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LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

THE INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The swelling revenues of the Province push the question of direct taxation into the remote future. Perhaps at no time has it been a serious one. It was raised to terrify the electorate by the economists who have cheerfully increased the expenditure of the Province by 30 per cent in the past two years. Their bounty argues a new-born confidence in the future, and is a tribute to the soundness of the financial policy which they inherited from their predecessors. The resources of Ontario were handled so thriftily by the administrations of John Sandfield Macdonald, Mowat, Hardy and Ross, that only a blind and reckless extravagance will compel a departure from the present system of indirect taxation, and deprive Ontario of the enviable position, as compared with sister provinces, which was won for her by nearly forty years of prudent management.

The Government prints tell us joyously that a million dollars will be forthcoming in the current year from the succession duties, which were the aversion of the present Provincial Treasurer when his function was to criticize a budget, not to frame one. The Temiskaming Railway, the creation of the late Government, will yield a net revenue of half a million. The railway opened up a mining region which will turn a handsome sum into the provincial treasury, through the increase in the issue of mining licenses. The tax on corporations will be more productive than ever. Altogether, the accounts of the Province should show a tidy surplus if it is not absorbed by the growth of expenditure—and we are not prepared to deny that much of this growth, if not all, can be justified by growing needs and the march of development.

This Province will not be able to go to the inter-provincial conference with a poor mouth. The Governments of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba, and the Maritime Provinces are to present a united demand next month for an increase in the federal subsidies, payable to them under the terms of the Confederation Act. These provinces have been relieved of approximately \$110,000,000 of debt in return for the surrender of powers of taxation to the central government, and they received last year in subsidies an aggregate of \$4,478,123. The new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan receive for the present an annual allowance of \$1,092,875 each, but a large portion of this is in consideration of the retention of their public loans by the Dominion Government. Starting with a clean sheet upon entering the union, Quebec has a funded debt of nearly \$37,000,000; British Columbia, \$13,000,000; the Maritime Provinces about \$12,000,000, and Manitoba, \$5,283,829. Ontario, the first province in population and wealth, had no funded debt until the flotation this year of the Temiskaming Railway loans, which aggregate less than \$10,000,000, and represent a reproductive asset. Other provinces may plead financial straits in justification of the demand for a rearrangement of the federal grants, but Ontario cannot.

The federal administration is confronted with the problem of financing the construction of the eastern division of the Transcontinental Railway, and converting maturing obligations amounting to \$140,000,000. Buoyant as the revenue is, there must be a large addition to the national debt in the immediate future to carry on the great undertaking to which the country is pledged. Stranger things may happen than the failure of the Dominion Government to see eye to eye with the provincial suppliers at the present time.

MR. HYMAN AT PORT BURWELL.

"Hyman in Defense of Grab and Graft." These are the conspicuous headlines in today's Free Press, over a report of Mr. Hyman's address at Port Burwell last night in behalf of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Hepburn.

Mr. Hyman is represented as saying that "the Government had paid out over six hundred million dollars in the last few years for supplies, and it had been charged that they had paid too much in instances. He did not doubt that they had done so. It would be a wonder if they had not. But the work had been great and the criticism had been small."

Assuming that he has been correctly reported, one can only admire the ingenuity with which his newspaper critic twists this passage in his speech into a defense of Graft.

Mr. Hyman's "Defense of Grab" we find to be his reference to the pension and indemnity bills. He argued that

the principle of the pension bills was just one. The cabinet minister was taken away from his private business, and his position seldom lasted longer than ten or fifteen years. At the end of his term he had to begin life anew, often without private means, and without the capital of youth and strength. Mr. Hyman defended the increase in the pensional indemnity on the ground that the growing length of the sessions deprived members of the opportunity of earning a livelihood at their previous occupation.

Our local contemporary has a short memory. It was one of the staunch defenders of ministerial pensions, and rebuked Parliament for rescinding that measure. We quote from its editorial columns in the issue of July 12:

"The action of Parliament in passing the bill for the abolition of pensions may coincide with popular objections, yet have a moral effect contrary to the best interests of the state. It points to the familiar maxim that hay must be made when the sun shines, demanding the office to a scale of living permissive of considerable saving, or of catching at opportunity when it knocks at the door. The man who took time by the forelock, and from little or nothing became a millionaire in a short time, may come to be rated wise in his day and worthy of emulation."

