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LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

Banishing United States Silver.

The arrangement for the deportation of American silver from Canada went into operation the first of this month. The Canadian banks will impound all the American coin that reaches them in the ordinary course of business, and it will be shipped to the New York agency of the Bank of Montreal to be put into circulation where it properly belongs.

The Cleveland Plaindealer is under the mistaken impression that the law has been conceived in a unneighborly spirit, as an act of retaliation for the proscription of Canadian money in the United States. It points out that Canadian coins circulate freely in Cleveland, and all along the lakes on the American side, and adds:

"It would not be surprising were the Canadian crusade against American silver to provoke retaliation. Many years ago, when Canada pursued a similar policy to that now revived and the attempt was made to drive American silver out of the Dominion as a nuisance, one of the steps to that end was the rating of the American quarter as 20 cents on the Canadian street cars and in the stores. Retaliatory action was promptly taken on this side, and before long Canadian coined silver became uncurrent in Cleveland and practically disappeared. When it became generally known that American silver coins are discredited in Canada there will be closer scrutiny of silver coins here, and those with the Canadian stamp will be objected to in places where they are now unhesitatingly accepted."

The Canadian legislation arises from no unfriendly feeling, and is not in theory or practice a proscription of American silver. The Canadian Government appreciates the fact that a very large amount of American silver is brought to this country every year, most of it by tourists, and that if it could not be circulated at par, the loss and inconvenience would fall upon Canadians no less than upon the Americans, who spend their money freely here. There is no intention of discouraging this expenditure. Visitors and sojourners from across the line will continue to find their "cartwheels," half-dollars, quarters, dimes and nickels thankfully received by Canadians, but when once these coins have been extracted from American pockets they have served their only useful purpose. If they are not sent home they will remain in circulation to do the work which should be performed by their Canadian equivalents. It costs the Dominion treasury only 23 cents for the bullion which goes into a 50-cent piece, so that the country makes a handsome profit on its silver currency. It is estimated that American silver and nickel coins of the face value of \$1,000,000 are in circulation in Canada. If these can be expelled and replaced by an equal amount of Canadian silver, the Canadian Government will clear about \$500,000. The Government will pay a certain sum to the Canadian banks for intercepting and exporting the United States silver, and will be a great gainer by the increased circulation of Canadian silver, which is expected to result. It is a much better stroke of business than discouraging Americans from spending their money in Canada, by subjecting it to a discount.

The Speech From the Throne.

The omission of any reference to tariff revision in the speech from the throne at Ottawa is interpreted as meaning that the task will be deferred till the next session. Probably Mr. Fielding's untimely accident, which has confined him to his home for some weeks, is responsible for the postponement. There is a vast amount of evidence to be studied and classified, and the cabinet could scarcely complete the framing of a new tariff in time to permit Parliament to give it the fullest consideration during the present session. Some of the manufacturers, who are expecting favors, may complain, but no interest will suffer by a year's delay. The country is prosperous, and the mass of the people are satisfied with the Government's fiscal policy as it stands. It is satisfactory to know that the Premier intends to give practical effect to his well-known views on reforestation. A bill will be introduced to empower the Government to set aside forest reserves on lands under its control. The Government adheres to its pledge to introduce a measure for the better observance of the Lord's Day. The outlines of this legislation, which has the approval of the heads of all the leading religious denominations, have been given to the public. The speech refers to the appointment of the commission to report upon the management and financial standing of

insurance companies. No doubt the Canadian companies will welcome this opportunity to clear up the misconceptions which have arisen through the state of affairs across the line. The speech does not specifically promise insurance legislation this session, but a measure of some kind is expected.

The question of preserving the scenic value of Niagara Falls is referred to, and it is announced that the interim report of the Canadian section of the international waterways commission will be laid before the House. The report will probably indicate the line of action to be taken by the Government in meeting the overtures of the United States.

Altogether the programme outlined in the speech from the throne is a modest one, and unless the tariff is taken up there will be no need of prolonging the session into midsummer. One report says that the House will adjourn in three months and be called together in November to deal with the Government's tariff measure, which will be fully matured by that time.

