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London, Saturday, Feb. 18.

## How He Stood Up for Ontario.

Our contemporary the London Free Press asks its readers to believe that while "Mowat and Hardy"—that is the curt way in which it names two respected Prime Ministers of this Province—were entitled to credit for fighting for Ontario's rights when the Government of Sir John Macdonald attempted to flinch from the people what is now known as New Ontario, "Ross"—the Free Press refers to the present Premier—has no right whatever to claim any credit for saving the splendid territory from spoliation.

This is a specimen illustration of the "fairness" of Opposition journals now that a provincial election is approaching.

Before us lies the official record of the speeches made in the House of Commons in 1882, the last year in which Hon. George W. Ross was a member of the Dominion Parliament. There the present Premier of Ontario manfully stood up against the attempted robbery of his Province, in order, on the one hand, that the Province of Manitoba might have its borders extended to the neighborhood of Port Arthur, and on the other, that many millions of dollars worth of timber, minerals and farm land might be given away to political favorites for a mere song.

It having been argued by the political friends of the Free Press on the floor of Parliament that the award should be set aside, Mr. (now Premier) Ross demanded to know on what ground the Dominion authorities could, in justice, take this attitude. The case, he said, had been discussed so fully that he failed to see on what ground any issue could be taken as to the validity or integrity or the honesty of the award made. He continued:

"There is another view of the question I wish to put forward. That is, that the award, looking at it from an Ontario standpoint, is a very important one to that Province. It represents to that Province 100,000 square miles, an area that was estimated, at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, to contain timber to the value of about \$125,000,000. As it is a pine timber district, and the crown lands are the property of the Ontario Government, these lands would yield a revenue to the Province of Ontario. Our timber lands yielded us last year a revenue of about \$500,000, and the average revenue is in that neighborhood. Here we have a vast area that is tolerably well timbered, and which it is estimated would yield to the Province of Ontario a revenue of between \$300,000 and \$400,000 a year. It is connected with the Province of Manitoba by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and would certainly be a very valuable tract of land to that Province.

"Now, we have this Government (the then Conservative Administration), in the face of this award, refusing to the Province of Ontario the revenues she would derive from these public lands. Are the honorable gentlemen prepared to say that the award of an arbitration, appointed as this one was, composed of men of the highest character, and only arrived at after the greatest deliberation and care, is to be set aside, and the Province of Ontario to be deprived of these territories and the revenues that would accrue from them? Every time the people of Ontario will be asked to contribute from their exchequer for public purposes, they will feel their resources are limited—not crippled, I am happy to say—because of the action of the honorable gentlemen opposite."

And, in concluding a very strong presentation of the facts in favor of Ontario holding her own, Mr. Ross asked:

"What are we here for, if not to protect the rights and interests of our constituents and our Province? Let me not be misunderstood as speaking from a sectional point of view; but I will say most emphatically that any man who neglects the rights of any Province, I care not whether it be Ontario, Quebec, or any other, and neglects the sacred institutions of this country, menaces its future safety. I have no fear of the result to the Liberal party. If I wanted honorable gentlemen to act in our interest, I would advise them to pursue their present course. But I trust yet that even at this late hour, the Government will reconsider their views, and do Ontario that justice which the impartial arbitrators decided she should early receive."

"This, then, was the manly, straightforward attitude of our now respected Premier at the time when the attack was made on the rights and property of his native Province, and of the credit for which the London Free Press would fain deprive him. As George W. Ross was then, so is he now, a devoted and patriotic upholder of Ontario's interests—a man with abiding faith in the future of Ontario and of the Dominion.

## The Real Issue.

A contributor to last week's Westminster, referring to "Higher Criticism," with a light hand waves its problems aside, and says the trouble is not intellectual but moral. He tells his readers that "the most prominent characteristic of our people might, without cynicism, be said to be materialism, with a dash of rather false sentiment." That might be questioned, but in the meantime let it go. Our point is that you cannot swallow up all issues in a general moral statement. There are specific issues. For instance, just now in Ontario the question is, can temperance best be secured by a severer system of legal restraint? That is an issue that will test the capacity of statesmen, and make large demands on the intelligence of the people. Then again, as to this question of Criticism and Tradition. The church must face that question; it is a real issue. On the one side, there are those who say that the whole tendency of modern scientific study of the Scripture is skeptical in its spirit and destructive in its results; while others point out that slow progress has been made during the last century in the settlement of important questions, and that it will be a serious thing if the practical ministry lag too far behind the special scholarship; and we have a divorce between the church and the intellect of the community. This is a real issue that cannot be slurred over. It has to be faced. Discussion is healthy; the great thing is for the discussion to be carried on in the right spirit. Surely the time is past for making historical and literary questions articles of faith and tests of church membership. The time is past for seeing great danger in diversity of opinion on these matters. The only thing to be feared in this connection is ignorant bigotry and fierce fanaticism. At this time of the day it is plain that the fate of Christianity does not depend on the date of a book, or the interpretation of a particular text; but these things are important in their own place. Both intellectual clearness and honesty are demanded in dealing with them. A union of fearlessness and reverence is needed, and a living faith will inspire both.

