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LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Thursday, March 21.

His Last Contribution.

Benjamin Harrison's last contribution to the North American Review was on the subject of "The Status of Annexed Territory and of Its Free Civilized Inhabitants." It did not purport to be a legal argument, but set out to consider the questions in a popular rather than a professional way. Still it took its color from the fact that it was from the pen of one well versed in international law. He shows that it is admitted that the Government can in accordance with the constitution make war and acquire territory by conquest or treaty, but the ticklish point is, what is the political status of those who are citizens of the territory thus acquired? According to the constitution, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States are subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States." But is Porto Rico a part of the United States in this sense? A newspaper heading has in this sense "United States Proper." Whereupon Mr. Harrison asks, "Are they citizens of the United States? Are they citizens of the United States? Are they citizens of the United States?" He goes on to show that this is a very complex question, as indeed it is. He shows that if the provisions and safeguards of the constitution do not apply to such territories, then their inhabitants have no legal basis for their freedom. It is true that the president in his instructions to the Taft Philippine commission gave them such liberties "until Congress shall take action," but Mr. Harrison's contention seems to be that if the constitution is not construed to grant these people the privileges and duties of citizenship as a right, they practically do not possess them at all. To possess them on the "benevolence" of the president is to hold "these priceless gifts upon a revocable license."

He then discusses the question of taxation, and shows that in acquiring new territories the American people have also acquired some ticklish problems. We cannot now enter into a lengthy discussion of these matters. We merely refer to them now in connection with the passing away of one who served his country well, and who was a man of whom any country might be proud. This closing paragraph shows his fears as to the consequence of the expansion policy: "One who has retired from the service, but not from the love of his country, must be pardoned if he finds himself unable to rejoice in the acquisition of lands and forests and mines and commerce at the cost of the abandonment of the old American idea that a Government of absolute powers is an intolerable thing, and under the constitution of the United States an impossible thing. The view of the constitution I have suggested will not limit the power of territorial expansion; but it will lead us to limit the use of that power to regions that may safely become a part of the United States, and to peoples whose American citizenship may be allowed. It has been said that the flash of Dewey's guns in Manila Bay revealed to the American people a new mission. I love rather to think of them as revealing the same old mission that we read in the flash of Washington's guns at Yorktown."

Is the San Jose Scale a "Chinaman?"

Canadian fruit growers, who have been much exercised over the San Jose scale, the latest enemy of fruit trees, will be very much interested in the work done by Mr. S. J. Kuwana, which is discussed in a very interesting way by Prof. Kellogg in the last number of "Science." The insect, which is recognized as one of the most formidable enemies of fruit and nursery stock, exists not only in some parts of Canada, but in 35 of the adjoining States and Territories. It spreads in spite of every precaution taken to limit its ravages, and Prof. Kellogg states that in his belief the only way to check its ravages is by importing one or more of its natural enemies. These, it is asserted, are lady-bird beetles. Though the insect was undoubtedly brought into Canada by means of infected nursery stock, it is now deemed certain that it came to the States from Japan, though probably its original home was China. This is the view of Mr. Kuwana, who spent all last summer in Japan, in which empire he found it widely distributed, though in few places is it a serious pest. The natural enemies keeping it down Mr. Kuwana found to be three species of lady-bird beetles and one moth, the larvae of which feeds on the scale. It is urged that the importation of the beetle would check the ravages of the San Jose scale in this country, and perhaps it might be well worthy of trial, provided always that the beetle had no bad habits that would bring disaster to the husbandman in some other direction.

The Recrudescence of War.

The New World for December, 1900, contains a striking and instructive article under this title, and, by the way, we are sorry to say that this is the last number of this "Quarterly Review of Religion, Ethics and Theology." It seems a pity and, to us, a strange thing, that such a journal cannot be maintained by a great university like Harvard. However, so it is. An effort to get an endowment for it having failed, it passes away, and by sad coincidence the death of its senior editor, Prof. Everett, is recorded and commemorated in the final number.