Since the above was put into type Sir Wilfrid Laurier has confirmed the report of a tariff session in November. He announces that henceforth parliament will assemble always in November, a very sensible reform.

The first Legislature of Alberta will meet in a skating rink, and the Opposition will not fail to point out that the Government is on thin ice.

Members of Parliament must spend either the summer or the winter in Ottawa. In deciding for winter sessions the Government has chosen the lesser of two evils.

A Montreal woman is suing for damages because she was put out of her church pew. This is somewhat of a paradox, considering the effort put forth by many churches to fill their pews.

The Grand Trunk and the Michigan Central are about to engage in a rate war, and the C. P. R. may take a hand in. The traveling public will cheerfully refrain from calling in the police.

War Secretary Haldane has decided to sweep away the English coast defenses. He evidently believes there is as much truth as poetry in Campbell's lines:

"Britannia needs no bulwarks, No towers along the steep; Her march is o'er the mountain wave, Her home is on the deep."

The columns of the Victoria Colonist, during the recent bye-election campaign, rang with denunciations of the Laurier Government as a Yankee combination. Victoria is the most English city on the continent, but the old falsehood had no effect. Mr. Templeman's splendid majority was a rebuke to mischief-making.

The sea-borne traffic on the Manchester ship canal has increased from 685,153 tons in 1894 to 3,993,100 tons last year. The revenue last year was \$449,436, and the directors hold out a prospect of dividends for ordinary shareholders in four years. The canal, which has made Manchester a seaport, was a daring stroke of municipal enterprise, which deserved to be rewarded.

The Toronto school board, acting upon a petition from the anti-vaccinationists, has decided not to make vaccination compulsory in the schools. The medical health officer of the city is furious and is backed by the medical profession. Prof. A. B. McCallum, in a letter to the press, says that the city may pay heavily for what he calls the school board's folly. He says:

"Some years ago, when Montreal, through lack of compulsory vaccination, had over 3,000 cases of smallpox, the Province of Ontario practically enforced a quarantine against the city. In consequence of this measure to check the disease, and in the loss of trade consequent on the epidemic, about \$2,000,000. If a smallpox epidemic were in the next few years to break out in an unvaccinated Toronto the Province might treat it as it did Montreal, and the cost would be not less than \$2,000,000, but possibly double or treble that sum, with the additional result that the prospects of the city for a generation would be injured."

Gamey's Money.

"Where will the money go to?" is a question the Government is called upon to decide. Mr. Gamey has a notice on the order paper calling attention to the fact that the judges, during the investigation, impounded \$500 cash and a marked check for \$1,500, and he wants to know what the Government is going to do about it. It could fittingly be classed under the head of "extraordinary revenue," for no province or colony ever obtained such a revenue before. Mr. Gamey declares that he borrowed largely from the trusting and confiding Frank Sullivan. It would seem the part of wisdom to discover where the money came from before deciding what disposal should be made of it, but the Government must take the responsibility of settling the method of procedure. Even in courts of law, where prevaricators most do congregate, it is seldom that such an entanglement of evidence is gathered together as that which obscured the source of this money. But while it is temptingly impounded these

will always be a remote possibility of discovering the rightful or wrongful owner.

Both Truth and Poetry.

[Hamilton Spectator.] There was a young man of Cobalt, Who discovered mine shafts for fault; Gosh! how he caught it— The "big show" was nothing but "salt."

In the Firelight.

[Eugene Field.] The fire upon the hearth is low, And there is stilled everywhere, While like winged spirits, here and there, The twilight shadows muttering go, And as the shadows round me creep, A childish treble breaks the gloom, And softly from a farther room, Comes "Now I lay me down to sleep."

And somehow, with that little prayer And that sweet trouble in my ears, My thoughts go back of distant years, And linger with a lot of one there, And as I hear my child's Amen, My mother's faith comes back to me— Crouched at her side I seem to be, And mother holds my hands again.

