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LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1907.

THE FINANCES OF ONTARIO.

The Provincial Treasurer will this
afternoon present his third budget
statement, and will unfold a tale of
soaring revenue and swelling expendi-
tures, with a comfortable margin on the
right side. He cannot sing the
old song now—the Cassandra song
which the House heard from him year
after year, when, as financial critic of
the Opposition, he warned the Ross, the
Hardy and the Mowat Governments
that they would drive Ontario to bank-
ruptcy or direct taxation unless they
spent less money.

The public accounts of the Province
show receipts for the year ending Dec.
31, 1906, of \$7,149,478, and expenditures
of \$6,720,179. In the year 1904, the last
year of the previous Government, the
receipts were \$6,128,358, and the ex-
penditures \$5,267,453.

The increases in two years are easily
accounted for. The revenue from the
sale of crown lands in 1906 was \$202,-
090, compared with \$32,222 in 1904, the
increase being largely the result of the
mining and agricultural development
in the north. The rental of mining and
other crown lands was \$30,607 in 1904,
and \$18,991 in 1906. Mining licenses
and fees amounted to only \$1,597 in 1904,
and yielded \$35,256 in 1906.

Cobalt will account for this increase.
Liquor licenses yielded \$362,256 in 1904;
last year, \$579,207.10. Law stamps
netted \$68,315 in 1904; last year, \$85,-
945. The receipts of the Provincial
Secretary's department in
1904 were \$101,943.15 and last
year \$208,023, the increase being mainly
due to the growing number of joint
stock companies incorporated as the
result of the mining boom and the
prevailing industrial activity. The taxes
on corporations, which Mr. Whitney
inherited against in the general elec-
tion of 1905, yielded last year \$644,-
201.99, against \$420,627.82 in 1904. The
most remarkable gain has been made
in the revenue from the succession
duties. It was \$458,699.66 in 1904 and
\$1,015,713.24 in 1906. The present Pro-
vincial Treasurer and his colleagues,
before they occupied the treasury
benches, vehemently attacked the suc-
cession duties, and while they eventually
accepted the principle they favored
large reductions in the tax. Since Col.
Matheson has been entrusted with the
duty of framing budgets, instead of
merely criticising them, he has no un-
kind words for this feature of the late
Government's financial policy. Casual
revenue, including fines and hunters'
licenses has risen from \$107,351.14 to
\$173,819.50, and the revenue from pub-
lic institutions has increased from
\$110,602.95 to \$173,819.50. The Temis-
aming Railway last year yielded a
net revenue of \$158,154.47, but this is
applied toward paying interest charges
and sinking fund.

The provincial expenditures have
risen in every department except agri-
culture. A comparison of the leading
items follows:

	1904.	1906.
Civil government	\$344,996	\$428,280
Legislation	200,011	215,195
Administration of		
Justice	482,460	544,826
Education	949,896	1,270,921
Public institutions		
Maintenance	959,434	957,347
Colonization and im-		
migration	19,839	25,359
Agriculture	448,481	422,296
Hospitals and char-		
ities	236,292	334,193
Parliament buildings		
Colonization roads	175,990	219,553
Crown lands charges		
Good roads	91,527	95,141
Aid to railways	237	130,869
Miscellaneous	139,007	214,172

The progress of Canada would have
been still a Tupperian dream had the
Laurier Government not shaken the
dry bones of the immigration depart-
ment.

When the Manitoba Tories picture
Laurier as the enemy of that Province
they forget certain events in 1896.
One is tempted to inquire whether
Mr. Foster's ideas of a public trust
are different from his ideas of another
kind of Trust.

The Hamilton Times truthfully ob-
serves that the campaign against Mr.
Hyman is being worked up elsewhere
than in London. Mr. Hyman's fellow-
citizens, excepting a few extreme par-
tisans, would be content to see him
return to Ottawa unopposed.

The patriotism so robustly pro-
claimed, of the Roblin Government,
has suddenly wilted. It tried by leg-
islation to make the flying of the Brit-
ish flag over every schoolhouse in Man-
itoba compulsory. The Mennonites ob-
jected, and the Government rescinded
the decree. A general election is in
sight and the Mennonites have votes.

