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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

LINCOLN DAY.

The centenary of Lincoln's birth was celebrated yesterday by millions of his countrymen. Canadians mingle their homage with that of their neighbors, not only because Lincoln was a majestic and heroic figure, but because he was distinctively a product of the new world, of the continent to which our destinies are joined, and which is molding us as it molded him.

Perhaps he died at a moment and in a manner fortunate for his own fame. He was stricken down at the close of a successful war, and before the problem of reconstruction had been solved. His assassination also has thrown the halo of martyrdom round his head. But if Lincoln's fame gained something from the time and circumstances of his death, his country suffered incalculable loss by the disappearance of the man most fitted to heal the wounds of the war. The statesmanship of his immediate successors failed to meet the test. It was harsh and crude, and needlessly offended the proud spirit of the southern people. It is inconceivable that Lincoln would have permitted the carpet-bag regime with its train of evils. His sympathy, patience and tact would have hastened the reconciliation, and reorganized the union on a sounder basis. The breach between the north and south has been almost healed, but there is a deepening gulf between the whites and the blacks.

The citizens of the republic may well pray for a re-baptism of Lincoln's spirit and ideals in their national life. Never was hero-worship more worthily bestowed, and meditation upon the character of this noble man and of the lessons he taught, must have a steady and uplifting influence upon the American people, and help to keep them true to his aim.

THE GOVERNANCE OF EMPIRE.

The "Standard of Empire has begun an interesting series of articles on "the governance of empire." In the second of these, Mr. Sidney Low, an authority on constitutional subjects, opens a wide field for discussion. He describes the self-governing colonies as really separate kingdoms, but with the same king as the parent governments and not exercising full autonomy in regard to foreign affairs. The view that the colonial parliaments are not subordinate to the imperial body, that the latter could not pass an act which the colonial courts would be bound to enforce, and that the king governs Canada with the advice of his Canadian ministers and Parliament, he maintains to be right in practice, although technically wrong. No more, he says, could the British House of Commons venture to pass a bill altering the Canadian tariff or the Australian marriage laws, than could the Dominion Parliament legislate on London tramways.

In the opinion of Mr. Low, the name empire is a misnomer for the power of sovereignty over the whole Empire resides nowhere. The elector in Canada or Australia, has no more control over the Government of India than has the elector in Chicago. Proceeding, the writer says:

"In the administration of the dependencies, as in the conduct of foreign policy, one part of the Empire may inflict upon the other liabilities to which they have been no consenting parties, expose them to perils and inconveniences which they themselves would have avoided. Let us assume to put cases at present happily outside the practical sphere—that we quarrel with the United States over China or with Japan in connection with some commotion in India that might set the whole East aflame. Here Canada and Australia would be open to the gravest dangers, though their own statesmen and peoples had never even been consulted as to the policy which produced the hostilities."

With this lack of organization, Mr. Low expresses dissatisfaction, and while admitting there are difficulties in the way of improvement, he believes the question is one which sooner or later must be faced.

CANADA'S FISHERIES.

Next to agriculture probably the most important industry with which the Federal Government directly concerns itself is the fisheries. Though as yet far from being fully developed, it yields \$1,000,000 annually, and no doubt could be made vastly more productive. That the value of the fisheries as a national asset is becoming more generally recognized is shown by the adoption by the House of Commons recently of a resolution calling for the appointment of a standing committee of the House to deal with the subject. This action meets with general indignation, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, where a considerable proportion of the population depends on the fisheries for a livelihood. It has long been felt in the East that the fisheries are entitled to equal recognition by Parliament with agriculture,

and the proposal to establish a standing committee whose duties shall be confined exclusively to this important interest is a move in the right direction. There are those who would go so far as to make the marine and fisheries two distinct ministerial departments, as well as have a thorough reorganization of the departmental staff.

The popular feeling in the provinces down by the sea is probably voiced by the Halifax Chronicle when it urges the appointment of a commission of experts, representing the various branches of the industry to make a searching investigation of the condition and needs of the Atlantic coast fishery. That paper points out that while there is practical agreement that our fisheries are declining there is lack of authoritative information as to the causes thereof, and still greater lack of unanimity as to the remedy required. It is evident that a competent commission authorized to investigate every phase of the fisheries on the spot, to ascertain wherein and why there are failures, what improvements are necessary, and how they are to be effected, would be able to perform a service of inestimable value to those engaged in the industry, and to those in a position, having the guidance of an authoritative report, to adopt such progressive measures as would insure the largest possible return from this great natural resource.

