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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15.

Lyttelton on the Right Track.

The remarks of Colonial Secretary Lyttleton at Bristol indicate a shrewd appreciation of the colonial point of view with respect to Imperial defense. Mr. Lyttleton had no doubt that the tendency of the colonies was to become self-contained as regards navy and army payments. Contributions for defense were becoming distasteful because the colonists did not see the administration of the money. "We could depend upon it," he added, "that ships and men of the Canadian and Australian navy and army would be the first to come to the aid of the mother country in the time of need."

In favor of money contributions by the colonies some plausible arguments are advanced. It is contended the imperial navy must be under one control if it is to be disposed to the fullest advantage, and that colonial navies would be feeble and isolated units, inadequate even for local defense, and the easy prey of a first-class naval power. The naval forces of the empire should be homogeneous—a strategical unit—but they could not be properly co-ordinated if small colonial squadrons were scattered over the empire, under separate direction and control. The more practicable plan would be to contribute money which would be spent with reference to a consistent scheme of defense embracing the whole empire as a unit.

These views fail to take political consideration into account. Canadians spend their own money as they see fit, but this right, which is now taken as a matter of course, was not always fully conceded by the parent country, and had to be won by degrees. They would have no voice in the expenditure of money handed to the imperial authorities for naval purposes, in the disposition of the imperial navy, or in determining the issue of peace or war. To many of them the paying of tribute under these conditions would seem a step backward, a descent in the scale of progress from a state of tutelage to complete self-government. They would regard it as unbecoming the dignity of nationhood. They are not insensible of their duties in the matter of defense and wish to contribute to the defensive strength of the empire, but they have a healthy dislike of centralization, and insist on the principle of no taxation without representation. These are sentiments for which some British public men and journals do not make sufficient allowance. It is gratifying to know that the colonial secretary is not one of them, and that there is little prospect of the Imperial Government pressing upon Canada a course of action to which many Canadians, probably the majority, are averse. The scheme to create a naval militia, so that the British navy may have a reserve of trained seaman in Canada, is one that overcomes the objections of those who are opposed to money contributions. It is only a starting point, but it will probably be the foundation of a genuine Canadian navy, manned by Canadians, but working in strategical unity with the British fleet, and ready, as Mr. Lyttleton predicts, to "come to the aid of the mother country in the time of need." Great Britain relied on the voluntary aid of her colonies in the South African war, and the same principle would underlie a policy of imperial naval defense which would allow for the "tendency of the colonies to become self-contained."

Life Assurance in Canada.

The revelations of wrongdoing in a few of the large life companies in the United States have caused some uneasiness in Canada, some fearing that the evils existing there may also exist here. Up to the present time the only suggestion made by those inclined to be critical is that life assurance costs too much. This has been prominently brought forward, and it would be well for the public who are vitally interested in this question to consider well the arguments used before they come to any conclusion. The first thing a life assurance company should aim at is safety. The laws of Canada are made with that end in view. As everyone knows, the rates obtainable on first-class securities in Canada have been steadily lowering for years, and a few years ago, for this reason, the insurance department caused the reserves to be calculated at a lower rate —3½ per cent. This strengthened all companies in Canada. The act also defines the securities in which companies may invest, and provide for annual inspection of the investments.

The fact is that the laws of Canada, as they exist, have worked well. The solidity and stability of the life assurance companies of Canada have been a source of pride in this country, such as is felt in our banks. Those who raise an unnecessary doubt do more harm than good. The law under which the abuses in the States grew up is not similar to the law of Canada. The same statement might be made with reference to our banks. The banking laws and methods of the United States are not the laws and methods of Canada. A further parallel may fairly be made with reference to the laws of marriage and divorce. Not long ago a prominent lawyer said it was not so much a question, "Can I get a divorce?" as "Where shall I apply?" because in some states a divorce could be obtained for almost any reason. Would there be any reason for excitement in Canada because divorces were frequent there? While on the whole their laws are modeled after those of England, there is still a vast difference in their administration, and there is no justification either in the law or facts for those who seek to impute to Canada the evils that have under different laws grown up in the United States. He who disturbs public confidence without cause does a public wrong.