If Mr. Hyman is a defender of Grab, what is the London Free Press?

The late John S. Dewar had an unusually wide circle of friends. To have friends one must be a friend, and Mr. Dewar had the sterling qualities which attracted and kept the regard and confidence of his fellow-men. The community is the poorer by his removal.

One or two of the aldermen are playing to the gallery by trying to obstruct any arrangement with the Grand Trunk. This is poor business from the city's standpoint. The Grand Trunk is a vital factor in the city's growth and prosperity, and the goodwill of the company is not to be lightly thrown away.

The Western Ontario Conservative Association has exposed itself to ridicule by its flamboyant protest against the holding of the Stars and Stripes at the Toronto Exposition. The Galt Reporter, a Conservative journal, calls the resolution "pure flimflam." It is every doubtful, too, whether King Edward VII, if he was aware of the incident at Toronto, would thank the W. O. Conservative Association for describing it as an insult to himself. It is not an record that he grieved over the defeat of Mr. Wm. Gray, although assured that a vote for Mr. Gray was a vote for King Edward.

The City Council and the Grand Trunk has at last reached an agreement, which covers a portion of the company's original plans. The improvements in the city begin at a point two feet west of the Ridout street crossing. The present narrow and inconvenient subway at the Wortley road, which bisects a fine thoroughfare, will be widened to 56 feet, and heightened in proportion. The 30-foot overhead bridge at the Wharmcliffe will make way for the elevation of the tracks, and a 66-foot subway will be provided for pedestrians and vehicles. The people of South London will appreciate these changes. Having progressed thus far, there ought to be no obstacle to an agreement for the completion of the company's scheme of local improvements, including the erection of a new station.

LENDS ENCHANTMENT.

[Toronto Telegram.] One element of strength in the British Empire is in the certainty that its sea-divided people know each other well enough and not too well.

Distance lends enchantment to the Australian's view of the Canadian and to the Canadian's view of the old countrymen.

The bond of unity in language, of affection for one flag makes us all good friends. Each of the British people has its own home to live in, and its own career to work out.

The ties of a voluntary imperialism hold together an empire that might break up if Canadians, Australians, Old Countrymen, South Africans and New Zealanders were brought together and learned to hate each other trying to run the empire under the roof of one parliament.

MORMONS IN ENGLAND.

[London Daily Mail.] It is some seventy years since the first Mormon missionaries—Brigham Young was one of the number—preached their tenets in England, and it is claimed that they have in the interim converted over 125,000 in this country.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

[Pittsburg Gazette.] Dancing is to be taught in the public schools of Cleveland. Now if the school commissioners will look kindly on bridge whist, a liberal education will be within the reach of every child.

THIS MAY COME IN TIME.

[Atlanta Constitution.] "Hwa't's the matter with restoring the old Anglo-Saxon way of spelling 'twich' 'thwile' we are about it? That's the way we pronounce them."

THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

[Hamilton Times.] The minister's wife owes a wifely duty to her husband, a motherly duty to her children. Give her a chance to acquit herself well. If she is found to be so useful to the church, let the church pay for her services, and enable her to keep help in the home to lighten the burden in that quarter. You call

a minister and vote him a stipend. That does not include the work of the minister's wife. The servant is worthy of his hire. There is many a congregation in which as much good is done by the minister's wife as by the minister. And how little is usually done by way of acknowledgment of her labor and self-sacrifice!

THE NATIONAL GAME IN MISSOURI.

[Moberly Democrat.]

The long-eared, cross-eyed, knock-kneed, bow-legged, pigeon-toed, pin-headed idiot that draws 50 cents a day for writing the sporting column for the Chillicothe Constitution comes out in a half-column write-up of what the Athletics will do to the Moberly Signals today and tomorrow. It will indeed be a sad story that he will have to tell when the games are over. The Yelpers from Mudville have no more of a chance to win either game from the Signals than Mexico has to get a shoe factory.

NOAH'S ADVANTAGE.

[New York Sun.]

Mrs. Noah was complaining that her clothes looked as if they had come out of the ark. "On the contrary," remarked her spouse, "they have just come across the water."