The Irish landlords in convention have denounced Mr. Birrell's new land bill. This is pretty good proof that the measure will benefit Ireland.

When some virulent problem confronts the country, thoughtful Americans wonder what Lincoln would do if he were alive. It is the highest tribute to the great emancipator.

It is always perilous for a newspaper writer to make a classical allusion. The phrase "Charon ferrying over the Styx" was printed yesterday in these columns, "Ferrying over the Styx!"

Senator Marc Anthony is one of the California statesmen who is concerned in the anti-Japanese legislation. There is not much in his conduct to suggest his illustrious namesake or the Senatus Romanus.

King Edward made a favorable impression upon the German people. In this role the King is unexcelled, and fitted to give a real lead to his people without overstepping his prerogatives. His visit was a rebuke to the mischief-makers of both countries, and was probably designed to be such.

Another great man born a hundred years ago yesterday was Charles Darwin. Lincoln and Darwin had many characteristics in common—devotion to truth as they saw it, courage, humility, simplicity, gentleness, and an infinite patience. One made history, and the other opened a new epoch in thought and science. Both were reviled when living, and both achieved immortal fame.

The second section of today's Advertiser was printed on the supposition that the whole issue would contain 18 pages, but a crush of advertising made it necessary to expand, at the last moment, to 26 pages. Hence the page numbers on the second part had to be cut off, and the continuation lines will be found misleading. Readers will find no difficulty in following an article continued from one page to another if they look for the headlines.

A DIRECTOR'S FROCK.
Long languid lines unbroken by a frill. Superfluous fastenings reduced to nil. A figure like a seal reared up on end. And poking forward with a studied bend.

A shortish neck imprisoned in a ruff. Skin-fitting sleeves that show a stint of stuff. A waist promoted half-way up the back. And not a shred that's comfortably slack.

A multitude of buttons, row on row. Not there for business, merely made for show. A skirt whose meager gores necessitate The waddle of a Chinese lady's gait. A "bushy" touque extinguishing the hair. As if a giant lance had crashed there. Behold the latest mode! And write beneath:

THE OUTSIDE SERVICE.
The civil service of Canada comprises nearly eight thousand persons. To two thousand four hundred resident in Ottawa a measure of justice has been extended in the shape of increase of compensation to meet the increased cost of living in these days. But to more than five thousand persons in the "outside" service, two hundred of whom live in Ottawa alongside the industrial zone, no such consideration has been given. They are called for.

THE SPOILT BARBARIANS.
Lady Dorothy—"I wonder if you'd be good-natured enough to come down to us for the week-end on Friday. We shall be shooting the coverts."
Young Blood—"Ah, yes. I know 'em. Cocks only, I presume. Well, to be quite frank with you, Lady Dorothy, it ain't good enough."

Lady Dorothy—"Then, perhaps you wouldn't mind coming later on for a few days' hunting?"
Young Blood—"Sorry. Never hunt out of Leicestershire."

Lady Dorothy—"Well, thank you for listening to me, anyhow; it's awfully good of you."

BARKER'S NEW LEGS.
[Lippincott's.]
"Have you seen Barker lately? He's on his last legs."
"No. Are they as bowed as his first ones?"

SOMETHING WORTH TALKING ABOUT.
[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Kats had won fame at 24."
"That's nothing. The man who led our state league in batting last season was only 19."

A PATRIOTIC WORK.
[Columbia Press.]
It is announced that Hon. L. P. Brodeur has renewed the arrangement with the express companies which his department had last year by which reduced rates were given to fish shipments

from the Maritime Provinces consigned to the western provinces, and especially to Ontario. No more patriotic work could be conceived in the interest of the fishermen of the sea coast and of the consumers of the interior.

There can be no doubt that too little fish is eaten in this country. Central Canada, and that the households of Ontario and of the prairie provinces would be benefited immensely by a supply of fresh fish were available at reasonable prices.

SPARE THE BIRDS.
[Hamilton Times.]
New Zealand is being taught a lesson that Canadians should long ago have learned. At North Canterbury the birds have been destroyed in wholesale fashion by the farmers owing to the damage they do to the crops, and this year the harvest happened to be a particularly heavy one. A plague of caterpillars has now descended upon the district and practically ruined the crops. There is no doubt that the destruction of Canadian wild birds has cost our agriculturists and horticulturists millions of dollars.