Oh, for an hour in that dear place! Oh, for the peace of that dear time! Oh, for that childish trust sublime! Oh, for a glimpse of mother's face! Yet, as the shadows round me creep I do not seem to be down to sleep, And "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Standing Up for It.

[Chicago Tribune.] The orchestra, consisting of a violinist and a pianist, stopped to rest, and the chairman of the committee took occasion to step to the front of the platform to apologize for the poor ventilation of the hall.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I know how we have all been suffering for the last fifteen minutes. This bad air— "Do air is yooost as good as de ag-companiment!" interrupted the indignant violinist, glaring at the piano player.

The Professor.

[Chicago Tribune.] "I'm trying to observe Lent," said the doctor, "but I am buster than ever with my practice." "So I supposed," commented the professor, "you are fasting yourself and making money fast."

Just One Life.

[Home Monthly.] A little lass just eight years old, Eyes like the skies and hair like gold, Off to school in a frock of blue, With a basket of lunch and a book or two— This is Susie.

A debutant of sweet eighteen In a satin gown all shimmer and sheen, Flushed and eager at her first ball, With a score of men at her beck and call— This is Susie.

Twenty-eight and is affably bored With United States after a year abroad, Her maid and poodle are brought from France, And she reads French menus now from a glance— This is Susanna.

Thirty-eight and a spinster still, The last few years have treated her ill; Her hair is gray and her face has creases, As she darns the stockings of five little nieces— This is Aunt Susan.

On the Job to Stay.

In Washington not long ago Andrew Carnegie was in conversation with a friend when reference was made to the servant "problem." Mr. Carnegie mentioned the fact that in many Scottish families the old man servant is something of an institution. Such a servant usually enters the employ of a particular family when he is a boy, adheres to his master to his dying day, and resigns only when the infirmities of years crowd upon him. As illustrating the sturdy independence of the Scottish servant Mr. Carnegie told the following story: "A certain lady in the north of Scotland had in her employ a crusty old servant, long in the hair, and of a family, who gave her no end of annoyance by an imperious disregard of her instructions. At length the situation becoming unbearable, the mistress determined to see what effect dismissal would have upon the refractory servant. Accordingly she summoned him and said: "Really, I can stand this no longer. You must seek another place. At the end of the month you leave my service." At these words an expression of grim amusement spread over the countenance of the servant, but the characteristic loyalty asserted itself. "No, ma, my lady," said he, "I drove you to the brink of matrimony, and I drive you to your funeral."—Harper's Weekly.

Sale of Ivory in London.

[London Daily Graphic.] About once a month great ivory sales are held at the London docks— such a sale took place the other day, and at these tons of ivory are laid out before the manufacturers' gaze, and large sums change hands. The material is imported in great quantities from Africa; the tusks of African elephants being most prized owing to their superior density and whiteness. Ivory, such as that used for the manufacture of billiard balls, may command a price of \$550 to \$700 a hundredweight, so that the value of mammoth tusks may be approximated. India, Burma, Cochinchina, Ceylon and the Malay Archipelago export small quantities to this country, though the bulk of ivory produced in these countries finds a native market. So subtle are the qualities of ivory that sometimes even the most experienced buyers are deceived as to its proper value. Good ivory is judged by its solidity and freedom from flaws, its elasticity, toughness and whiteness.

Islam's Failure.

[Goldwin Smith.] Morocco is a signal proof of the inability of Islam to produce a civilization of its own, and of the futility of attempting to set it up as a rival in that respect to Christianity. The Mohammedan civilization of Bagdad and Spain owed its existence, which, after all, was transient, to extraneous influences. Morocco is strewn with the ruins and relics of a short-lived grandeur. It is a large and fertile country, capable, we are told, of supplying Great Britain with grain, but its agriculture is contemptible, its government is execrable, its people are miserable; it is a den of robbers, whose raids upon the adjoining domain of France have brought about this crisis. The vultures are now hovering over it. They are bickering, screaming, and flapping their wings over the grey, but it is not likely that they will fight. If they do, will Canada go into a war about Morocco?