A FRESH FIELD.
[Stratford Beacon.]
When Mr. Whitney announced that he
was going to take the license out of
politics a lot of Toronto politicians seem
to have interpreted it as placing them
in the field of graft—and they lost no time
in getting busy.

SHE HELPED.
[Chicago Tribune.]
Rayner—It took nerve, didn't it, to break
yourself of the habit of smoking, at your
age?
Shyne—It did, you bet! But my wife—
er—has plenty of that.

A LABOR LAW OF LONG AGO.
[Exchange.]
There has recently been unearthed
an old labor law that related to the
tailors of England. It was in force
until 121 years ago, and it contained
the following six clauses:

1. Any tailor who joined a union was
to be sent to jail for two months.
2. Tailors must work from 6 in the
morning until 8 at night.
3. Wages were not to be higher than
48 cents a day.
4. Each tailor was to be allowed 3
cents for breakfast.
5. Any tailor who refused to work

over, and none so widely read. There
are few persons who cannot quote
some of his lines, or who do not recog-
nize them when quoted by others, so
largely have they entered into current
speech. He has been called, like
Burns, the poet of the common people.
He reaches their hearts because they
find in his verse their own experiences,
their moods and sentiments, idealized
and beautified—set to music as it were.
It is verse that breathes and suffuses
a sweetness and calm, and pours balm
upon the wounded soul and the spirit
perurbed by the cares that infest the
day. There could be no truer descrip-
tion of his poetry than in his own
familiar lyric "The Day is Done."

Come read to me some poem,
Some simple and heartfelt lay,
That shall soothe this restless feeling,
And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters,
Not from the bards sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo
Through the corridors of time.

Read from some humbler poet,
Whose songs gushed from his heart,
As showers from the clouds of summer
Or tears from the eyelids start.

Such songs have power to quiet,
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

His poetry is a benediction, the re-
flection of the purity and simple
beauty of his own life.

THE GROWTH OF THE WEST.
The census of 1906, in the three
prairie provinces, yields the following
comparison with 1901:

	1906.	1901.
Manitoba	365,688	255,211
Saskatchewan	257,763	91,273
Alberta	155,412	73,922

Totals 808,863 | 419,512 |

The three provinces, therefore, fell
only 30,161 short of doubling their
population in five years. Saskatchewan
shows an increase of 182 per cent;
Alberta, 153 per cent; and Manitoba, 43
per cent. The average increase
throughout the three provinces, 90 per
cent, if maintained for the next five
years, would give them a million and a
half people in 1911, when the next cen-
sus is taken. It is almost certain that
this figure will be reached if British
Columbia is included, and it will prob-
ably be exceeded. The four western
provinces may be entitled to at least
50 seats in the House of Commons
after 1911, and perhaps 60. They will
have a considerably larger representa-
tion than the Maritime Provinces com-
bined, and nearly as large as Quebec.

The growth of immigration promises
that the rate of increase in the popula-
tion of the west will be maintained.
The immigration figures for the fiscal
years ending June 30 are:

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
.....	17,339	41,792	59,574	65,539	86,796

The rush of 1907 has already begun,
and the indications are that it will
break all records.

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4. Each tailor was to be allowed 3
cents for breakfast.
5. Any tailor who refused to work

was to be imprisoned for not more than
two months.
6. If any employer paid higher wages
he was to be fined \$25, and the work-
men who took the increase were to be
sent to jail for two months.

HE COULDN'T SELL HIS COAT.

[Kansas City Star.]
A small boy holding a billygoat with a
strap attracted the attention of shoppers
in Petticoat Lane a few days ago.
"Want to sell him?" asked a man.
"Yes; \$20 for Billy and the harness," the
boy replied. "Works to harness—works
anywhere."

"Why do you want to sell him?"
"We're going to California, and I can't
take Billy along. Dad's going to buy me
a Sheik and send him there."

For an hour the boy stood in the heart
of Kansas City's shopping district holding
the goat. No one offered the \$20. When
the boy started dejectedly away, he said:
"Nobody wants you, Billy. Don't nobody
know how good you are—'cept me!"
And Billy trotted away at his side.