A BIPPED.
[Boston Transcript.]
"Mamma, what is a Bipped?"
"Anything, Willie, that goes on two legs."
"A pair of overstockings, mamma?"

PECULIAR DISEASE.
[The Sketch.]
The doctor (to patient who is married to a wife who is a Bipped): It is your age and the possession of a temper that makes his life unbearable—You are suffering from a very peculiar disease, "matrimonial dyspepsia." Your wife's too rich—she doesn't agree with you.

AT THE THEATRE.
[Punch.]
She—Most improbable. There's been a lapse of two years since the previous act—and they've got the same actress.

TEMPER-TESTING GOLF.
[Westminster Gazette.]
Golf tries and tries the temper. It supplies a more severe test of control than any other game gives, perhaps more than any other circumstance in which our mortal life is likely to entangle us.

BURDENSOME.
[Punch.]
Mrs. De Planchette (dressing for charity ball)—I suppose I'll have to wear all my diamonds, Livingston?
Mr. De Planchette—Do as you please, dear; but if they fatigue you, don't expect me to lug them around.

CONVIVIAL COLOR SCHEME.
[Pall Mall Gazette.]
A red room is not so common now as in former days when its value for promoting jollity—at dinner in especial—was well understood. Living in one's head with disconcerting swiftness in a red room. Our forefathers were acquainted with scientific fact, and took advantage of it.

SCIENTIFIC MODERN FARMERS.
[Evening News, London.]
The modern cattle farmer is a very different person to what he was comparatively few years ago. He is a man of far wider knowledge and more reverence for established principles of science as great as the contempt which his predecessors showed upon such things as a generation ago.

SPECULATING ON THE MARKET.
[Magdalenian Blatter.]
"How is your rich uncle, Tommy?"
"Very ill. I'm afraid he won't last long."
"Then you can lend me that \$10 I asked you for last week?"

A LOCAL FEELING.
[Ottawa Citizen.]
The Government has spent \$750,000 in making beautiful the capital. Here is where we all say, "Let Laurier finish his work."

A DANGER.
[Washington Star.]
"Why don't you read up on scientific farming?"
"I started that once," answered Mr. Cornsloss. "It didn't pay. I got so interested reading that I forgot to go out and farm."

HURON AND ERIE MOST PROSPEROUS.
Forty-fifth Annual Report is Very Satisfactory.

The forty-fifth annual report of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company is but another chapter of the many recording remarkable progress and growth since its inception. It is a safe and better financial institution in Canada than this company, and its record is one of which the city should be proud.

The profits during the year amounted to \$243,546.91, which, with the sum of \$34,944.47 carried over from last year, made the net balance \$278,491.38.

Of this sum, \$173,567.67 was paid out in two half-yearly dividends of 9 per cent per annum. The sum of \$70,000 was transferred to the reserve, and \$33,223.71 was carried forward.

The reserve fund now amounts to \$175,000, which amounts to over 90 per cent of the paid-up capital, a most remarkable total.

The volume of business during the year showed a satisfactory increase in spite of the depression. During the year mortgage loans aggregating \$1,500,000 were made, and \$53,430 in municipal debentures were purchased for the sum of \$123,000. Had been loaned in the Northwest on exceptionally good security.

The total assets of the company now amount to nearly \$12,000,000, making the company an exceptionally strong one.

The shareholders expressed themselves as well pleased with the line showing made during the year. The following directors were selected: T. G. Meredith, K. C., Robert Fox, F. R. Eccles, M. D., John Labatt, F. E. Leonard, A. T. McMahon, William Saunders, C. M. G. Hume Cronyn and H. E. Gates.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. T. G. Meredith, K. C., was elected president, and Mr. Robert Fox and Mr. F. E. Leonard, vice-presidents.

FINED \$30,000.00.
Augusta, Ga., Feb. 12.—"I'll go Judge Landis one better, and make the fine \$30,000." Recorder B. McQuet yesterday in imposing sentence upon seven negroes convicted of violating the health ordinances in allowing garbage to accumulate on their premises. The fine was imposed upon each of the defendants. Appreciating their ability to pay such fine, the recorder said he had the bench with groans and staring eyes. When the laughter, which the court's decision caused, had subsided Recorder McQuet imposed sentences upon condition that each of the defendants deposit one dollar with the clerk. The ordinance under which the sentences was imposed provides that the court "may impose any fine he sees fit."