The article, to which we refer, shows that 50 years ago the prophecies of peace on earth seemed almost to be fulfilled. Before that S. C. Hall says the Englishman was taught on his father's knee to be a good boy, to love his mother and hate the French. "But at the middle of the century, even England was outgrowing them, and becoming so pacific that continental statesmen used to say she had joined the Peace Society." Burnside is quoted as saying that the natural taste for war was "utterly extinct." Justin McCarthy speaks of "The commonly accepted understanding that England was done with great wars." Herbert Spencer writes that during "the 40 years of peace the popular sentiment became such that 'soldiering' was spoken of contemptuously, and those who enlisted—habitually the idle and dissolute—were commonly regarded as having completed their disgrace." Similar expressions of sentiment were quoted from American writers. Yet strange, and, as we think, sad to relate, the last half century has been full of great wars. In less than ten years from the attack on Fort Sumpter, these wars, according to Mulhall's statistics, had destroyed nearly fourteen hundred thousand lives, giving an annual average much higher than the usual estimate for Napoleon's. According to the same authority, the direct financial cost was nearly six billions of dollars. In spite of this many people are ready to go to war in a light-hearted fashion.

This writer brings a strong reproach against the ministers who ought to preach the gospel of peace. With regard to the Venezuela scare, we think it can fairly be said that many of the leading ministers exerted their influence for peace. However, we must agree with the essayist that there has been a great deal of dangerous jingoism about lately. He thinks the immense cost and danger of war will eventually tend to stop it, and he closes with this laudable hope: "For Christianity, too, is doubtless destined to advance, however slowly; and we may still hope that Jesus' teaching of brotherhood and peace will in time prevail in heathen lands and be accepted in Christendom." We hope so, but the last condition must come first.

The Story of Chartism Retold.

This word stands for one of the most interesting and in some respects saddest chapters of political history of the Victorian era. It is the old story of the disadvantage of being a little ahead of one's time. The demands of the Chartists were looked upon as un-English and revolutionary. The most important of these have been practically embodied in the British constitution during the nineteenth century, and the empire is stronger than ever. The Chartist movement began with earnestness and bitterness. It had its tragic stages and it ended in a farce. The famous six points of the charter were annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, equal voting districts, abolition of the property qualification for Parliamentary vote by ballot, and payment of members. The charter adopted in 1876 was to be brought about by peaceful means. These, we are told, were not to be regarded as ends in themselves, but as steps towards the free exercise for his own and others' good, of man's intellectual, moral and active powers. But the historian goes on to inform us that "loaded on by the spectacle of wide-spread distress among the working classes, as also by the Whig declaration that the act of 1832 was a 'final and irrevocable' (hence Lord John Russell's sobriquet of 'Finality John'), the bolder spirits in the Chartist movement voted the moral force programme much too angelic for this world, and prepared for aggression." Some of them wished to go further than the Scotch Chartist, whose idea of moral force was "to shake our oppressors well over hell's mouth" without letting them "drop in." Violence did arise in connection with the movement, and the killing of twenty rioters, when the attempt was made to rescue Vincent, is interesting as being the last time in England in which the soldiers have killed or wounded rioters. The whole movement ended in a comical manner with Feargus O'Connor's monster procession to Parliament. Peel, by his budgets, reduced the distress and so reduced that upon which agitators grew. "When Feargus O'Connor led the procession to Kensington Common, the workmen who should have been in it were either quietly resting at home or perhaps falling in with the special constables. The war between classes in England was fast dying out. The course of politics in England was to be not revolutionary but evolutionary—what indeed it was by the genius and temperament of the race."

Is there any particular reason why no New Brunswick was allowed a commission in the Baden-Powell force?—St. John, N. B., Sun.
Better ask the Governor-General. As a British official, not as Governor-General, he has had the matter of granting commissions entirely in his own hands, and we presume he chose the men he thought most suitable. If he did not, it was doubtless an error of judgment. Apart from this sectional objection, however, will our contemporary allege that the officers chosen are not exceedingly well fitted for the posts to which they have been assigned?

Glimpses from Press Gallery.

Ottawa, March 19, 1901.

For quiet work, when one needs to get away for an hour from "the murmur of the world," the best place about the Parliament Buildings is the library—a singularly beautiful structure; lofty, well-lighted, architecturally graceful in the extreme. For many years it was admitted by tourists to have few rivals, though, as to contents, there are many larger bodies of books. The Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, might be termed, as Macaulay termed Westminster Abbey, the temple of silence and reconciliation; of silence, because that is the necessity and charm of a great library; of reconciliation, because here, in every alcove, and gallery and shelving, are to be found in tolerant companionship, volumes of the most diametrically opposite character and opinion. In this library the members have many privileges, in which the duly accredited representatives of the Press Gallery share. In fact, as a bright conferee expressed it, members of the Gallery have the same share in most of the privileges of the House as the members—except the indemnity.