TIME TO HAVE THEM AGAIN.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Why do you think Panama hats will be
fashionable next summer?"
"I merely guess so because all those that
were bought three or four seasons ago
must have been thrown away by this
time."

MODERN ROMANCE.

[Philadelphia Record.]
Nell—Has he told you he loves you?
Belle—Not in so many words, but he
has asked me what life insurance papa
carries.

EXCEPTIONAL.

[Somerville Journal.]
Mrs. Wylie—Mr. Winkley is quite an
unusual man, isn't he?
Mr. Wylie—O, I don't know.

Mrs. Wylie—O, but he is. Why, I saw
him leaving Mrs. Winkley at a street cor-
ner the other day, and he took off his
hat and was just as polite to her as if
they hadn't been married.

THE LEMON.

[New York Evening Post.]
The lemon crop in Spain has been ruined,
but the fruit will undoubtedly continue
to flourish for years in vaudeville and
musical comedy.

EVASIVE.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Teacher (in manual training school)—
What may be regarded as the forerunner
of the modern automobile?
Shaggy-haired Pupil—Anybody that gets
in his way.

OF THE CONVENTIONAL TYPE.

[Chicago Tribune.]
"Anything peculiar about these people
that have just moved into the house next
door to you, Mrs. Crossway?"
"No; there's nothing unusual about
them. They've borrowed a staphyler and
a tack hammer, and turned their children
loose in our backyard."

A REASON FOR IT.

[Somerville Journal.]
She—I saw you in the street car the
other evening, Mr. Saxby.
He—Did you? Why, I didn't see you.
She—I suppose not. I was standing up.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

[Punch.]
She (to fellow-listener at musical)—
What do you think of his execution?
He—I'm in favor of it.

RELIABLE.

[Punch.]
Lady (to new milkmaid)—Now, Mr. Jones,
I hope I can rely on the purity of your
milk. I had to give up Mr. Smith, be-
cause his milk became two-thirds water.
Mr. Jones—You can rely on my milk,
I've been paralyzed by the public anar-
chist.

A PERPLEXED PREMIER.

[Ottawa Free Press.]
Possibly before another general election
comes round Premier Whitney will know
the opinion of the old inspectors in office
served as notice that the administration of
liquor licenses was business, not politics.
The dismissal of these inspectors served
as notice that the administration of liquor
licenses was politics, not business.

REAPING THE HARVEST.

[Toronto Telegram.]
The license question in Toronto was out
of the hands of the politicians. The re-
sult of the old inspectors in office
served as notice that the administration of
liquor licenses was business, not politics.
The dismissal of these inspectors served
as notice that the administration of liquor
licenses was politics, not business.

RIGHT-ABOUT-FACE.

[Hamilton Times.]
Now see the organs that sought to glorify
Fowler in his blackguardly attempt to
bluff Parliament out of discussing his land
deals, strive to make it appear that the
recommendations of the insurance com-
mission, rather than his discoveries, is
what should concern the House.

A CHANCE.

[Hosetown Post.]
"I should like to marry your daughter."
"Can you make it convenient to marry
her today?"
"Why, I—er—shall be delighted! May I
—er—"

NOBODY SAW HER.

[Ladies' Home Journal.]
"Did you mail my letter, Mary?" asked
her mistress. "It was an important one,
you know."
"Yes, mum indeed I did."
"But why have you brought back the two
cents I gave you for the stamp?"
"Sure, I didn't have to use it, mum,"
replied Mary. "I shipped the letter into
the box which nobody was looking."

A WARNING.

[Punch.]
Startled Laborer (who has just skipped
out of the way of a falling block of stone
about three tons in weight)—Be a bit more
careful up there. Another 'alf a foot, and
you'd 'ave to 'ave bought me a new 'at!

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

[Hamilton Herald.]
Another general strike of the Western
Canadian coal miners is threatened. It
may yet become a matter of imperative
necessity and national duty for the Fed-
eral Government to take over and operate
the coal mines in the west.

MEN OF GENIUS.

DIE CHILDLESS

PROFESSOR REISMAYR'S EXPLAN-
ATION OF THIS PHENOMENON.

