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London, Saturday, March 23.

Education.

Of what use is education unless there is harmony and proportion between the physical and mental condition? Who would care to see his children with splendidly developed heads if they were not backed up with equally developed bodies?

Among the stories told of London in its early days, is one of the late Bishop Cronyn, who, it will be remembered, was for many years superintendent of education, succeeding the late Judge Wilson in that position, and following his example in donating his salary in prize books to the pupils. The late Bishop Cronyn was conducting services in the old Mechanics' Institute, and in one of the front seats among the worshippers was the late Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson, who was holding the assizes. There was an alarm of fire given while the bishop was reading. Many in the congregation got up, and it looked as if there would be a stampede. The bishop, as the noise of the retiring members became louder, raised his voice, and kept on raising it. The chief justice in front, seeing the situation, also raised his voice in the responses, and when the reading was through there were very few in the building except the bishop and the chief justice. In all likelihood their cool heads and sound nerves prevented a panic.

Will the educational system of Canada produce as good a race of men and women as it ought to do if more attention were paid to the physical? Does the fact that Englishmen are very fond of outdoor sports not have much to do with their superiority? Where would you find any number of Englishmen so worn out physically, no matter at what age, as can be seen at the sanitariums and watering places in America, simply because the physical health has been neglected? We would like to see more attention paid in Canada to outdoor sports. They will produce the courage that enabled the bishop and the chief justice not only to proceed undisturbed by the disturbance, but to take effective means to allay the excitement necessarily caused by an alarm of fire. That strength of body is equally necessary to strength of mind. If they are unevenly balanced, it is a very undesirable state of affairs. Let more be done in Canada to enable the physical progress to keep pace with the mental.

Humanitarianism.

This word, and its synonym, philanthropy, are now common, and are sometimes used without a realization of their solemn meaning, and the weight of experience which, especially in the nineteenth century, lies behind them. An English writer says well: "The ideas which were to impart its special character to the new century had already become, or were becoming vocal. There was not merely popular unrest, which often finds expression in rioting; there was also a gradual spreading of larger ideas concerning life covering the dignity of man as man." Benthamism was eloquent in its way on the greatest good to the greatest number, but the gospel of "laissez faire" could never be attractive to those whose life was dark and burdened with misery. Benthamism, though good for an assault on aristocratic privilege, was an uncomfortable doctrine for the starving artisan, when it told him that the best thing the State could do for him was to let him alone."

But political economy and moral philosophy, important and useful as they may be, are not the only forces at work. As the same writer remarks: "Mrs. Fry, tall, handsome, demure as a Quaker Juno, making her stately progress through the rotten straw of Newgate Prison, was a sign of the times. Early in the century an association had been formed for 'improving the situation of infant chimney sweepers,' a small step, but a real one, towards that larger 'discovery of the child,' for which the mature century takes credit unto itself." We all know out of this small self. We all know how many and great things have grown out of this small beginning, and we can say that the nineteenth century did not feel in vain the throbbing of a new life. It embodied this life in many political forms, and with all the shallowness and fraud that clung to it, it was in no mean sense an age of philanthropy, in which much was done for the suffering and the poor. There is still much to be done, and the friends of the ignorant and poor will always have plenty of work marked out for them in a densely populated country. But much has been gained in the way of bringing a nobler spirit into all classes of society and realizing in some measure the cry for the brotherhood of men.

What to Do With the Creed.

The Evangelist (New York and St. Louis) for March 7, contains an instructive symposium on the Confession of Faith. This consists of addresses on this important topic given at the Presbyterian Union of New York. There is not much union in the programme, as courses the most diverse are advocated strongly by able men. John De Witt, D.D., LL.D., maintains that "the established standards of the church should in this crisis be re-affirmed and left unchanged." This professor is from Princeton, and of course, represents unflinching orthodoxy. His opinion is that the present crisis is not one of victorious faith but of constant conflict, and that the time has not come for making a new creed or revising the present. He is willing to concede that it may come, but he makes the statement, which cannot be challenged, that the present is not the time. From his point of view we imagine that creed revising or adaptation will always remain in the future.