## Edward Fitzgerald.

There was a time when Fitzgerald's "Omar" was lying in the "Penny Box" of a second-hand bookseller, waiting to be found by the man with eyes and insight. Now it has become a fashion and a fad, yet nothing can destroy its great popularity or dim its real charm. That is one of the strange stories of recent literary history. Now Fitzgerald's letters have been published, and critics declare that the man who is known to fame as the translator of the Persian poet, wrote, when speaking for himself, with wonderful skill and delicacy. Many of us are so busy, busy perhaps with little things, that we cannot understand a man who is apprenticed "to the heavy business of idleness," and who glides as it were into literary immortality. While Fitzgerald, we are told, advised "the hundred year limit,"—that is, you can count no literary man blessed until one hundred years after death—capable judges have already assigned to him an important place. Here is his own picture of "this heavy business of idleness." It is a charming picture, and no doubt the reality was pleasant, if it was not, exactly "the strenuous life."

"Here is a glorious sunny day; all the morning I read about Nero in Tacitus, lying at full length on a bench in the garden, a nightgale singing, and some red anemones cying the sun manfully not far off. A funny mixture all this. Nero and the delicacy of spring; all very human, however. Then at half-past one lunch, our Cambridge cream cheese; then a ride over hill and dale; then spudding up some weeds from the grass; then coming in, I sat down to write to you, my sister winding red worsted from the back of a chair, and the most delightful little girl in the world chattering incessantly. So runs the world away."

At the end of a similar picturesque description, he says: "For all which idle ease I think I must be damned." The reader will no doubt add, "Let us hope not."

## Militarism in Politics.

Jean De Bloch, whose name is in the minds of most people identified with the thought that war is fast becoming an impossible game, has again written on this subject. He criticizes Lord Roberts' army reorganization scheme, but with that we are not now concerned. "The average citizen whose book of contemporary history is the daily newspaper, has no idea how widespread are the ramifications of militarism, how far-reaching its tentacles, how mischievous its action." He tells us he once spoke to the late Governor of Turkestan, on the undue influence which military men often wield upon the course of politics. When the governor was asked whether it was true that officers, especially in districts distant from the political center, can and do make wild dashes through the meshes of the political net in order to create accomplished facts, and merit well of the fatherland, the reply was, Yes. The governor then told how Prince Gortshakoff, then Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chancellor of the Empire, said to him: "Now, above all things, please steer clear of entanglements; keep in smooth waters. The Emperor (Alexander II.), who is intent on internal reforms, bitterly complained to me one day of the misunderstandings and troubles that were constantly cropping up on the Asiatic frontiers, necessitating military expedi-

tions." This was the governor's reply: "Sire, I can suggest but one remedy: Bestow all possible decorations and titles upon the governor-general in advance, warning him, however, that for each new expedition or annexation you will mulct him by withdrawing one. I warrant your majesty there will be no trouble on the frontiers. Peace will be an evergreen." This is good, especially as the governor supplements it by showing the difficulty he had in keeping his lieutenants from rushing off to do doughty deeds on their own account. A nation should no doubt be ready to defend itself, but professional soldiers do in many cases seek to make work for themselves.

## Glimpses From Ottawa Gallery.

[Special Correspondence.]

Press Gallery, Ottawa, Feb. 13, 1902.

Time is a river, says Epictetus, made up of the events which happen. All things are wrought by change, adds the greatest of English essayists. Looking down from the Press Gallery, or walking over to the Senate Chamber, one notes the changes of no slight importance. From the Senate there is missed its leader of last session, Hon. David Mills, who was today sworn in as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. I hear nothing but the most friendly words for Mr. Mills, whose political career looms up large and grand in its complete perspective; it is believed that when he gets fairly into his work in the chief judicial tribunal of the Dominion, he will crown his laurels, and add to his already very high reputation. In the House of Commons, there is missed the Hon. Clarke Wallace, who was a distinct force, and whose death is a loss to the Conservative Opposition, that could ill be afforded. As the most influential Orator of British North America, he cannot be replaced. His friends thought he should have been made leader of the Dominion Opposition, instead of Hon. R. L. Borden, from Nova Scotia; and they were sore the recognition was not accorded. But death has intervened, and all that is over now. From the Press Gallery of the Commons, too, there is missed poor Nicholas Flood Davin, a man of brilliant parts, who deserved a happier ending.