It is a fact which has often been the
subject of vague comment that men of
talent or genius often die childless, or
rarely have descendants worthy of their
fame. Professor Reismayr, the well-
known anthropologist, has recently ad-
duced some rather striking studies in
support of his thesis that "all families
of marked genius and talent are sooner
or later doomed to extinction in the
male line," and in accordance with the
professor's views, this fate overtakes
them sooner rather than later. At one
time, he shows, most really great men
remained unmarried and childless; thus
Buddha, Pythagoras, Solon, Plato,
Demosthenes, Virgil, Copernicus,
Spinoza, Raphael, Michael Angelo,
Leonardo da Vinci, Cervantes, Vol-
taire, Beethoven, Kant and Schubert.

The marriage of others, among them
Aristotle, Caesar, Durer, Haydn, Schu-
mann and Heine, were childless. The
descendants of the illegitimate sons of
others, whether married or single,
either died out like those of Galileo, or
were never heard of again, like those of
Rousseau. A like fate usually overtakes
the male issue of legitimate wedlock,
as in the case of Pericles, Sophocles,
Alexander, Constantine, Dante, Colum-
bus, Bacon, Rubens, Peter the Great,
Moliere, Goethe, and Schiller; while
of the male descendants of others,
among them Homer, Thucydides,
Mohammed, Frederick the Great, and
Byron, no material is available.

On the other hand, in the female line
many great names still survive, as in
the case of Dante, Columbus, Rubens,
Schiller, and Byron. These studies have
confirmed their author in his
opinion that the vital energy of genius
concentrated on the development of the
brain and mind tends to a lack of har-
mony between their mental and physical
powers, and sets up a predisposition to
physical deterioration. Moreover, he
holds that material success and recog-
nition tend to hasten this process.

On the whole, following Max Nordau's lines, Reismayr
comes to the conclusion that the ex-
tinction of the offspring of genius is a
corollary to the great law of the sur-
vival of the fittest, because genius itself
is a symptom of physical deterioration.

MOHAMMED.

The figure of Mohammed is like a touch-
stone upon which to test the sincerity of
historians. Some have seen in him nothing
but a vulgar impostor; some, like Muir,
have been reduced to the puerile expedient
of a suggestion of satanic inspiration, or
to the almost equally baseless argument
of epileptic seizures, to account for his
epicurean and his fervor; some (we have had
a recent example in an English scholar)
recon him to be only a superlatively able
politician with an engaging personality,
seizing his opportunities without regard
for any other consideration than the ex-
pediency of the moment. None of these
views is sufficiently comprehensive.

There can be no doubt of his sincerity
during the early years of his mission; the
chapters of the Koran revealed at Mecca
before the flight, are good and sufficient
evidence. With an ardent eloquence and
an admirable simplicity he preached dur-
ing these years of obscurity and struggle
the religion of the one true God. He was
not occupied with the position of his
rival, his prophet; it was a role that it
had not occurred to him to assume. Nor
was he concerned with kingdoms of this
world; conquest by arms was an idea that
did not enter his mind. He was but the
monthpiece of the Divine Spirit, calling
upon his own tribe, and upon any other
Arab tribe whom he could induce to listen,
to relinquish the worship of idols and
stones and lift their eyes to that which
was eternal.

From what source Mohammed drew his
conception of divine unity is a question of
the deepest significance. Jews and Chris-
tians were both to be found at Mecca;
from them, and particularly from the
Jews, he must have learned. That he
should have made a most astounding con-
fusion of the stories repeated to him from
the old and New Testaments was of no
importance. He had grasped the main
idea of both faiths, monotheism, and that
was enough.—London Spectator.

WOMEN AND THE CROSS SADDLE.

Cross saddle riding in London for
women seems to have had a fresh boom
recently, carrying along with it many
prominent women who have hitherto
been all in favor of the side saddle.
It has been found that one learns in
much less time to ride cross saddle
than side saddle, and this argument
unaided by any other is almost suffi-
cient to coax all beginners and a good
many prised ones into the cross
saddle. But it is further found that a
rider acquires confidence and skill in
riding cross saddle that stands her in
good stead in times of danger. She is
more easily master of an unpleasant
situation riding as her brother does
than when seated on a horse's back
after the manner her grandmother ap-
proved. Besides, clever tailors have
succeeded in building a divided skirt
that makes it next to impossible for
any but the rider to know what style of
saddle is used. So, what is the use
waiting for further news in the mat-
ter, says the Duchess of Westminster
and many followers, as they ride cross
saddle in Rotten Row of a bright morn-
ing?—Boston Transcript.