AN INTERNATIONAL NUISANCE.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.] Emperor William of Germany is becoming an international nuisance.

He is always swaggering around with his chest thrown out and one hand on his sword hilt, while the other twists and twirls those famous mustachios, calling attention to the chip on his shoulder, and talking of the terrible things he is prepared to do if some one will be kind enough to afford him the opportunity, and while there is less disposition than there used to be to take him seriously because it has been noticed that he is a good deal of a bluffer and blusterer, who— while always talking of war, takes very good care not to engage in it, the fact that it is in his power to precipitate a convulsion if he fit should take him cannot be overlooked.

It is as though some reckless boy by way of bravado and his vanity tickled by the alarm he is provoking, should insist upon playing with fireworks in the vicinity of an open powder magazine, and does not mean to produce an explosion, but the possibility that he may do so before he knows it makes those who watch him nervous. It is the same way with the Kaiser. He is not happy unless he is occupying the center of the stage in the full blaze of the limelight, and as he has found by experience that the surest way of attracting attention and of making an attempt to stir up and notice is to talk about war, and navy, and such a way as to communicate a covert threat, he seldom misses an opportunity to afford himself this dangerous satisfaction.

Not long ago he remarked with a pleasure which he took no pains to conceal that he could not take a walk abroad without causing a quiver of apprehension, and it is an indication of his peculiar make-up that a circumstance, which by a right-minded man would be recognized as a reproach, is by the Kaiser regarded as a tribute. He thinks it is something fine to be considered the chief menace to the public peace, and like the bad boy who has made himself a terror by his mischievous tricks, he makes himself out to be really a hero for the sake of the impression which he sees he is producing.

These remarks are suggested by the thoroughly characteristic reply made by him to the congratulations of the Regent of Brunswick in connection with the celebration of his silver wedding. "My first and last thought," said the Kaiser, "is for my fighting forces by land and sea," and then he went on, "may God grant that war does not come," adding by way of conclusion: "Should it come, however, I am firmly convinced that the army would acquit itself as it did 25 years ago." Now, the hypocrisy of that is not less disgusting than the inflammatory intention of it is reprehensible. The Kaiser merely says that he is aware of what everyone else thoroughly understands, that there is no danger to the peace of Europe from any direction but his own. There can be no war except of his making, and there will be no war unless he deliberately provokes it. Under these conditions his pious wish that God may grant war does not come is shockingly sacrilegious. For him merely to mention war in the way he did is to increase the chances of its occurrence.

A man who acted in private life as the Kaiser does in public affairs would either be put under bonds to keep the peace or be confined in an asylum as a dangerous lunatic. In the breezy language of the poker table, he should either put up or shut up.

POEMS THAT LIVE

Annie Laurie. [Douglas of England.] Maxwellton brags are bonnie, Where'er they see the dew, And it's there that Annie Laurie Gie'd me her promise true; Gie'd me her promise true, Which ne'er forgot will be; And for bonnie Annie Laurie I'd lay me down and dee.

MUTUAL LIFE GOING AHEAD

Last Year Saw It Strengthen Its Position Very Materially. A strictly Canadian company, enjoying the complete confidence of Canadians, and returning that confidence by steady, stable, progressive business methods, is the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, the thirty-sixth annual report of which appears in another column in this issue. A glance at this report shows the company to be in a position calculated to win the respect of the shrewdest business men of the Dominion. The figures show that during 1905 3,637 policies were written, making the amount of new business for the year total the sum of \$6,014,576, which is an increase over the new business of 1904 of 185 policies aggregating the sum of \$986,408. The total income for the year is shown to have been \$1,555,518 91, of which the sum of \$2,121,596 45 was derived from premiums. During 1905, payments to policyholders amounted to \$52,914 19. The strong financial position of the company is shown by the fact that the Mutual Life has a surplus over all liabilities of \$2,891,241, being an increase over 1904 of \$181,928 25. But on the Government standard of valuation the company would be warranted in placing its surplus over liabilities at \$1,263,905. Mr. C. E. German, well known to all Londoners, is the local general manager of the Mutual Life, the offices of the company being at 421 Richmond street.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