The House of Commons has been launched into a long discussion on the preferential tariff, on the opportunity of an amendment when going to supply. Mr. Borden, the Opposition leader, made the motion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied; Hon. Clarke Wallace followed; Dr. Russell, M. P. for Hants, next took possession of the floor. Before the debate concludes, a good many members will have joined in the wordy warfare. Mr. Borden spoke connectively and sensibly, but really without fire or magnetism, as if his heart was not in it—in marked contrast with the Government leader, who answered him.

Mr. Clarke Wallace gives you the impression of being one of the Opposition's strongest men. He is more than slightly lame, needing a stick in walking; hair of iron-gray, or perhaps a little more towards the silvery shade; tolerably stout; pretty good voice. He is not what one could call a polished Parliamentary speaker; rather of the rough-and-ready type; yet with a certain underlying strength of intellect, and purpose, and no small capacity for holding the attention of a crowd in front of a hustings. Like Mr. W. F. Maclean, of the Toronto World, he was of the opinion that Ontario having furnished the largest quota of Conservative representation in the late general election, Ontario should also have furnished the leader. Mr. Clarke Wallace thinks the name of the Opposition leader should start with a W.; and Mr. W. F. Maclean thinks there are many worse letters to begin a leader's name with than the letter M. The two men have a joint grievance in the shape of hope deferred and ambition unrealized. They are allies and co-workers, and together make a team by no means to be ignored. At present, however, they cause more apprehension to the remainder of the Opposition than to the Government side of the House. They are like a couple of lively sharks in the vicinity of a smallish boat; no one can tell when they may next appear; nor what they may do next.

It is not easy to see any good tactical reason for introducing a motion of antagonism to the preferential tariff, for that is what Mr. Borden's motion comes to; and it may be taken for granted the shrewd heads of the Conservative side indulge in a good many inward anathemas. What is the explanation? The true explanation probably is that Mr. Maclean and Mr. Clarke Wallace are practically forcing the fiscal policy of the Opposition; and that the majority of the Opposition follow, though reluctantly. Take it as a matter of tactics. It is too early—even if there is anything in it. It is too far from a general election. Sir John Macdonald was pressed to introduce his National Policy resolutions a year earlier than he did. But Sir John was too shrewd to do so. He knew that to shoot a gun off too soon is as bad as to shoot it off too late.

There is a sufficient answer to all this talk about having Great Britain impose, in the interest of Canada, a tax on the food her artisans need. If the time ever comes when Britain is able and willing to give an advantage to Canada's products, Canada is not such a fool as not to welcome it. Till that time arrives, it is the mind of Britain that needs to be changed; not the mind of Canada. What Mr. Maclean and Mr. Clarke Wallace ought really to do is to devote the recess to stamping England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

Mr. Russell's speech was capable. He is a rapid and logical speaker, and

is well known as a very able lawyer. In a former letter, a few weeks ago, reference was made to the rather remarkable average ability of the members of Parliament from the Maritime Provinces. A cynical friend remarks that it grows out of the fact that the Maritime Provinces, not having so much other business, have more political time to the acre than the other provinces, and thereby obtain a certain facility in politics, through constant practice, much on the principle contained in the rhyme in Alice in Wonderland:

"In my youth," said his father, "I took to the law,
And argued the case with my wife,
And the muscular strength which it gave to my jaw,
Has lasted the rest of my life."

Apart from all pleasantry, however, the fact remains that the Maritime Provinces have sent to Ottawa since Confederation a very creditable number of unusually capable men on both sides of politics.

WILL FLOOD THE MINES

Terrible Calamity Will Befall Pennsylvania Mines if a Strike is Called On.

Shamokin, Pa., March 19.—A terrible calamity will befall the mining interests at once if a strike is ordered, according to the statement of Secretary George Hartley, of district No. 8. He says two strike calls will be sent out together, one to miners and the other to engineers, pumpmen and firemen.

Drummen in town and the hotels are not there will be a strike is greatly worrying the business men of this city and of every other town in the coal region.

Business is at a standstill and will be until it becomes certain that there will be no strike. There is hardly a drummer in town and the hotels are almost deserted. The Slavs, Poles and Italians feel sure that a strike is coming and are leaving the region by the hundreds to get work elsewhere.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 19.—The board of trade of Wilkes-Barre calls upon you in your capacity as president of district No. 1 of the union to resist to the extent of your ability a strike in the anthracite coal region for a recognition of the union on a purely technical point, which will bring widespread havoc and disaster to the miners and business interests of the anthracite coal regions.