There is no more important subject than life assurance. There is no business reduced to such mathematical accuracy. The insurance departments, both at Ottawa and Toronto, are in experienced hands. Where amendments are necessary they will be introduced, but always looking to greater safety. Safety, the point aimed at by the law, and by all prudent management, seems to be the point from which those who demand cheap insurance wish to depart. Cheap insurance has been the cause of much suffering and loss, and from past experience there is little danger that the insurance department will listen to any suggestions rendering life assurance less safe in Canada.

One of the most important points is the class of securities in which life companies may invest. This will likely be amended, and widened. At present a life company may invest in the stock of a trolley company, but not of a steam railway. It will be safe to trust more than at present the judgmen of the management in the selection of securities. In the meantime, there is no need to disturb public confidence in the laws of Canada regulating life assurance or in its management.

The Farmers and the Tariff.

The delegates of the Farmers' Association of Ontario who waited upon the tariff commission at Toronto, presented some cogent arguments. Last year the imports of hogs and hog products were $820,000 and the exports $13,524,000; of live cattle and cattle products, the imports were $629,000, the exports $13,000,000; sheep and lamb products, imports, $629,000, exports $1,500,000; butter, imports $150,000, exports $4,750,000; cheese, imports $104,000, exports $24,250,000; eggs, imports $202,000, exports $2,000,000; grain and grain products, imports $327,000, exports $28,750,000; potatoes, imports $78,000, exports $1,000,000; apples, imports $72,000, exports $2,500,000. This great excess of exports shows that the market price of these products is fixed outside this country, and that the Canadian farmers need not fear competition in the home market when they have to meet it abroad.

The imports of wool were $1,319,000, and the exports $315,000; the imports of hides $1,750,000, and the exports $2,000,000. It is possible that in these two items a tariff would afford some protection, but both are on the free list in the interest of the woolen and leather industries. On the bulk of their output, however, the Canadian farmers can derive no advantage from a tariff. In 1893 they had to find an outside market for $27,000,000 worth of products, and in 1904 for $114,000,000 worth. The home market is plainly not keeping pace with the growth of agricultural production, nor is it likely to do so for many years, now that so much land in the west is being brought under cultivation.

Our tariff system increases the cost of nearly everything a farmer has to buy, and increases the price of nothing he has to sell, except, perhaps, a few vegetables and fruits. He has to bear the burden of a policy which confers on him no corresponding benefit. It is necessary to raise a revenue, and a tariff is the most convenient method, but customs taxation in excess of revenue requirements should be adjusted and regulated with some regard for consumers who enjoy no protection as producers, and the farmers are the largest class of this kind.

Colonial Secretary Lyttelton is a Tory, but he is preaching good Liberal doctrine.

Having barely escaped siege by the Japs, the people of Vladivostock have decided to have a fight on their own account, instead of letting preparations go to waste.

The Grangers of Strathburn, Ont., protest against the higher payment of judges on the ground that there were plenty of applicants for judgeships at the old scale of salaries. So there were. No doubt judges' positions could be filled at $1,000 a year, with board and washing extra. There are men who would take the premiership of Canada for even less.

For the first nine months of each year Great Britain's export trade has risen as follows during the past four years: 1902, £209,000,000; 1903, £217,000,000; 1904, £221,000,000; 1905, £242,000,000. Here is an increase of $165,000,000, of which $150,000,000 is in manufactured goods, mostly in the lines in which Mr. Chamberlain said British industry was decadent. Mr. Chamberlain's theories are given a body-blow by facts like these.

The Municipal World points out that for seven years prior to the adoption of the present county councils act, in 1897, the county councils expended an average of $3,000,000 annually. In the following seven years the average annual expenditure has been $2,365,000, a reduction of $635,000 per year, while the balance of county assets over liabilities has increased at the rate of $132,500 annually. The present system has plenty of friends and the Ontario Government has been too precipitate in attacking it.

Lines to a Bald Spot.

[W. D. Nesbit, in Chicago Tribune.]

When first you capped my thoughtful dome,
Ere yet you made yourself at home,
My friends would look on you and grin:
"Old man, your hair is getting thin!"
At first I mused on you with dread—
Now spread, blame you, spread!

I soaked you in expensive oil;
My scalp I farmed as though 'twere soil;
I plowed it with a rasping comb,
My brush in harrow style would roam
Across you. Still more hair I shed—
Now spread, blame you, spread!

Germs, microbes, and bacilli, too,
I killed, and still the bare spot grew.
Of tonics I have used a tub;
Each day I used to rub and rub,
By hirsute aspiration led—
Now spread, blame you, spread!