The Government side open the session in good spirits. Why not, with a clear half-hundred majority in the Commons, and at last a virtual majority also in the Senate? The confident feeling on the Government side was shown in the good-naturedly tumultuous greeting accorded several of the new or re-elected members. Hon. James O'Sullivan met, heavily welcomed as he advanced, with Sir Richard Cartwright on one hand, and Hon. William Patterson on the other. Mr. Robert Bell, from West Durham, obtained a full round of applause; but when Archie Campbell, as his intimates affectionally call him, who redeemed West York, introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. James O'Sullivan, took his seat, the triumphant slapping of desks sounded like a feu-de-joie on an old-fashioned Queen's Birthday.

Parliament had a good opening in the social sense, the seats in the Senate usually occupied by the members being completely filled with distinguished men in uniforms and robes, and a great many ladies in full dress. Last year, the opening was rather quiet, owing

to the period of mourning enjoined by the death of the late monarch, her Majesty Queen Victoria; and naturally the disposition this year was to make up for the social deprivations of last session.

The Speech from the Throne is not a sensational document; though it by no means follows that the session will be either dull or unimportant. It frequently happens that very important discussions spring up like sudden thunder from a sky which a few moments before was full of blue and serenity. No very important legislation of a public character seems likely to be put forward this session, though there is always a great deal of private legislation that needs careful attention, involving and canceling, as it often does, momentous general principles. It was thought by some the redistribution bill to undo the nefarious work of the Gerrymander might be introduced this session; but I understand it is likely to be withheld until next session. Of the late Sir John Macdonald's various devices to load up the verdict against his political opponents, the three most important were the Franchise Act, the partisan Senate, and the Gerrymander. Of these the latter alone remains, and it will not remain after the next session. The opponents of the Laurier Administration in the Province of Ontario will next time have to fight without their former unfair advantage; and the result will be seen in making Ontario as in days of yore the Banner Province of Liberalism.

J. C.

## JUST SUITS JAPANESE

The New Dual Alliance Is Satisfactory.

Russia, Too, Says It's in Line With Her Policy.

Plague in the Punjab Carries Off a Thousand Victims Per Day—Kaiser Wilhelm in Love.

London, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Tokio, reviewing the expression of satisfaction with which the new treaty has been received in Japan, says: "The Japanese fully recognize the responsibilities incurred, and the public voice is unanimous to discharge them worthily by increasing the national armament."

## RUSSIAN VIEW.

The Russian official view of the Anglo-Japanese treaty communicated to the correspondent of the Associated Press is as follows: "We accept the news of the entente with the most complete equanimity, and are very happy to ascertain that England and Japan are pledged to maintain the integrity of China and the independence of Corea—two principles which Russia was the first to establish, as the basis of her foreign policy in the Orient. Russia would willingly have subscribed to the agreement in the preamble. The English-Japanese say their convention has only essentially pacific aims. This makes it all the more astonishing when they speak of war and coalitions. What power they have in view we cannot say. But in any case, if peace is menaced in the extreme Orient, Russia, for her part, will not fail to take all the measures necessary to safeguard her interests. All Russia's conventions with Japan



Mrs. Sophie Binns, President Young People's Christian Temperance Union, Fruitvale, Bal., Cured of Congestion and Inflammation of the Ovaries by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Eighteen months ago I was a pretty sick woman. I had felt for some months that I gradually grew weaker, but finally I had such severe pains I could hardly stand it. I had taken cold during menstruation and this developed into congestion of the ovaries and inflammation, and I could not bear to walk or stand on my feet. The doctor recommended an operation which I would not hear of. One of my friends advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I gave it a trial. Can you imagine my feeling when within two months I felt considerably better, my general health was improved, and my pains had entirely disappeared. I kept taking it six weeks more and am now enjoying the best of health, thanks to you. Yours truly, MRS. SOPHIE BINNS."

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE. When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.



The Runions Carson McKee &amp; Co.