KREMER, THE MELODRAMATIST.

To look at the gallery full of hissing
newbies which nightly greets the vil-
lain as he sinks across the stage at a
Bowery theater in New York no one
would believe that the inspirer of all
this emotional rumpus is a healthy,
cheerful, optimistic young Ger-
man, a maker of melodramas, and a
past master in the art of manipulating
both blood and thunder.

Theodore Kremer is a clean-cut
young man with a good clear notion
of what America wants in the way of
melodrama, and a vigorous determi-
nation to supply that want. He has the
knack of melodrama; if you don't be-
lieve it watch an audience go through
its antics over his "Queen of the
Highlands" or "Bertha, the Sewing
Machine Girl." In person he is a fair-
haired, blue-eyed, well-built, immen-
sely groomed man who speaks in a

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Friday and Saturday of Special Economies All Over the Store

Real bargain surprises in seasonable merchandise. Spring trading has
already begun. Every part of the store is resplendent with the latest spring and
summer goods. That means that all winter goods have received their marching
orders. If you have any possible need for these goods—even the remotest need
for any of them—we would advise buying while such low prices as these prevail.

Not Quite All Our Fur Coats

have been sold, though the prices are as low as pos-
sible. It must be that some women haven't heard of
the opportunity.

2 only, Ladies' Electric Seal Coats, 25 inches long,
satin lined, size 32 and 34. Regular price \$50.
Friday and Saturday \$38

2 only, Ladies' Black Astrachan Fur Coats, size
34. Regular price \$38. Friday and Saturday \$28

The Last of Coats

One table only Ladies' Short Coats, black and
fancies, to clear at half-price:

\$8 Coats for \$4
\$10 Coats for \$5
\$12 Coats for \$6

Children's and Misses' Coats

Children's Blue Chevrol Reefers, double-breasted
with brass buttons. Worth \$3.50. Friday and
Saturday \$1.50

Misses' Tweed Coats, circular and tourist back,
both styles are good. Regular prices \$5 and
\$6.50. Friday and Saturday \$3.85

Knitted and Silk Petticoats

Ladies' Knitted Wool Petticoats, with yoke.
Regular price \$1. Friday and Saturday 60c

Changeable and Plain Taffeta Silk Petticoats,
green, brown, pale blue and cardinal. Special
Friday and Saturday \$2.95

Flannelette Wrappers

5 dozen Flannelette Wrappers, lined waist, trim-
med with braid, deep flounce on skirt, all
sizes. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Friday and
Saturday 90c

Tweeds for Easter Suits

Nobby Dress Tweeds, in assorted tans and grays,
suitable for ladies' shirtwaist suits and misses'
coat suits. 40 inches wide. Special a yard 40c

The newest Tweeds in stripe effects and novel-
ties, with contrasting threads showing up a
check. Elegant suiting, per yard 50c

Men's Shirts

8 dozen Men's Dark Flannelette Shirts, the best
in the trade. Special Friday and Saturday 50c

Black and White Striped Shirts, all sizes. Special
Friday and Saturday 45c

Indigo Blue Galatea

4 pieces Galatea, fast color; suitable for men's
shirts. Special 12 yards for \$1

Reduction in Capes

12 only, Ladies' Black Cloth Capes, plain and
fancy shells, lined through; high collar of
thibet. Regular price \$5 and \$6. Friday and
Saturday \$3.85

9 only Ladies' Cloth Capes, 36 inches long, fancy
grays. Special \$2.85

Fur-lined Capes, 36 inches long, handsome black
shells, lined with squirrel lock, high thibet
collar. Regular price \$25 and \$27. Friday
and Saturday \$17.50

Men's New Shirts

Men's Stiff Bosom Shirts, sizes 14 to 17½. Worth
patent—fresh as a daisy; sizes 14 to 17½.
Special \$1.25

Men's Stiff Bosom Shirts, sizes 14 to 17½. Worth
\$1, at 65c