Electric shocks and summer sun
Have failed to put you on the run;
Once, to deceive me, you let hair
Peep forth, and waste and wither there,
But, like a vapor, soon it sped—
Now spread, blame you, spread!

Grow larger yet, grow far and wide—
I shall not train my locks to hide
Your bare and glittering expanse;
You have led me too long a dance.
So do your worst with my poor head—
Now spread, blame you, spread!

Unfathomable Perhaps.

[The Tatler.]

Vicar—I'm sorry to hear that you've been quarreling again with your wife, Giles. I know she has a bitter tongue, but I believe hers to be a thoroughly gentle nature at bottom.

Giles—Mebbe, pa'son, mebbe; she's terrible deep then.

Corporal Punishment.

[Toronto Presbyterian.]

One may rejoice in the better knowledge of human nature and the improved pedagogical methods which have resulted in improving the discipline of our schools and reducing corporal punishment to a minimum, without being in sympathy with those who would abolish the strap altogether. There are always those who are carried away by fads, and we are apt to follow unquestioningly those who pose as educational leaders. There is not more important lesson that the boy or girl can learn at school than the necessity of submitting to constituted authority. The great majority are amenable to reason and to the higher motives, but there are some who require something more than moral suasion. Society is impossible except in so far as men have learned to respect law and authority. The school, as well as the home, is the nursery of citizenship. The boy who in the home and the school has learned to obey has learned a most valuable lesson for life. The one who has not so learned is the stuff from which the anarchist and the lawbreaker is made.

The Real Issue.

[Brantford Expositor.]

The Toronto World has an editorial article on "The Real Issue" in North York. But everybody knows that "the real issue" to the mind of the editor of that paper is Mr. W. F. Maclean.

In Memoriam.

[Life.]

In memory of father: gone to join his appendix, his tonsils, his olfactory nerve, his kidney, his cardrum and a leg prematurely removed by a hospital surgeon who craved the experience.

"To Swat the Consumer."

[Ottawa Journal, Ind.]

Headquarters advises that all hands come together and persuade the Dominion Government to give them a chance to swat the consumer again.

Obviously this high protectionist propaganda of the Manufacturers' Association is maintained only at considerable cost. Its practical efficiency is, perhaps, such as might be compassed by any body of men who find it necessary to insure their individual prosperity through the enactment of legislation which enables them to tax other men. The form of advice which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is giving its members, and the form of evidence which manufacturers are giving before the tariff commission, constitute efficient testimony to the fact that the manufacturers are bent on higher customs duties, higher protection against outside competition, increased powers to tax their fellow Canadians, and as the first goal of their desires, more money in their own pockets.

Billy and Archie.

[Toronto Star.]

Tall as he is, Archie McCallum is said to shrink visibly when the member for South York appears in the neighborhood.

Mutually Solicitous.

[Life.]

"My poor, forlorn woman, does your husband drink?" "No, mum, does yours?"

He Preferred a Baby Brother.

[Philadelphia Record.]

"I hear you have a little sister at your house," said a Chicago grocer to a small boy.

"Yes, sir," said Johnny."

"I wish it was a boy," said Johnny, "so I could play marbles with him, and baseball."

"Well," said the storekeeper, "why don't you exchange your little sister for a boy?"

Johnny reflected for a minute, then he said, rather sorrowfully:

"We can't now. It's too late. We've used her four days."

Did He Mean This?

[Toronto Star.]

Sir Frederick Treves contends that disease is benevolent, which is to say that he considers it a good thing for the doctors.

Use of Toothpicks in Public.

[Kansas City Journal.]

The public use of the toothpick is characteristically American. In no other nation is the vulgar habit of its promiscuous manipulation tolerated by decent people. The toothpick habit is so common in the United States that even in homes of otherwise cultured and well-bred people one observes its practice. The very best of cafes and hotels make ostentatious displays of toothpicks, and at mealtime one may see a whole lobbyful of people industriously digging at their teeth. We are not fully conscious of the disgust and aversion such a scene arouses in the cultured stranger within our gates. This is one custom that fully justifies the unfavorable meaning implied in the term "American manners."

Broken English.

[Harper's Weekly.]

English is said to be one of the most difficult languages in the world for a foreignar to learn. The verbs and prepositions are practically puzzling. A professor in an eastern college tells of the troubles of a Frenchman with the verb "to break."

