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The Royal Visit and Canada's Future.

The London Times prints a very appreciative editorial reference to the royal tour in Canada, which has just been successfully concluded, and incidentally deals with the address of Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, recently delivered at Highgate, which appears to have caused widespread attention, both at home and abroad, dealing as it does with an important phase of the relations of the Dominion to the motherland, which must in the near future have a vital interest to both Canada and the United Kingdom. Says the Times:

"The Duke and the Duchess have passed, since the time they landed in Quebec, through territories subject to the imperial authority of the British crown, exceeding by one-third in extent the European possessions of the Czar, and including lands of the most diversified character in respect of fertility and climate. They have seen the settled districts of the Lower Provinces, where there is an approximation to the life of the old world, and where, indeed, in some respects, a type of manners is preserved which died out on this side of the Atlantic before the close of the eighteenth century. In the neighborhood of the great lakes they saw prosperous and progressive urban populations, rivaling their neighbors on the American side of the frontier. Thence they passed through a vast corn-growing country, as yet very imperfectly developed, which, in the opinion of many competent observers, is destined to be the greatest of the granaries of the world. Beyond that a belt of splendid mountain scenery was traversed before the illustrious visitors descended upon the 'Pacific slope,' and came into touch once more, at Victoria and Esquimaux, with the naval power of the British Empire, the binding force which binds the British North American Dominion with the Australasian colonies, the Far East and India. It is, indeed, an instructive and unique experience that the Duke and Duchess will thus have gone through, in the double journey from ocean to ocean, without leaving British territory."

Our old world contemporary then pays a well-merited tribute to the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and deals with the census returns and the comments made by Hon. Mr. Mills in his recent address. The returns it admits are not so gratifying as well-wishers of Canada would like to have seen, but it is comfort in the timely address of the Minister of Justice, and backs up its criticisms in a manner that must be satisfying to that honorable gentleman as well as to the people of the Dominion. It says:

"The fact (the small increase in the population in the last decade), disappointing as it may be, will influence adversely the strong feeling in favor of imperial unity. 'Whether the pendulum may not oscillate,' he says, 'in the opposite direction will depend to some extent on what we do here, and a good deal on what may be done in the United Kingdom.' His main point is to call the attention to the immense area of rich agricultural land still unoccupied in Canada, while he contends that the growth of the United States is now mainly the growth of a city population. The royal tour will bring the productive powers of Canada, and particularly of the western provinces, under the notice of people at home. If in this and other ways adventurous and energetic young men can be induced to settle more largely in Canada, the result will be advantageous both from an economical and from a political standpoint. How far the Imperial Government can actively interfere to promote the ends which Mr. Mills has in view it is difficult to say. But anything that can be done to increase the number of British immigrants into Canada would help to strengthen the sentiment of local loyalty, to create a larger market for British products, and to foster in the new world an energetic community bred in the best traditions of the British race."

There is just one point in this kindling reference to the address of Hon. Mr. Mills that we desire to deal with. The Minister of Justice, if we read his address aright, did not suggest that the Imperial Government should actively interfere to direct British immigrants to Canada, but there are many other ways in which those in authority in the motherland, and indeed, all well-informed British people, might aid to build up the outlying portions of the British Empire. All might strive to have it always understood and taught, in the public schools and in the platform, that Canada is a portion of the British Empire, and not a United States. Until within the last few years there has really been a distinction in the eyes of the Britisher between Canada and the United States. Both have been known as "America," and it is thought it to be necessary

to teach the common people differently.

Mayhap British statesmen have been too much occupied fighting over other matters, of far less importance, to find time to aid in building up for themselves a market on this continent, by recognizing a community of interest with the nation, which they have not, and are not likely to have, with the adjoining community. Is it not the duty of every statesman in Great Britain to preach at all times the gospel of mutual dependence of the several parts of the empire? That being granted, it follows that the leaders of public opinion in the motherland must be held responsible for devising the best means of diverting the surplus population of the motherland to find where they can find peace and plenty, and an opportunity of producing the foodstuffs which the masses in Britain require, and which they can purchase with the products of their industry, an exchange impossible where prohibitive tariffs are levied on British goods, as in the United States.