According to George Black Stewart, D.D., president of Auburn Theological Seminary, "entirely new standards are demanded." He bases this on the action of the Westminster divines. This we may do in imitation of their example. It is a fundamental principle of Protestantism that there may be progress in our apprehension of truth; each age has the right to tell in its own way what God has shown it. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, takes a middle course. "While it would be inadvisable to discard the established standards of the Presbyterian Church, the time has come when they should be modernized in form and modified in certain statements." One can see in this three-fold statement material for able statesmanship, or the elements of very serious division. It is a good thing that the various views should be stated, and we hope that this great branch of the Christian church will be able to manifest the spirit of charity without which they cannot reach a richer creed or a nobler life.

Women Teachers in Quebec.

The question of education is, as we have pointed out, always a living one, and there is one point that is perfectly clear, that we cannot have this priceless blessing without paying for it. We have learned something lately about the cost of war; we have been reminded that "every ship of war that floats costs more than a well-endowed college; every sloop of war more than the largest library in our country." Everything costs, and men submit to war taxes because they believe them necessary in defense of their life or dignity. Education also costs, there is no denying that, but we maintain that it is worth all that is legitimately spent upon it, and that we do not do justice to that which is a need of the highest life.

La Patrie, of March 10, reproduces a pathetic appeal from Madame Dandurand on behalf of the women teachers of her Province. This lady makes strong statements, but we presume that she knows whereof she speaks, and if her remarks were not true, as well as striking, they would scarcely be reproduced and indorsed by one of the leading French journals of Montreal. We believe that though Ontario may be somewhat better there is room for improvement. We have heard of shamefully low salaries given to young women in this Province. The common school is one of the most important parts of our educational system, and if it is degraded the whole country suffers. Madame Dandurand says that if there is a class of slaves in the heart of a civilized community, they are very much worse off than domestic servants, as they have to work hard and provide themselves with everything on the noble sum of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars per year.

The lady from whose article we are quoting thinks that, if necessary, a little less money might be spent on church ornaments, fine parsonages, and complete sets of bells, and a little more on the schools where the children of the poor are taught, and where poor girls slave their souls away and ruin their constitutions by hard work on starvation wages. "A beautiful schoolhouse, a competent mistress, though not quite so cheap, a generation of instructed and well trained children would do you more honor, and give you more joy than the finest ornaments of stone or metal." There is both good sense and noble sentiment in that appeal, and we think it will not be without its effect. The educational system ought not to have a head of gold and feet of clay, it must have fair proportions and be well nourished throughout if it is to be a thing of honor and of use.

Some New Thing.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

If not the Canadian people generally, certainly the members of the House of Commons, do not correspond with the Athenians, as described in the Acts of the Apostles, as recorded by St. Luke the Apostle, according to tradition. The former people were prone to demand "some new thing." At least, so far as the tariff discussion is concerned, the latter is more than content with listening to very old Tory arguments, and the replies which must also of necessity savor of more or less antiquity.

Prevarication.

(Kingston Whig.)

"If Sir Wilfrid had been asked to vote for a preference to the United States market," said the Mail, "he would have held up both hands for it." Which is downright perversion of his acts and words in the commons. The Mail is losing its regard for the truth.

Glimpses from Press Gallery.

House of Commons.

Ottawa, March 22, 1901.

In the Senate Chamber, next to Hon. David Mills, on the right, sits Hon. R. W. Scott, who is entitled to quite a little array of honorary terminals—K.C., LL.D., and P.C., the latter denoting his Privy Councillorship. Mr. Scott's hair and beard are attractively clean snow-white. He is tall, alert in step and in movement when he rises in the House; and while suave in manner and disposition, he does not allow his debating antagonist to get easily away either with or from him. He reminds one of that class of English public men who long retain their strength and vivacity and undiminished interest in public affairs.

County Clare, Ireland, has the honor of being his birthplace, and he comes of good family on both sides. He was an early mayor of Ottawa when it was quite small. In 1871, in the Sandfield Macdonald days, he was elected Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, and, though the times were politically stormy, was elected unanimously. He resigned on being appointed a member of the Ontario Government as Commissioner of Crown Lands. It was in 1873 that he became a Senator, and was "Sworn of the Queen's Privy Council;" that is, became a member of the Dominion Government, under the Premiership of Alexander Mackenzie, in which Administration he remained during its continuance in office. Mr. Scott was leader of the Opposition in the Senate until the formation of the Laurier Administration, on the 13th of July, 1896, when he again became Secretary of State.