HISTORY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

Hon. R. F. Sutherland's Brilliant Address Last Night.

A LARGE CROWD IN HYMAN HALL.

A Peep Into the Past—George Brown's Sacrifice for Confederation.

A splendid address was delivered at the Young Liberal Club last evening by Hon. R. F. Sutherland, M. P., North Essex. "Liberal Leadership, Its Characteristics and Its Suggestions." There was a large audience, and all were highly pleased with the speech. Mr. George S. Gibbons, president of the club, presided.

In introducing the speaker, Mr. Gibbons pointed out that this was the first of a series of addresses that would be delivered to the members of the club by prominent Liberal legislators. New conditions had arisen in Canada, giving rise to new problems. It was the intention of the club to hear first-hand of these problems and their solution, in order that a broader patriotism and keener interest in the conduct of affairs in Canada should be developed. It was not the intention to develop a Liberal machine. It was proposed to expound the principles of Liberalism to the young Liberals. In Mr. Sutherland's club had one of the leading speakers in the House, and there was no doubt that he would greatly please the audience. Western Ontario was particularly proud of Mr. Sutherland, his victory in the last election being one of the most notable in the campaign.

Mr. Sutherland's Address.

Mr. Sutherland was given a hearty reception on rising. He thanked the club for the invitation to be present. It was indeed an honor to address the Liberals of London. Mr. Sutherland pointed out the difficulty in choosing a subject but he considered that the young men of the Dominion in the resources and potentialities and resources of Canada. With young Liberals there was an inherent feeling of pride in belonging to a great empire, and to a great historic party. It would be well to take a brief look at the history of the party during the past 50 years.

Two Great Nationalities.

Canada is composed of two great nationalities, the British and the French, and it is the duty of the Liberal party to recognize that fact, and then unify them and weld them together into one united people. The leaders of the party have had this in mind at all times. It has been their chief aim to deal with the nations with that moderation and skill that would result in their being formed into one nation.

Mr. Sutherland referred to the days of Papineau and Mackenzie. They were patriots of the best kind, fighting for the removal of the disabilities under which they suffered. They took rough and tumble to the task, and they had no fear of working a peaceful revolution. They were followed by Lafontaine and Baldwin, who were patriots of the same end, but in a constitutional manner. Then in 1896 Laurier and Mowat fought for the same purpose, and since that time the Liberal party has been following out the policy of moderation and justice. Mr. Sutherland declared that he was tempted to deal with the work done by Papineau and Mackenzie, and Lafontaine and Baldwin, but he intended to deal with the time just prior to and after the confederation.

Condition in the Sixties.

He traced conditions prevailing before 1864. Owing to the keenness of the struggle, and the closeness of the numbers of each party, the Government was vacillating, terminating in a deadlock. The patriots of that time saw the situation, and were fully aware of the danger of shutting out relations between the provinces at a time when an interminable train of dangers in its wake.

It was the duty of the Liberal party to right their wrongs, as they had deplored of working a peaceful revolution. They were followed by Lafontaine and Baldwin, who were patriots of the same end, but in a constitutional manner. Then in 1896 Laurier and Mowat fought for the same purpose, and since that time the Liberal party has been following out the policy of moderation and justice. Mr. Sutherland declared that he was tempted to deal with the work done by Papineau and Mackenzie, and Lafontaine and Baldwin, but he intended to deal with the time just prior to and after the confederation.

The Historic Meeting.

Mr. Sutherland pointed out that Brown went into the conference with John A. Macdonald against the advice of his best friends. However, he was selected as leader of the party. Alexander Mackenzie, however, took positions in Sir John's cabinet. Brown, after the long conditions of the Liberal party, and resigned, although Howland and McDougall remained. History will record no greater sacrifice for his country than that made by George Brown, who, fully aware of the great difficulties in mind, joined with John A. Macdonald to make confederation possible. Mr. Sutherland also mentioned his struggle for representative government, a struggle worthy to be classed with his great efforts for confederation.

Mackenzie and Blake.