MURRAY HALL'S WILL

New York's Man-Woman Provides a Monument for "My Deceased Wife."

New York, March 21.—The will of the woman, Murray H. Hall, who was known as a Tammany Hall politician, was filed for probate yesterday. It speaks of his "deceased wife." It was executed on April 9, 1900, in the presence of Louisa Perkins and Esther O'Donnell, both of whom resided at 15 Street Avenue. The value of the estate, which is small, is not given. All goes to the testatrix's adopted daughter. The will runs:

"I, Murray H. Hall, of New York city, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of life, do make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, as follows, hereby revoking all other and former wills by me at any time made:

After my lawful debts are paid, I give, devise and bequeath all my property, both real and personal, and wherever situated, to Imelda A. Hall, my wife, to have and to hold unto her, her heirs and assigns forever. I hereby appoint Imelda A. Hall to be executrix of this my last will and testament."

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
Westport, Ont., March 20.—Harry W. McNally, a prominent business man, and a member of the firm of McNally Bros., was accidentally killed this morning seven miles from here. He leaves a family. Mr. McNally, with another named Stevens, was near the bottom of the mine shaft fixing the pump apparatus, when in some way the rod displaced a plank at the mouth of the shaft, and it fell feet, striking McNally on the back of the head, crushing in his skull. Stevens sustained an injury to one of his hands.

Mrs. Axel Kjer, of Gordonville, Cape Girardeau, Mo., writes: "When I look at my little boy I feel it my duty to write you. Perhaps some one will see my testimony and be led to use your 'Favorite Prescription' and be blessed in the same way. I took nine bottles and to my surprise it carried me right and gave me as fine a little boy as ever was. Weighed ten and one-half pounds. He is now five months old, has never been sick a day, and is so strong that every body who sees him wonders at him. He is so playful and holds himself up so well."

FEARS FOR THE SEALING FLEET.
St. Johns, Nfld., March 20.—A furious blizzard has been sweeping the whole seaboard since last night. This morning the sealer Southern Cross, which arrived here yesterday, was forced into the harbor of Pelican in danger of swamping on account of the heavy load of 25,000 seals on board. Much anxiety is felt for the remainder of the sealing fleet, which must have felt the full fury of the gale. In such event, with over 500 men scattered about the ice fields, disaster might ensue, as only too frequently happens. The anxiety will not be relieved until another steamer shall arrive with later reports.

Grand
Millinery
Opening
Next Week.

THE RUNIANS-GRAY CO.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.

Our Millinery
Opening
Next Week.
Unequaled in
Our History.

FRIDAY BARGAINS.

Anniversary Sale in full swing. The list this week is extra good. Read it carefully. You will be wise in buying early, as the quantities in some cases are not large.

Ladies' Underskirts.

5 only Black and Colored Silk Skirts, small sizes, were \$7.50 and \$8.50, Friday only\$2.00
12 only, Blue and Gold, Yellow and White, and Pink and White Mercerized Striped Skirts, full sizes, were \$1.88 and \$1.25, Friday only\$1.00
15 only, Mercerized Striped Skirts, full sizes and very handsome stripes, were \$3.50, \$2.69, \$2.50, \$1.90 and \$1.75, for\$1.48

Smallwares Section.

20 only, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, very handsome, decorated, regular \$3.00 each, Friday special\$2.50
Bone Hairpins, regular 5c and 7c each, Friday only, 2 for5c
36 pairs only, Side Combs, special value at 8c per pair, Friday, special price, 2 pairs for5c
100 Hair Darts, regular 5c, Friday, 2c or 3 for5c
Highly-Finished Horn Side Combs, regular 10c and 15c, Friday5c
42 Knife Pleaters, Friday only, at, each15c
36 only, Leather Belts, tan, brown and green, special for Friday, only, each5c
25 only, Leather Belts, worth, regular 25c, Friday, each10c
18 pieces, Black and Colored Velling, with chenille spots, regular price 10c and 12½c, special, Friday, yard5c
Ladies' Black Umbrellas, plain and fancy handles, steel rod, paragon frame, silk and wool cover, regular price \$1.00, special Friday only82c
Children's School Umbrellas, Black Cover, fancy handles, and strong, durable frame, regular price 50c, Friday, special price35c

Carpets.

100 yards, 35-inch Hemp Carpet, regular 25c, for19c
Your choice of three nice patterns of our regular 65c Tapestry Carpets, Friday, for54c

Groceries and Crockery.