No other public man is alive today who has occupied so many important positions, or who has been in so many parliaments; besides having been in the Ontario Legislature and the Dominion Parliament, he sat for six years in the old Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada, previous to Confederation. Among his principal legislative achievements is the separate school law of Ontario, which he prepared and carried in 1863, as a private member. The Canada Temperance Act, otherwise known as the Scott Act, was framed by him, and carried through Parliament, chiefly owing to his exertions.

Such are a few particulars of the career and achievements of one who has been long and honorably connected with the parliamentary and practical development of Canada, from its day of small things up to its present position, in which it is beginning to command the attention of the world.

Ottawa weather is on the average considerably stiffer than the weather of London. A day or two ago it was as keen and cold as during any days in the regulation winter months. There is a let-up, however, today, with a certain sleety and slushy effect that justifies the passing remark I heard one newsboy on the street make to another, "It's as worse as rain." The other newsboy replied, rather irrelevantly, one must admit, as well as

SKIN TORTURES



And every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with

Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. This treatment followed by medium doses of Cuticura Resolvent is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for itching, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching, and irritations, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive and delicate purposes, especially mothers. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the most toilet and baby soap in the world.

Sold by all druggists. British Depot: 27-28, Chancery Square, London. For Sale in Canada: 27-28, Chancery Square, London.

THE RUNIANS-GRAY CO.

Two Days More of Our Anniversary Sale.

These closing days will be made specially memorable because of the values offered. Trustworthiness and price alluring mark the following list of bargains:

Dress Goods Sale.

All-Wool Black Cashmere

Our regular 35c for, per yard 29c
Our regular 45c for, per yard 37c
Our regular 50c for, per yard 42c
Our regular 90c for, per yard 75c

MONDAY ONLY.

Black Silk Warp Henrietta

—Priestley's Endor.

Our regular \$1 25 for, per yard \$1 00
Our regular \$1 50 for, per yard \$1 25
Our regular \$2 00 for, per yard \$1 50

MONDAY ONLY.

Priestley's Black West End Sulting.

44-inch, regular price \$1 25, Monday only, per yard 95c

Priestley's Black Silk Finished Albatross Cloth.

44-inch, regular price \$1 00, Monday only, per yard 85c

Black Figured Mohair and Satin Cloth.

44-inch, regular price 35c and 50c, Monday only, per yard 25c

India Linen Sale.

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

Per yard.
Our 12½c India Linen for 10c
Our 15c India Linen for 12½c
Our 17c India Linen for 14c
Our 20c India Linen for 16c
Our 25c India Linen for 20c

White Organdie Sale.

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

Per yard.
Our 12½c Organdie for 10c
Our 15c Organdie for 12c
Our 18c Organdie for 14c
Our 20c Organdie for 16c
Our 25c Organdie for 20c
Our 30c Organdie for 24c
Our 40c Organdie for 32c

MILLINERY OPENING.
Wednesday, March 27, and Following Days.
The most comprehensive, artistic and fascinating array ever shown in London will be on exhibition. Full announcement in Tuesday's paper.

Towel Sale.

On Monday only we offer our 12½c Linen Huck Towels for, per pair 10c
Our 15c Linen Huck Towels, pair 12½c
Our 20c Linen Huck Towels, pair 16c
Our 25c Linen Huck Towels, pair 20c
Our 40c Linen Huck Towels, pair 33c
Our 50c Linen Huck Towels, pair 42c

MONDAY ONLY—BATH TOWELS.

Our 25c for, per pair 22c
Our 30c for, per pair 25c
Our 35c for, per pair 28c
Our 40c for, per pair 32c
Our 50c for, per pair 42c
Our 90c for, per pair 72c

Towel Sale.

ON MONDAY ONLY.