Herewith he congratulated himself on the cheapness of imported goods.

A CARELESS MISTAKE.

[Exchange.]

The late Alexander Muir, of Toronto, author of "The Maple Leaf," Canada's national anthem, was interested in all his life in the force laws, which were too often, he declared, unfair to women.

Mr. Muir frequently declared that men, not their wives, were in nine cases out of ten responsible for unhappy marriages.

"The trouble with too many husbands," he once said, "is that they treat their wives as a Toronto man used to do."

"This man, sitting in his drawing-room on a coolish evening, cried out fiercely:

"Shut that door, confound it! What's the matter with you, anyway? Do you want to freeze me?"

"The cook appeared calmly in the open doorway.

"Do you know who you are speaking to, sir?" she said in a stern voice.

"The man, taken aback, stammered:

"Oh, excuse me. I thought it was my wife."

HANDICAPPED BLONDES.

[Family Doctor.]

A physician is responsible for a statement which is at once novel and surprising. He declares that the chances of dark women obtaining husbands are to those of fair women in the proportion of three to two; and that this conclusion is proved by statistics.

REALLY, ALL THE SAME.

[London Globe.]

As the railroad train was stopping an old lady not accustomed to traveling hailed the passing conductor and asked: "Conductor, what door shall I get out by?"

"Either door, ma'am," graciously answered the conductor. "The car stops at both ends."

THEY COVER EVERYTHING.

[Aitchison Globe.]

Girls talk of their extensive vocabulary, but we never knew one who had more than three adjectives: Grand, horrid and cute.

IT ALL DEPENDS.

[Washington Star.]

"Haven't I a right to do as I like with my money?" inquired the multimillionaire.

"You have," answered the sardonic person. "If your lawyer is smart enough to draw up a will that can't be contested."

NEVER FELT THAT WAY.

[Puck.]

The devil watched the man pack his head in ice next morning with no small interest.

"I think he's mistaken," said the old serpent at length. "At all events, I don't recall ever having felt like that."

PROGRESS.

[New York Sun.]

Parent—What did you learn in school today?

Child—Nuthin', but I didn't have to unlearn nuthin'.

AN UNDERSTUDY.

[Toronto Star.]

Sir John Macdonald's statue in Montreal is tottering. It is understood that as soon as this heroic figure falls, Mr. F. D. Monk will occupy the pedestal from three to six every afternoon.

A DISTINCTION.

[Washington Star.]

"So you are one of the men who went west to grow up with the country?"

"No," answered the prosperous and serene citizen, "I am one of the men who went west to show the country how to grow up properly."

NOT LIKE THE OLD DAYS.

[Winnipeg Tribune.]

Ontario farmers echo the sighs and groans of farmers who mourn the departure of dear old days when farm land was \$60 an acre and farm help was \$13 per month.

ORANGE AND GREEN.

[Fredericton, N. B., Herald.]

There seem to be no creed quarrels out at Canterbury in this county. Our reporter there mentions the fact that the Roman Catholics gave a grand ball in the Orange Hall for the benefit of their church and raised a large sum.

THE VANISHING MALE TEACHER.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

The Ottawa Normal School opened yesterday with 110 students enrolled, not one of them of the male persuasion. In London out of 89 there are 12 men. It begins to look as if something were to be done by the Government if we are to keep the men in educational work. The situation is a serious one—much more so than would appear at first glance.

MANUFACTURERS MEET IN WINNIPEG

Remarkable Increase in Trade in Canada.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF A FACTOR

Plea That Agricultural Interests and All Other Industries Need Protection.

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—This morning President C. C. McIntyre convened the 55th annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Some 220 members crowded the great hall of the Royal Alexandra at the initial session of the three days' meeting. Last night 20 eastern members arrived, many of them accompanied by their wives, and the balance came in today. The woolen section, agricultural implement section, and engine and boiler section at once went into session. At 11 o'clock the mutual fire insurance subscribers met, and at noon the gold and silversmiths and pulp and paper sections began their debates.

At 2 p.m. the civic reception was held. Mayor Sharp welcomed the visitors to the city in the presence of a large crowd. Premier Roblin followed in a brief address. H. Cockshutt, vice-president, Brantford, delivered the response, at the conclusion of which President Ballantyne began his annual address.