"I begin to understand your language better," said my friend, M. De L——, to me, "but your verbs trouble me still. You mix them up so with prepositions.

"I saw your friend, Mrs. S——, just now," he continued. "She says she intends to break down her school earlier than usual. Am I right there?"

"Break up her school, she must have said."

"Oh, yes; I remember, break up school."

"Why does she do that?" I asked.

"Because her health is broken into."

"Broken down."

"Broken down? Oh, yes. And, indeed, since the fever has broken up in her town——"

"Broken out. Will she leave her house alone?"

"No; she is afraid it will be broken —broken—— How do I say that?"

"Broken into."

"Certainly; it is what I meant to say."

"Is her son to be married soon?"

"No; that engagement is broken—broken——"

"Broken off? Ah, I had not heard."

"She is very worried about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week. Am I right?"

"No; merely broke."

Looks Like It.

[Hamilton Herald.]

It begins to look as though that Alberta Legislature may become a no-Toryous body.

The Autumn Flower Garden.

[Tennyson.]

A spirit haunts the year's last hours,
Dwelling amid these yellowing bowers;
To himself he talks;
For at even tide, listening earnestly,
At his work you may hear him sob and sigh
In the walks;
Earthward he boweth the heavy stalks,
Of the mouldering flowers.
Heavily hangs the broad sun-flower
O'er its grave i' the earth so chilly,
Heavily hangs the hollyhock,
Heavily hangs the tiger-lily.

The air is damp, and hush'd and close,
As a sick man's room when he taketh repose,
An hour before death;
My very heart faints and my whole soul grieves,
At the moist rich smell of the rotting leaves,
And the breath
Of the fading hedges of box beneath,
And the year's last rose.
Heavily hangs the broad sunflower
Over its grave i' the earth so chilly;
Heavily hangs the hollyhock,
Heavily hangs the tiger-lily.

The Situation in the Transvaal.

[London Daily News.]

"To begin with, the war was undertaken for the express purpose of producing new, free colonies for white men, and especially for British miners. On that understanding the electors continued to place confidence in Mr. Chamberlain, and on that understanding the self-governing colonies joined hands with us. The introduction of Chinese labor was designed to frustrate the object of the war by keeping out the white man and his trade unions, and the ordinance was thus a gross betrayal of the colonies and of the British voter. Moreover it was a betrayal at the instance of capitalists whose names in almost every instance reveal a foreign origin, and who care absolutely nothing for the traditions which have made the British Empire great.

"Yet the Government, out of deference to these gentry, did not hesitate to flout the strongly-worded protests of all the Australasian colonies and of Cape Colony and Natal. Nor did Mr. Lyttleton dare to refer the matter to the vote of the Transvaal itself. The recent constitution, imperfect as it is, was only granted after the ordinance became an accomplished fact. And to crown the whole business, the contribution of £30,000,000 to the cost of the war, which was the price to be paid by the mine owners for their yellow labor remains an undischarged, and indeed a repudiated debt. That is the indictment, of which the truth of no single item can be challenged, and which, even as stated, is still incomplete.

"For what was the secret of this universal repugnance to Chinese labor? In the first place, experience had shown that the introduction of Chinamen in large numbers at once creates a complex racial problem, which would have been especially serious in a land like the Transvaal where already the whites are in a minority as compared with the blacks. And, in the second place, it was known that the mine owners aimed, not as Lord Milner so speciously argued, at restoring the prosperity of the country, but at keeping down the wages paid and spent in the country in order to raise dividends paid and spent thousands of miles away in Europe. The white miner and the black miner did develop internal trade. The yellow miner is given far less money to spend, and is far more inclined to spend it only when he gets back to China—if, indeed he has not been flogged to death in the meantime."

POEMS THAT LIVE

The Traveler.

[By Oliver Goldsmith.]

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow—
Or by the lazy Scheld, or wandering Po,
Or onward, where the rude Carinthian boor
Against the houseless stranger shuts the door;
Or where Campania's plain forsaken lies,
A weary waste expanding to the skies—
Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart untraveled fondly turns to thee;
Still to my brother turns, with ceaseless pain,
And drags at each remove a lengthening chain.