The royal party and those who accompanied them to Canada are doing their full share in calling attention to the many advantages that Canada possesses for the landless of the old land, as witness the testimony borne by the London Times and the admirable addresses by His Royal Highness. Now, let the statesmen and the educationists do theirs, and do it to the full extent. We are only sorry that more of them do not come over way to see for themselves the unrivaled opportunities for investment and for home and empire building, instead of leaving keen capitalists from the United States to come in and develop our great resources, as they are every day doing.

Next to administering the great departments of government well, the British Ministers can find no more profitable or attractive occupation than that presented in the bringing of the surplus population of the motherland to a realizing sense of the advantages according to themselves and to the British Empire as a whole, as well as to Canada, from the settlement on our fertile lands of the enterprising Britishers who annually feel called upon to seek new homes and better opportunities in a new land.

Interesting and Valuable Statistics Regarding the Probability of Life.

Life Assurance Companies collect very valuable statistics. Life assurance is now so common that every one, rich and poor, is interested in it. They have been termed the savings banks of the people.

One of the largest life assurance companies in America has kept statistics from 1842 to 1898, a period of 56 years. It should be borne in mind these statistics apply to those lives only that were originally insurable. It may be that there are many lives below the insurance standards; but starting out with the belief that they are good, the following table is very interesting and valuable:

The deductions to be drawn would be: If you are to die of consumption, the chances are three to two that you will die before you reach the age of 45. Consumption is a subject to which the medical directors of life insurance companies are giving much care and thought. The opinion that consumption is not hereditary appears to be growing; but if there were no marriages by consumptives, there would not be the number born with a tendency towards consumption. It has been a popular idea that nearly all consumptives died young. It appears that 12 per cent live to be over 60. One-eighth of all the deaths are caused by general diseases, smallpox, measles, diphtheria, erysipelas, cancer, diabetes, etc.; 30 per cent below 45, and above that evenly divided. As to apoplexy, softening of the brain, paralysis, etc., the chances are you will live to be over 60, and the percentage of other nervous diseases is about the same.

Heart disease—The chances for life are over 60. Pneumonia seems to take all ages about evenly, with the chances almost two to one that you will reach 60, and the same may be said of the digestive organs.

Taken altogether, the table is worth looking over, because many of the diseases referred to may be avoided by care. Life assurance statistics are accumulating, and their experience will cover a very wide field.

A returned missionary says that in the Sudan you can buy a human being for \$80. Altogether too high, according to the Ontario Opposition standard. William Smith, ex-Conservative M.P., confessed in court that he spent \$1200 at least in buying votes to defeat Hon. John Dryden, and when the matter was investigated it was found that he was "abnormally low."

In New York, Tammany will win the ensuing mayoralty campaign if talk counts for anything. They are holding as many as 600 meetings in one night to demonstrate that Candidate Shephard is all that he ought to be. The fight, so far, seems to be anybody's battle, as this is an off-year in national and state politics, and in those years—as, for instance, in 1894—Tammany is apt to be beaten for its many sins, even though it is naturally Democratic.

ROBBERY AT SHEDDEN. Shedden, Ont., Oct. 27.—Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, while Mrs. Marcell was absent, some person effected an entrance to her house by removing the screen from a back door, and stole about \$25 in cash, a silver watch and some silverware.

ABLE SPEECH BY HON. E. J. DAVIS

A Refutation of Charges Made by Mr. James P. Whitney, Leader of the Ontario Opposition.

After the nomination proceedings at Victoria on Wednesday, when Mr. W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., was again chosen as Liberal candidate for the riding in the coming elections, Hon. E. J. Davis, commissioner of crown lands, addressed the convention. It was Mr. Davis' first appearance in South Norfolk, and he was given a very enthusiastic reception. He spoke for an hour and a half, and as it was his first public utterance since Mr. Whitney's Victoria Hall speech in Toronto, when the leader of the opposition paid particular attention to the commissioner, Mr. Davis took advantage of the opportunity to demonstrate that, to speak charitably, Mr. Whitney has a very bad memory and a passion for romance.