New Raincoats

The season for the Raincoat is fast approaching those who have decided to buy one should do it early and choose from the best assortments. We have the styles you like; in thoroughly rainproof Cravenette; fitting and full back, pleated effects with and without belts. Many new style touches in trimming. Priced at \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12

Spring Coats

The Shelton Pony Coat is one of the most talked of and best liked for spring. We have them as well as the jaunty fitted short coats and the loose box coat that possess the graceful lines of a well made garment. Black Broadcloth and Fawn Covert Cloth. Priced from \$5.00 to \$15.00

Waist Attraction

Five dozen Ivory Habutai Wash Silk Waists; fronts and backs are pleated, each pleat is daintily stitched, full sleeves, cuffs are stitched like the pleats. Soft silk collar with every waist. Regular \$3.50 value

Notice that these waists have just been received and are newly made, fresh from the maker. We know every lady would like to have one. Sizes 32 to 40. Real value \$3.50, while they last \$2.15

Corset Covers

New White Lawn Corset Covers, full front, hemstitched tucks with embroidery trimming and beading; another with sections of embroidery insertion. Special \$1.50

Night Gowns

White Cambric Slipover Night Gowns, with valentines lace and insertion, at \$1.15

Petticoats

White Cambric, with 20-inch flounce, embroidery trimmed, Special \$1.50

Vests

10 dozen Ladies' Vests, open fronts, long sleeves, regular 25c for \$1.80

Waists

Clearing Ladies' Winter Waists, none worth less than \$1.75. Tomorrow \$1.00

Umbrellas

For men, women and children, fast black, meteorized tops, regular 75c, tomorrow \$55c

Girls' Waterproofs

Just what a girl needs for school, full length Waterproof, blue and fawn, ages 6 to 14 years; a snap at \$1.50

Aprons

Ladies' Lawn Skirt Aprons, tucks and deep hem, at \$1.19

Remnant Sale Continued

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

Do You Eat Bread?

If so, do you not think that you might as well eat THE BEST? The best bread is that which contains the MOST nutriment and the LEAST waste matter and is absolutely pure. You cannot have good bread, however, unless you have good flour.

"Five Roses" Flour

Contains more gluten and nutriment, in more easily digestible form, than any ordinary brands, whilst it contains practically no cellulose or waste matter. In addition it is more economical, as pound for pound it will make more bread and better bread than the flours so-called "just as good." Its purity is insured by the care with which it is made, and users of it can rely upon getting the best flour for bread which the world offers.

Lake of The Woods Milling Co.

MONTREAL Limited. Local Office, 72 Bathurst Street, London, Ont.

Sin's Consequences

Innocent Indulgence Often Brings Trouble—Simple Means of Escape.

The consequences of violating physical law are often as unpleasant as the breaking of a moral rule. The innocent indulgence of over-eating brings consequences that amount to real suffering. Indigestion is not natural; it is not right; it should not be. We offer a means of escape in Mi-o-na Tablets that is simple and practical. These simple tablets are composed of such valuable medicinal agents as Bismuth subgallate, which is superior to all other remedies for stomach troubles; cerium oxalate, and tonics and correctives which promote the action of the digestive organs, strengthen the whole digestive tract, and make it possible to eat what you like and when you like. If you suffer with headaches, indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, dizziness, sleeplessness, backache, or debility and weakness, begin the use of Mi-o-na at once. Just one tablet out of a 50-cent box before each meal, and you will regain perfect health and strength. If you cannot obtain Mi-o-na of your druggist, it will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Write us for advice on your case from a leading stomach specialist, which will be sent free. The R. T. Booth Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Best in the world. 25 cents per bottle, 50 per tin. CATALANO & SANSONE'S Pure Italian Olive Oil. Ask your grocer for CATALANO & SANSONE'S Pure Italian Olive Oil. Best in the world. 25 cents per bottle, 50 per tin.



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