Per yard.
Our 10c quality for 8c
Our 12c quality for 10c
Our 15c quality for 12½c

Men's Clothing Sale.

Men's Imported Tweed Suits, all sizes, assorted patterns, regular price \$11, \$12 and \$12 75; Monday Anniversary Sale Price \$7 50. Assorted Lot Men's Fancy Tweed Suits, all pure wool goods, well made and trimmed, in all sizes, were \$6 50 to \$10; Monday sale price \$5 90. Men's English Worsted Suits, in brown and gray, plain twill and fancy check, all sizes; regular \$13 and \$14; Monday sale price, \$9 90.

Boys' Shoes.

25 pairs only Boys' Boston Calf Lace Boots, riveted soles, durable spring boots; regular \$1 and \$1 10; sale price 83c. Boys' Whole Foxed, Brown and Buff Lace Boots, peg soles, sizes 4 to 5, regular \$1 25 and \$1 35; anniversary sale price \$1 10. Boys' Fine Shoes, Dongola, box calf, sizes 1 to 5, regular \$1 45 to \$1 75; Monday sale price, \$1 23.

White Shirt Sale.

6 dozen only full dress White Shirts, heavy weight and made, perfect fitting, regular \$1 25 and \$1 40, all sizes; anniversary sale 95c. Assorted lots Men's White Shirts, some open front and back, some open front, regular \$1 and \$1 25; Monday for 75c. White Cotton Night Shirts, all sizes, 14½ to 15½, heavy twill cotton, regular 75c and 85c; special Monday 69c.

The Fire Record.

Rock Island, Ill., March 22.—Fire today in John Holling's farm house on Big Island, near the mouth of the Hennepin Canal, destroyed the house, burned two children to a crisp and injured Mrs. Holling and her father, Henry S. Ebrant. A third child is not expected to recover.

Cincinnati, O., March 22.—Fire tonight destroyed one of the car barns of the Cincinnati Traction Company on Ohio avenue. Thirty-five cars, aggregating a loss of \$70,000, were consumed. The building was valued at \$20,000.

Chicago, March 21.—Fire tonight totally destroyed the large warehouse of J. S. Ford, Johnson Company, at Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue. The north, south and east walls of the building collapsed while a number of firemen were inside fighting the fire. They were compelled to drop their hose and run for their lives. Several were badly bruised by falling bricks. A panic was created as well as the thousands of spectators, and in a wild rush to escape injury by the falling wall many women and children were knocked down and trampled upon. The total damage is estimated at \$200,000, half on the stock.

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.

Are equally influenced by the almost magical pain-subduing power of Nervine. Penetrates at once through the tissues, reaches the source of the disease and drives it out. Nervine is undoubtedly the king of pain, for it is unequalled by any remedy in this book. You may back if you do not find it so. Druggists sell it.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Feather and Down Cushions 50 Cents Each.

Large stock of Pillows and Mattresses, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Pillows and Cushions filled with feathers on the shortest notice. Large assortment of Stoves at Hunt & Sons' Bed and Mattress Cleaning factory, 593 Richmond street. Telephone 997.

Leave London at 7:15 P.M. Arrive New York 10:03 A.M. Following Day.

This can only be accomplished by getting your tickets over the great New York Central from the Michigan Central agent, who will secure you a berth and sell you tickets. Fare same as by other lines when tickets purchased in Canada. 12 ub

\$50 to California and Back This Summer.

An illustrated book, which will be of much interest to all who are expecting to take advantage of the low rates to California this summer, at the time of the Epworth League Convention, to be held in San Francisco in July, has just been issued by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Much valuable information is given relating to the state, variable routes, etc. The rate via this line will be only \$50 for the round trip from Chicago, with corresponding rates from other points. Copy of this book may be had free upon application to Mr. W. B. Kniakern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill. 20n t

slangily, by requesting the first speaker to keep on his shirt. In average Ottawa winter or spring weather, one would think such advice unnecessary.