The president, after referring to the growth of Winnipeg, went on to deal with trade questions. Canada's trade, he said, has shown a remarkable increase. The total trade is \$73,046,000 in excess of 1904-5, and our exports have increased \$53,270,000, or in round figures, \$20,000,000 more than our imports from the United States. The total imports from the United States, he said, were \$21,191,000 to \$24,581,000, showing a gain of about 16 per cent.

"Agriculture is the corner-stone of Canadian industry, but factories are a necessity. We find that nature not only fitted us to be a great agricultural nation, but that our mines, our forests, our streams, and our waterfalls destined us to stand in the front rank of the manufacturing countries of the world. It is only within the last decade that we have begun to properly appreciate our rich resources, but now we are all full of confidence in the future of our great Dominion, and the outside world is beginning to learn what great opportunities we have to offer. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's striking phrase, 'Canada is the country of the twentieth century,' has gained wide currency, because it gives apt expression to the growing belief that no other country contains such great resources of natural wealth ready to be developed. It is very important, then, for us to adopt a policy that will assure ourselves the full benefit of this coming development."

Mr. Ballantyne said the true preferential policy has been aptly expressed by two little stamps, one of which bears the words, "Keep your money in circulation at home by buying goods made in Canada," while the other says, "When you can't get what you want at home, buy within the British Empire."

Protection.

"Canadian manufacturers do not demand a prohibitive tariff against the United States, but we do demand that we have sufficient protection to put our Canadian manufacturers on an equivalent footing with those of Great Britain."

"The value of home manufacturers to our farmers depends to a considerable extent upon the measure of protection which they receive for their own products. If farm products from the United States can come in free of duty or on payment of very low rates, the farmers of Canada, whether in the west or the east, will not be receiving fair treatment."

"Our faxseed is shut out of the American market on account of a duty of 25 cents per bushel. Why do not our Canadian farmers ask our Government to place a duty on fax grown in Canada to give them the home market which they are justly entitled to?"

"I wish to point out to the intelligent farmers of the west that the American farmers find it more profitable to grow wheat and I hope that, when revision of the tariff takes place there will be a duty placed on faxseed for the benefit of the farmer and that all faxseed used in Canada will be 'Grown in Canada.'"

Technical Education.

The committee on technical education reported that the agreement of the Ontario Government's university commission with its recommendations, some promise of "a modified attitude on the part of the university towards industry." A university in a young country like Canada should seek to "meet the needs of the country at large, and not aim at being a cultured institution in the older sense. We have no leisure class in Canada, whether he enters a university or not, must be trained to earn his living."

The deputations which waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier was cordially received, and favorable action was expected by the Government next session.

As emphasizing the urgency of the case, your committee may call attention to the fact that, at the lowest estimate, \$100,000 is paid out yearly by Montreal mechanics alone to foreign correspondence schools that offer them facilities for industrial education which they cannot obtain at home. A similar situation is to be found in Toronto, Hamilton, London and other industrial centers, so that probably upwards of half a million dollars is paid out

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

The Latest Modes in Coats
For Fall 1906-07



We are making a better showing than ever—better in style, better in quality, better in variety, better in value. The fair visitors started the buying of the Coats and the home people will keep it up. The earlier you make your choice the better. See these following lines:

Imported Tweed Coats

In charming designs of the Loose Tourist and Prince Charming styles, made of the nobbiest tweeds, short and long lengths. We consider the value very special, at.....

\$5, \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$18

Order Dress Goods by Mail

We are now able to fill mail orders better than ever before. Send for samples of the New Fall Dress Goods.

Fleeced Cotton Hose

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, fleeced lined; the sort that will feel comfortable for present wearing. We offer a special bargain in them, at a pair.....

20c

Glass Jugs

Tankard shape, engraved fern pattern.

Worth 50c, at.....

25c

Linoleum Bargains

Sale continues tomorrow of Scotch Cork

Linoleum. Worth 45c square yard, Wednesday

at.....

35c

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

CAUSE OF AZILDA WRECK

Practical Test of Air-Brakes To Be Made on Spot.