## NEW WASH FABRICS.

First glimpses of spring are seen in the new and elegant lines of Wash Goods just opened up. They comprise all that is up to date in Prints, Gingham, Percales, Muslins, Lawns, Batistes, Dimities, Sateens, Mersalines, etc. We undernote a few very special lines today:

Special Line Batiste Muslins, in linen shade, with fancy stripes of cardinal and blue, at per yard..... 20c  
Special line Swiss Tambour Muslins, in pearl, gray, rose, helio, green, sky and turquoise, new designs, fast colors, at per yard..... 20c  
Special line Irish Dimities, in plain pink, sky, yellow, gray and black; also in fancy stripes; an exceptionally fine range, at per yard..... 20c  
Special line Fine Organdies, in oxblood, green, linen, black, cadet, rose, with satin stripes and white figures, at only, per yard..... 25c

White Dimities, large range, at per yard, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c and 35c.	White Persian Lawns, beautiful sheer goods, at per yard, 18c, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c.	White India Linens, at per yard, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 17c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 60c.	VICTORIA LAWNs, all qualities, special values, at per yard, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, and 25c.
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## Printed Waist Lawns.

A shirt waist manufacturer in the east having got into difficulties, a large consignment of Printed Waist Lawns, imported expressly for them, was offered to us at a great reduction. We secured them, and hence our offer of a beautiful 36-inch Printed Lawn, in fancy stripes, fast colors, worth 12½c and 15c, for only,

Per Yard 10c.

## Kennedy's Pharmacy

LONDON.

DEAR SIR:

Would you kindly express me three bottles of Ola Cream. When in London at Xmas I got a bottle and I like it so much. It seems to be a perfect skin food, preventing all roughness and redness. I like it better than anything I have ever used.

Yours Very Truly,

MRS. J. G. LOTUS,

Berlin.

P.S.—Kindly let me know if you could make it cheaper by the dozen.

graph Company from Lahore, capital of the Punjab, says that the new regime of non-intervention the plague is ravaging the Punjab, and a thousand deaths are occurring daily.

## UNDER CLOSURE.

The British House of Commons, under closure, by a vote of 251 to 188, adopted that one of Mr. Balfour's new rules of procedure to which there had been the most opposition. This rule requires that a suspended member shall apologise to the house.

## UNDER MURDER RULE.

Trieste, in Austria-Hungary, is practically in the hands of riotous strikers. All the factories are closed, and the few stores which opened for business were compelled to close, owing to the mobs which paraded the streets. Traffic on the street railroads was suspended. The headquarters of the Austrian Lloyd's Steamship Company, whose firemen were the first to strike, were protected by a strong force of police, who continually charged the crowds in order to drive back the surging demonstrators. The military have occupied the public squares and other points of vantage. The mobs frequently stoned the police and some shots were fired.

## ROW IN THE REICHSTAG.

The frequent differences of opinion which have occurred in the customs committee of the reichstag culminated on Friday after several disturbing incidents, in an open split, and in the resignation of the chairman, Baron Von Kardorff, one of the Agrarian leaders. Although Count Von Posadowski-Wehner, the imperial secretary of state for the interior, declared the government could not accept the suggestion, the committee, by a large majority, adopted a motion to the effect that a tariff bill should become effective Jan. 1, 1905, at the latest. This was followed by several Liberal motions which Baron Von Kardorff refused to entertain. The Liberals and Socialists violently denounced the chairman's ruling, and the committee subsequently overruled the chair.

Loss of appetite is an ailment that indicates others, which are worse—Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them all.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.



Clearing Sale  
Boots Shoes  
For Fifteen Days  
Only Will Our Clearing-Out Sale of Boots and Shoes

Continue, when this department will be closed up. Can you afford to miss this Great Opportunity? It's not now a question of values, as the throngs who have already participated in benefits will bear testimony, as every article of Footwear has been put to cost and under, but a question of getting here quickly ere the lines are broken and nothing left but odd sizes.

## SHE WAS.

Mrs. Browne—And who is the president of your club now, Mrs. Malaprop?

Mrs. Malaprop (proudly)—I am the president innumerable, just now.

## VISITORS TO EUROPE

The Colonial and General Agents, agents for the Gordon Hotel, St. Ermin's Hotel (close to Westminster Abbey), and other selected Hotels, Hydros and Boarding Establishments in Great Britain. List of Family and Commercial Hotels to meet the requirements of all travelers. The agencies offer a free bureau of information as to tariffs, situation and other particulars. Accommodation secured and hotels notified of intended arrivals. ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FREE OF CHARGE.

## The Colonial and General Agents

203 McKinnon Building, Toronto.  
Head Office: 75a Queen Victoria street, London, E.C., England, where visitors are invited to call.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Special Settlers' Trains to

## "Canadian Northwest"

will leave Toronto every Tuesday during March and April, 1902, at 9 p.m. Passengers traveling without live stock should take the "Pacific Express," leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m. Passengers traveling with live stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m. Free Colonist Sleepers will be attached to these trains. Berths may be secured on arrival at Toronto.

Tickets and all information from agents Grand Trunk Railway System, or E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A. "Clock" Corner M. C. DICKSON, district passenger agent.