Mr. Sutherland dealt with Alexander Mackenzie and Edward Blake at some length. Their position was somewhat unique. Mackenzie served under Blake in the provincial cabinet, and when legislation was enacted doing away with dual representation, both went to Victoria. Mackenzie was selected as leader of the party. Alexander Mackenzie, a brick mason, was selected as leader of the Liberal party, and he justified the claim of his friends. The selection of this man did honor to Liberals, and bore out the claims of the party, that position, nor did he race to the chair of leadership. This was also more deeply impressed when the Liberal party placed a Frenchman and a Catholic as head of the government, and through his great ability, he is classed as one of the leading statesmen in the Empire.

Many Difficulties.

The speaker traced the difficulties met by the party. Mackenzie was premier from 1872 to 1875, but was defeated at the polls. After a time sickness and discouragement led him to

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resign, and his place was taken by Hon. Edward Blake, perhaps the best debater and greatest intellect Canada has yet produced. He, too, resigned after a time. Then followed the selection of Wilfrid Laurier, brilliant orator and statesman.

Mr. Sutherland declared that the policy of the Liberal party today is progressive. It always was, and will continue to be. He gave some excellent advice to young Liberals. He told them to read widely of Canadian biography, reading the lives of both Liberal and Conservative leaders. He also advised them to be prepared to sacrifice themselves for their country's good, and to be patriotic in the broadest and best sense of the term.

Mr. Sutherland traced the record of the Government for the past twelve years, pointing out the salient features of that record.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Sutherland by Mr. J. H. Fowler.

IRISH HUMORIST AT COLLEGIATE

Large Audience Heard Thomas Augustine Daly Last Night.

There was a large audience at the Collegiate Institute last evening to hear Thomas Augustine Daly, the poet-humorist of Philadelphia. As on all his previous appearances here, Mr. Daly pleased greatly. He read a number of his own poems, both Irish and Italian dialect, and in all he secured a hearty response from the several of his favorites, especially the one describing the ball game between two Italian teams, an extremely funny poem.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Daly, by Senator Coffey, who spoke of the great pleasure Mr. Daly had given Londoners in coming here.

During the evening Miss Jessie Hamilton-Strong gave several piano solos in excellent style. Mr. E. A. Webster also sang some songs most pleasingly. Miss Edith McBride contributed several numbers in good form. One, "Moonlight," was written by a former student at the Collegiate. Mr. Bertram McKenzie, now of Montreal, was the fourth chairman of the board of education, presided.

Queries Answered.

THURSDAY.—Is there any definite word for wagons. From the centre of the tire on one wheel to the centre of the tire on opposite wheel? Must all ordinary wagons be the same in width? Answer.—No. That is a matter which regulates itself on ordinary roads. The city bylaws provide for the width of the tires.

POINT EDWARD.—Where or from whom can I find out if money was left to my mother about thirty years ago. At that time she did not think it was intended for her, but since then has every reason to believe she is the person. If so, can she claim it now? Answer.—If the money has been paid into court she can obtain it by proving her right to it, but otherwise it may be doubtful. You had better employ a solicitor, giving him particulars as to names, places, etc., so that a search could be made either at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or in the surrogate court of the county in which the will was proved.

BRIDE FOR MANUEL.

Libson, Feb. 13.—A newspaper here prints a report that the engagement of King Manuel to Princess Beatrice, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, will probably be announced shortly.

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INSPEC. OR SANDERS SPEAKS OF LIARS

Says He Meets Them Every Day and Is Growing Tired.

Inspector Sanders is worried about fibbing.

He has been basely deceived by a man, who the inspector states, has "one of the sweetest liars" he has yet met.

"I wish I knew an antidote for fibbing," said Mr. Sanders this afternoon. "I meet with so many in my office who are accomplished yarn spinners. Yesterday I went down to the jail to see a man who is to be deported. He had told me lies about the boat he came over on, his name, and I do not know what else. I told him that if he had not lied so much to me he would not be lying in jail."

AFIRE TWICE.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Fire broke out twice this morning in the Jones Block at the corner of Richmond and Shop streets. The total damage done was in the neighborhood of \$5,000, mostly to the material of the five firms affected, Jones Bros. were the heaviest losers, their loss being about \$3,000. The building in both fires suffered only to the extent of about \$500. This first fire broke out at 1:40, and the second fire about 7:30.

Exhaustive tests have proved the new torpedo net of the navy able to withstand the attacks of torpedoes fired at here.

Mr. Sanders didn't see the joke.

I am afraid fibbing is on the increase.