North Bay, Ont., Sept. 18.—The investigation into the cause of the wreck near Azilda, on the C. P. R., is still progressing, and the railway company have arranged for a test of the air-brakes at the identical spot where the wreck occurred. A train will be made of the same number of cars, with an engine of similar type as the one drawing the eastbound train on the fatal morning of Sept. 12, and the angle cock will be thoroughly tested, open and closed, and with chains attached.

An exhaustive test will thus be made and every effort will be made to clear up the mystery attached to the cause of the wreck.

A preliminary test is in progress today by the Sturgeon Falls and Meaford division with a special train, similar to the one in the wreck. The train used for this test was made up of nine colonist cars, the sleeping car Truro and one refrigerator car.

The local officials on the special included Supt. J. J. Macdonald, Engineer Fulton, Trainmaster Hughes, Traveling Engineer Turner and two experts from the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. The train crew consisted of Engineer Drake, Fireman Lett and Conductor Rainville, with brakeman, Engine No. 150 was used.

The test at Azilda will be made with the same crew which was in the wreck. The company have settled with a number of the sufferers by the accident, but a number refused the amounts offered. One man made a claim of 75 cents for a ruined shirt, and he was promptly settled with. This was the lowest claim made.

EDITORS SENT TO JAIL

The Kaiser Resents Their Remarks in Regard to Amnesty.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The impending annual congress of Social Democrats at Mannheim is exciting the deepest interest throughout Germany. The chief point of discussion to come before the congress is one that shakes the party to its foundation—the conflict between trade unionists and political leaders.

With Bebel at their head, the political leaders are inclined to advocate the general strike as an article in the party's creed. The trade unionists bitterly oppose any such measure, and it is said that if Bebel's proposal carries the day in the congress, Bebel will quit the leadership in favor of a younger man.

On the day of the baptism of the Kaiser's grandson his majesty published a decree granting amnesty to all persons then in Prussian prisons for less than three years.

Everyone looked on it as a rather limited grant, but at first no one dreamed that it could affect only sixteen persons. The Socialist newspapers came out boldly and told the Kaiser it was not the kind of amnesty his subjects had been expecting. Seven of their editors were promptly clapped into prison for lese majeste.

MINISTER DROPPED DEAD.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Rev. Wm. K. Hall, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church for 24 years, dropped dead this morning of heart disease. He was prominent in the Presbyterian body, having been moderator of the New York Synod in 1878 and in 1902. During the civil war he was chaplain of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers. He was also chaplain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Mr. Hall was born in Boston in 1826, and is survived by a widow and three children.

PERSIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT.

Teheran, Persia, Sept. 17.—According to an ordinance just published, the new Persian national council will consist of 156 members. Teheran will be represented by 60 members, while the province will send 96.

A general election will be held every two years. The ordinance assures the inviolability of deputies, and gives full instructions for the carrying out of the elections, preparation for which begin with the publication of the ordinance.

The Government has granted permission for the establishment of a German bank here.

GUARANTEED LIQUOR CURE

No Detention From Work or Loss of Time—Desire for Drink Destroyed by Orrine.

When one of our most reliable druggists makes a positive statement that he will guarantee to cure the liquor habit if Orrine is used in accordance with directions or refund the money, it shows his great faith in the treatment. It is in this way that Orrine is sold by the leading druggist in nearly every city and town. In every box is a guaranteed guarantee which entitles you to a refund of your money if Orrine fails to effect a cure.

No other cure for the liquor habit has been sold in this way and the remarkable guarantee shows how the superior Orrine is to the ordinary sanatorium or home treatment. There is no detention from work or loss of time when Orrine is used. It destroys the desire for liquor, so that the drink is not missed, also cures the deranged stomach, weakened nerves and other ill effects of excessive drinking, restoring the patient to perfect health.

Orrine is prepared in two forms: No. 1, the secret remedy which can be used in food or drink without the knowledge of the patient; No. 2 for those who take the remedy of their own free will. Both forms are absolutely guaranteed.

Treatise on how to cure drunkenness free on request. Orrine Company, Washington, D. C. The price of either form is \$1 a box, making the cost of the complete cure less than one-tenth what is usually charged at sanatoriums, with a guarantee that the expense will be nothing unless a cure is gained. Mail orders filled.

Orrine is for sale by C. McCallum & Co., corner Dundas and Richmond streets.