The spirit in which the Senate majority propose to make their parting kick of partisanship over the H. H. Cook charges, is fairly illustrated by their selection of a lawyer to conduct the partisan inquisition. Mr. C. H. Ritchie, K.C., besides being Mr. Cook's lawyer in private business, is President of the extremely Conservative Albany Club, of Toronto; not precisely the man, one would say, to view his present duties solely in the daylight of the intellect, apart from all political passion and prejudice. It is said Mr. H. H. Cook was less anxious to stir the charges again than were the Senatorial majority. Many an experimenter with torpedoes has in the end wished he had not.

Mr. Archie McNeen, of the Evening Record, Windsor, is at present paying his annual seasonal visit to the Parliamentary Press Gallery. His is a familiar face around the corridors. For five sessions he represented the Winnipeg Free Press in the Gallery, and was its president in 1885. Mr. McNeen was connected with the Winnipeg Free Press for several years, and was one of the "tenderfeet" who went to that Province in the early seventies. He was a member of the Council and School Board of that city, and helped to lay the municipal and educational foundations of the prairie capital. In 1888 he returned to his native province, having purchased the Weekly Record, and started the evening edition in 1890. He has always been an ardent Liberal, but is not a mere political machine. He has opinions, and the courage to express them. As a writer he is terse and lucid, which may be said also of his style as a speaker. He would make a capable legislator in either house.

Sir John Carling has been welcomed back to the capital and congratulated by many friends, both in the Senate and the House of Commons, on his recovery from the severe illness which has detained him in London. Sir John was accompanied to the capital by Lady and Miss Carling, who will make a stay for some time in the city. The veteran Londoner sees very many changes in public life since he first came on the scene, now 44 years ago, when he was returned as member for the old Parliament of Canada. Hardly any of the statesmen of those days now have seats in either the Senate or the House of Commons. Indeed, a new generation has grown up since as late a date as the election of 1878, and some of those who entered the House then are beginning to regard themselves as veterans. Amid all the

change, Sir John Carling retains his youthful mind, his cheery disposition, and his ability to make and keep friends.

MANITOBA IS GROWING

Large Settlements Being Made in the Dauphin District and the West.

Toronto, March 22.—Rev. J. A. Macdonald returned from an extensive tour of the Northwest this morning. He says that the new railway built by Mackenzie and Mann in Manitoba has done much to open up the country. In parts of the Dauphin district, where only a few scattered dwellings stood a year ago, large settlements of 700 and 800 population have sprung up. Mr. Macdonald reports that a spirit of hopefulness is prevailing throughout the whole country. The winter has been a favorable one, and the crop prospects are splendid. Immigration is already starting in from the old parts of Canada, the United States and the old country, and large numbers of immigrants are pouring into the sections in the far West opened up by the C. P. R., and into the Dauphin and Swan River districts opened up by the Canada Northern Railway. Mr. Macdonald visited the various Presbyterian missions, and commended the work being done there by the missionaries.

MRS. LYNCH MAY RECOVER.

Dunnville, Ont., March 22.—There are no new facts in connection with Wednesday's tragedy. Seriously beaten as Mrs. Lynch is, the doctors' reports are more favorable today, and they think she has some chance of recovery. Her husband was buried today.

WAS A CANADIAN.

Rochester, N. Y., March 22.—The body of the man found yesterday morning in the woods off Hudson avenue, with his throat cut, has been identified as that of Thomas Peav, of Niagara Falls, Ont. From the description of the body and the articles found in the pockets sent out yesterday, Henry Peav, of Niagara Falls believed the remains to be those of his father, and after investigation last night, fully established the identity of the suicide.

DOCTORS GAVE HIM UP.

Hospital Treatment Also Fails to Cure—Dodd's Kidney Pills Score Another Great Victory.

Barnaby River, March 18.—Few cases of illness and recovery have excited the interest in this community, that has the kidney trouble of Mr. Cornelius Crotte.

Mr. Crotte's treatment by the doctors at home and in the hospital, and the fact that they absolutely gave him up as a case beyond all hope, is well known. His subsequent restoration by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills reads like a miracle. "For five years, I have suffered off and on with Kidney Trouble. Last fall I had an attack, from which the doctors had little hope of my recovery. I was obliged to go to the hospital for treatment, but it did me no good, so I came home, given up by the doctors. A friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. From the first box I improved. Now I am at my work every day."