Besides disproving several statements of Mr. Whitney's at the meeting referred to, Mr. Davis intimated that matters had now so far progressed with regard to soldiers' grants that certificates for upwards of 1,000 locations would in a few days be issued to those with indisputable claims. He made an interesting reference also to the colonization of New Ontario, and the good results of Premier Ross' visit to England, that are already apparent, and made pulsing statistics showing the great progress made in Ontario mining circles during the nine months of this year, for which figures are available.

LIBERAL VICTORY PREDICTED. Hon. E. J. Davis remarked, in opening his policy speech on and taking the action, and then they shout in a very disappointed manner that we have stolen their policy and done something they were entitled to do. Now, before leaving this subject, I desire to say a word about the mean insinuations Mr. Whitney makes against the service of the Legislature. He says the government intended to move an amendment on this pulpwood question. Now, I need hardly say to you that all matters of this kind are considered and talked over in caucus before any definite action is taken, and each member is bound in honor not to betray the secrets of the caucus or the policy or action determined upon until the motion has been made in the house or the policy given to the public. Whitney's conduct in this regard is a disgrace to the honor of the Opposition.

MR. WHITNEY'S UTTERANCES. Mr. Davis then dealt with several points in Mr. Whitney's Toronto speech, which, he said, were full of inaccuracies. He contended that the beet sugar bill did all provision possible in the interests of the farmer, and that the government had paid at least \$4 a ton the first year for sugar beets at bonused factories, and 33-1/3 cents for every 100 per cent of sugar yielded by beets during subsequent years. Mr. Whitney's characterization of the statement that he opposed the appointment of an administrator of a falsehood is shown to be unfounded, as page 138 of the Journal of 1888 records Mr. Whitney as voting yea on Mr. Meredith's amendment.

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Now, what are the facts? Early in January, 1900, we entered upon the consideration of this question of increasing the dues of pulpwood, and wrote other governments, New Brunswick, Quebec, British Columbia and Newfoundland, for information as to what they were doing. At the end of January this information was in our hands, and on the 9th of February a memo was prepared recommending that the dues be increased to 40 cents. Now, all this was done before the house met, as the house did not meet till the 14th of February. On the 14th of March the Spanish River pulp agreement was laid on the table of the house for debate and ratification. On the 16th of March I recommended to council that the dues be increased to 40 cents, to become operative at the end of the license year, the 30th of April. There was no reason for our hurrying the matter, as no increase would be made before the end of the license year, the 30th of April, and we advised ourselves of the time at our disposal to get full and accurate information. During this time the public was not left in any doubt or ignorance as to what we intended to do, for on the 20th of February, 1900, within a week after the legislature met, I informed the Globe newspaper that an increase in the dues was being considered, and the Globe in its issue next day made public the information that an increase in the dues was intended. I caused to be given to the public, so that those affected might know what we were going to do, and not say that they were taken unaware.

MR. WHITNEY A MONTH LATE. Now, it was not till a month later, viz., March 23, that it occurred to Mr. Whitney to ask across the floor of the house if the dues had been increased when I told him that that had been done, that they had been increased to 40 cents per cord, and from 60 cents to \$1 per thousand feet. It is plain from what I have said, and the records will prove it, that fully a month before the house met at all we had determined upon the increase of dues. Now, under the laws of the province and the crown timber regulations, the government is not required

