloves, all sizes, new lot. Come early, a pair....\$2

Black Glace Kid Gloves, guaranteed, beautiful quality.....\$2.75

2-button Lisle Gloves, white, tans, beavers, grays and modes, also silk net back gloves with lisle palm, at 50c

2-dome Lisle Gloves in white, black, gray, tan and beaver, at, pair.....25c

Gilt and Silver Belt Buckles, at, each.....25c

Pearl Hat Pins, new lot, each.....10c

Ladies' Summer Vests, Swiss ribbing and Egyptian cotton, pretty lace yokes, ideal summer vests, at.....25c

Italian Silk Vests, lace yokes, white. Special.....50c

New Buckles

Pearl Belt Buckles, round and oblong shapes, riveted back, each.....35c

Pearl Buckles, with and without pearl shank, larger size.....50c

Gilt and Silver Belt Buckles, at, each.....25c

Pearl Hat Pins, new lot, each.....10c

Carpets, Rugs

Saturday Night Specials

All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, were 60c yard, choice patterns. On sale tonight, yard.....47c

32 only Extra Large Hearth Rugs, size 36x72. Regular \$1.75. For tonight's selling, yard.....\$1.47

54-inch Brass Extension Rods, complete tonight.....10c

D & A 215—Price \$1.00

Others—\$1.00 to \$3.50

A-2

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

Mr. Robert Arkell is the local manager, and his courtesy and commendable business methods have already won him many friends amongst the business men of London.

CUT OFF \$1,000 OR NO DEBENTURES

The Board of Education Is To Be Told What It Must Do.

Trustees English and Teasdale, of the board of education, yesterday afternoon, when on No. 1 committee of the city council, and asked that the committee request the council to issue \$1,000 debentures for school additions in this city.

The reception awarded the trustees was a warm one. In fact, every member of the committee, including Mayor Judd, took a hand in telling the trustees what the council thinks of the board of education, and of the way it spends the money which the city council is compelled to provide for it.

Mayor Judd pointed out that when the board has a surplus it does not hand the money back to the city, but spends it on houses and lots for which it has no need.

The mayor reiterated Ald. Forristal's statements. He said that when the council asked the board to pare its estimates, the trustees simply laughed at the alderman.

Ald. Gillean asked if the board of education is unanimous on the subject of the debentures, but the trustees could not answer in the affirmative. He also wanted to know if there was any guarantee that the trustee would not ask the council next year for another \$1,000 to enlarge the school grounds.

The committee also expressed the opinion that as the board itself is divided as to the necessity for issuing the debentures, there was no need for the committee to decide the matter at once.

Mayor Judd said he would never vote to sanction an issue for the board of education until such times as the board decided to consider the paring of its estimates, so that the \$10,000 asked for by the city may be handed back. When the city found the board of education would do nothing, the council was compelled to cut the sum of \$1,000 off its street accounts.

"When the trustees consider our request, we will consider theirs," said his worship.

And thus the matter stands. City Clerk Baker will write the board asking

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Open Tonight as Usual

Summer Hosiery

The crowds that surround our Hosiery Counter all day Saturday and Saturday night, bespeak for the popularity of this department and naturally press home the fact that our values are best. Here are specials in the Big Hose Department for tonight.

Ladies' Brilliant Gauze Lisle Hose, in gray, champagne, sky, pink and white, spliced heel and toe, at.....50c

Ladies' Fine Lisle Hose, spliced heel and toe, in sky, pink, gray and black, at 50c

Ladies' Polka Dot Hose, white with black, black with white, tan with white and blue with white. Special, at.....25c

Ladies' Lace Lisle Hose, white, tan and black, also misses' sizes, at.....30c to 40c

Parasols

Plenty of both fancy and black parasols at this store. For knowing the right kind we bought and received more than ever before.

Fancy Parasols in newest effects for summer. Prices.....\$1 to \$6

Special in Black Silk and Wool Parasols, natural wood and fancy handles. Extra value.....\$1.50

Carpets, Rugs

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FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Dickson Council, Chosen Friends, Celebrates Its Birthday.

The fourteenth anniversary of Dickson Council, No. 125, C. O. C. F., was celebrated last evening in Carling Hall. There was a large number of members and their friends present. A big class

of new members were initiated before the programme.

Mr. J. W. Mallet, of Hamilton, and Mr. S. D. Barnes, of Watford, gave addresses, reviewing the progress of the order. In London there were 1,200 members, but the councils will make an effort to increase the number to 2,000 before winter.

The progress of Dickson Council was the subject of congratulation to the officers of the council. It was organized in South London some fourteen years ago. Since then it has moved into the center of the city, and a new council organized in South London. The latter, too, was in a very flourishing condition.

The success of Dickson Council was due