One case of Printed Cups and Saucers, in 3 colors, regular \$1.20 per doz., 90c
97-piece Printed Dinner Sets, in brown, green or pink, regular \$7.50, for, per set\$6.00
10-piece Printed Toilet Sets, in assorted decorations, regular \$2.50 for, per set\$2.00
Fancy Glass Two-Bottle Table Castors, assorted colors, with stand for each 25c
White Stone Meat Platters, each, 10c, 15c and20c
White Scallop Vegetable Dishes, each 15c, 20c and25c
Printed Dinner, Tea and Soup Plates, for, each5c
20 pounds Redpat's Granulated Sugar for\$1.00
Our Imperial Blend Black or Mixed 40c Tea, for, per pound,25c
6 pounds of Roller Oatmeal and 6 pounds of Gold Dust Cornmeal, for25c
1 pound of Our Cook's Delight Baking Powder, and 1 pound of Soluble Cocoa for25c
2 packets of Granose Flakes for25c
3 pounds of Rice and 2 pounds of Pearl Tapioca for25c
1 large bottle of Tomato Catsup and 1 large bottle of Mixed Pickles for 25c
Figs, 5c pound; Prunes, 5c pound; Dried Apples, 5c pound.
1 pound of Rice Cakes, 1 pound of Tea Biscuits and 1 pound of Crisp Ginger Snaps for25c
Choice Large New Lemons for, per dozen12½c



Value of Endorsement.

Every "Slater Shoe" is endorsed on the sole by the makers with their name and shoe's price in a slate frame.

The Slater Shoe Co., are just as responsible for this

endorsement as they are for their cheques.

It means that they stand behind their goods and are ready to answer any possible trouble calls, and make them right.

Any shoe that does not pass through the process of manufacture up to the "Slater" standard, never gets endorsed. They are jobbed off as nameless.

"Slater Shoes" are Goodyear Welted, same as hand made only the operations are performed by perfected machinery.

Prices, \$5.00 or \$3.50.

For Sale Only
in London at

THE SLATER SHOE STORE, Dundas St.

The Fire Record.

Louisville, Ky., March 19.—Within the past week there has been an epidemic of fires, which wiped out several small towns. The first was at Cloverport, Ky., in which 500 persons were rendered homeless. Last night Memphis, Ind., was practically destroyed, the loss being about \$150,000. This morning Crandall, Ind., was fired, but the loss was only \$25,000. This afternoon the town of New Liberty, near Carrollton, caught fire and, when telegraphic communication was cut off, seemed doomed to destruction. It is a town of about 1,500 inhabitants. Payne's Mills, March 20.—The house of George Nichols, section foreman M. C. R., was destroyed on Tuesday. The family had just sat down to dinner when the fire was discovered. A number of neighbors were soon on the scene and were able to save the greater part of the contents. The fire originated in the attic, and was well under way before discovered. Loss about \$150. No insurance.

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"Straight Front."

Low bust, long waist, cut away hips—that is fashion's latest corset decree.

The "N.C. TAILOR-KUT" corset with the straight front is a genuine straight front corset.

It gives a graceful curve to the back and hips; it supports, but does not press the abdomen. Correct in every line. See that it is branded: N.C. TAILOR-KUT.

Two qualities, \$1.00, \$1.25.

National Corset Mfg. Co., Quebec and Toronto.

LOST DIAMONDS AND DIED.

Paducah, Ky., March 19.—The sudden death of Mrs. Mary Tedder, a bride of two weeks resulted from the loss of her diamond rings. She was in a store when she discovered the loss of two large diamond rings from her finger. She at once fainted, and only a few moments elapsed before her death.

RHEUMATISM CURED QUICKLY.
And surely with Trask's Magnetic Ointment. 25 and 40 cents at C. McCallum & Co. zw

The United Kingdom has colonies and possessions whose area is equal to more than 27 times her own size.

MRS PALMER'S PIN MONEY.

Chicago, March 19.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, if current reports are true, will hereafter enjoy the most liberal allowance of pin money of all the women in Chicago. Potter Palmer, it is said, has made over to Mrs. Palmer for her exclusive use and enjoyment the profits of the Palmer House, which are between \$225,000 and \$250,000 annually.

Languor and weakness, due to the depleted condition of the blood, are overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

The per capita of money in circulation in the United States on July 1, 1900, was \$25.54. On July 1, 1875, it was \$15.22.