to obtain the sanction of the legislature when it makes an increase in timber dues. All that is necessary is to pass an order in council and obtain the sanction of the lieutenant-governor. Mr. Whitney knows this very well. His asking the question he did on March 23 shows that he knew what was the regular mode of procedure; yet he has stated, as you see, that I, "the great and good Mr. Davis, with a phlegm on his lips, finding out what they intended to get up and moved their intended amendment, with a jeering smile on my face." Now, gentlemen, I made no such motion on that or any other occasion. The records of the Legislative Assembly will be searched in vain for any such motion, either by myself or any other member of the government. Why increase the dues by authority of order in council in the regular way some time before Mr. Whitney made his inquiry, so that Mr. Whitney should know what he knew to be absolutely untrue when he said I moved a motion which was either in substance or in fact what they intended to do? Now there was no motion I did not stand up to make it. As I did not stand up to make a motion, I had no jeering smile on my face. I am not in the habit of jeering at anybody, and no body is sufficiently afraid of Mr. Whitney to run away from him, and now really a hazardous idea is conceived that Mr. Whitney has been again convicted of untruthfully slandering his opponents.

His conduct in this case is only a piece with his other attempts to claim credit for the actions of the government. The fact of the matter is that they are a very bad idea of something they would like to do, and while they are trying to get their scattered wits together the government, as a part of its policy on and takes the action, and then they shout in a very disappointed manner that we have stolen their policy and done something they were entitled to do. Now, before leaving this subject, I desire to say a word about the mean insinuations Mr. Whitney makes against the service of the Legislature. He says the government intended to move an amendment on this pulpwood question. Now, I need hardly say to you that all matters of this kind are considered and talked over in caucus before any definite action is taken, and each member is bound in honor not to betray the secrets of the caucus or the policy or action determined upon until the motion has been made in the house or the policy given to the public. Whitney's conduct in this regard is a disgrace to the honor of the Opposition.

ONE THOUSAND LAND GRANTS READY. Mr. Davis next dealt with the land grants to veterans, explaining how the statement in Mr. Whitney's Toronto speech that the government exceeded all expectations. They had over 1,000 on file, although he had not for a moment imagine that there had been an act of the government during the Fenian raid, and they were intended to pour in at the rate of 100 to 150 a day. Much misapprehension had been created by the scope of the bill, but the government was anxious to construe the act in the most liberal manner possible in the interests of the veterans. It would be seen from the number of grants that the enormous magnitude of the task involved in the shape of correspondence. And, finally, when the papers

two more cases of itching piles. That could not be cured by any Treatment Except Dr. Chase's Ointment

There is probably no other medical preparation in this country which has been so thoroughly endorsed by the best medical authorities as Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is undoubtedly accounted for by the fact that people who are free from the misery of itching piles are anxious to let other sufferers know what has cured them, and because Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only actual cure for this torturing and frequently common disease.

Mr. John Harvey, mayor of Amherst, Ont., states: "Only persons who have experienced the torture of itching piles can form any idea of what I suffered from the horrible disease. I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, and can positively say that it has completely cured me. I had tried very many so-called cures for piles, and can truthfully say that there is no remedy on the face of the earth like Dr. Chase's Ointment for this purpose. I would not be without it for any amount of money, and can heartily recommend it to all sufferers, as it is the best thing I have used."

W. E. Talbot, of Talbot Bros., tobacco merchants, 282 George street, Toronto, writes: "It is from a desire to help other sufferers that I offer a statement of my experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for itching piles. I was for a long time troubled with this unpleasant and torturing disease, and although I tried very many treatments remained unimproved. I then came across Dr. Chase's Ointment. It was highly recommended to me, and I find that every word of praise that is given it is true. I can truthfully say that I am completely cured, and I am anxious to let the afflicted produce, I am anxious to have others know of the surprising virtue of Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 98 cents a box at all dealers, or by mail postpaid, on receipt of price by Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Men's Suits

Fine All-Wool Serge Suits, navy or black, double or single breasted, all sizes, \$10 goods, to clear at \$8 50.

Fine Tweed Suits, good fall colors, heavy double-breasted coats, regular price \$50 to \$10, to clear at \$5 95.

Men's Overcoats

Heavy Frieze Short Coats, in gray or navy, all sizes, special \$3 50.

Men's Fine Oxford Gray Overcoats, full box style, velvet collar, best lining, equal to tailor-made.

See this coat in our \$6 line.

See this coat in our \$8 50 line.

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See this coat in our \$16 line.

For style and fit these cannot be beaten.

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