Eternal blessings crown my earliest friend,
And round his dwelling guardian saints attend:
Blest be that spot, where cheerful guests retire
To pause from toil, and trim their evening fire;
Blest that abode, where want and pain repair,
And every stranger finds a ready chair:
Blest be those feasts with simple plenty crowned,
Where all the ruddy family around
Laugh at the jests of pranks that never fail,
Or sigh with pity at some mournful tale;
Or press the bashful stranger to his food,
And learn the luxury of doing good

But me, not destined such delights to share,
My prime of life in wandering spent and care;
Impelled, with steps unceasing, to pursue
Some fleeting good, that mocks me with the view;
That, like the circle bounding earth and skies,
Allures from far, yet, as I follow flies;
My fortune leads to traverse realms alone,
And find no spot of all the world my own.

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Prices from 50c to $10.

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Now is the time to buy mother a Dressing Gown and put it away until Christmas.

$4.00—Full length, Ladies' Dressing Gowns, made of German Eiderdown, sky, olive, brown and cardinal, with girdle.

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JAPANESE KIMONOS.

The little Japs made them, and they call them Kimonos, full length of silk, beautifully embroidered, at $7.50, $8.50 and $10.50

CANADIAN ROBES.

Wool Eiderdown Bath Robes, or Dressing Gowns, sky, cardinal and gray, satin straps and faggoting, at $6.50

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Slip into one of our Flannelette Night Gowns on a cold night and you'll feel the warmth of it.

50c.—Tomorrow our regular 59c and 65c values in Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns at 50c, pink and stripes, with frills; also children's sizes.

65c.—Pink and White Outing Flannel Night Gowns, pretty tucked yoke.

85c.—Soft Fleecy Outing Flannel Night Gowns, round tucked yokes, with embroidery frills.

We carry outside or large sizes in Night Gowns.

Men's Underwear.

Here's a line of Men's Underwear that is good for the price.

75c.—Men's Pure Wool Unshrinkable Undershirts and Drawers, elastic rib, which makes it perfect fitting, good heavy weight, well finished. in. every. detail, and tip top value. Garment..75c

WOOL SOCKS—Different shades of gray, good length, ribbed tops, at 15c, 20c and 25c

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Baby Bonnets, all sizes, made of velvet, cloth and silk, lined and padded, WARM AS TOAST. Colors in white, navy, cardinal and brown. Choice tomorrow, 15c and 25c

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J. H. CHAPMAN & CO. 126, 128 and 128½ DUNDAS STREET

A phenomenon which was attributed by many persons to the recent earthquake in Maine and New Hampshire, was observed on the beach directly in front of the summer hotel at Kittery Point, Me., Sept. 1. When the tide was half-way in a brilliant white light covering the whole beach rose from the sand to a height of about six inches.

In the whole Russian Empire there are only 21,827 physicians; 737 of them are women. The war has made medical service more difficult to obtain than ever.

Some people enter[illegible] a grouch with all the solicitude that they would exhibit in entertaining a rich uncle.

AN APPETITE TEMPTER.

Clark's Deviled Chicken or Game with crisp crackers or toast, well-buttered and a cup of Cocoa. Try it.

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There are a number of reasons why young people shouldn't fall in love at first sight. One is that it might lead to marriage.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

It's no consolation to a fellow when a girl says she will be a sister to him, and at the same time asks if he would like some help with his overcoat.

IT RETAINS OLD AND MAKES NEW FRIENDS.—Time was when Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil had but a small field of distribution, but now its territory is widespread. Those who first recognized its curative qualities still value it as a specific, and while it retains its old friends it is ever making new. It is certain that whoever once uses it will not be without it.

When a man can hurry without making mistakes he's called an expert.

People search for your flaws with a misroscope; for your virtues with the naked eye.

SLEEPLESSNESS.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while, and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

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At Home!

"Maypole" is a cake of soap that washes and dyes at one operation. Not an old fashioned dirty, messy powder dye. It gives brilliant, fast colors—dyes anything—dyes to any color or shade. Good-bye to that trip to the dye house—dye at home with Maypole.

Maypole Soap

Made in England but sold everywhere.
10c. for Colors—15c. for Black.

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No. 130.....	6:55 a.m.	No. 131.....	7:15 a.m.
No. 132.....	11:10 a.m.	No. 133.....	2:20 p.m.
No. 134.....	5:10 p.m.	No. 135.....	5:35 p.m.
No. 136.....	9:45 p.m.	No. 137.....	10:25 p.m.

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