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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

THE EAST MIDDLESEX VACANCY.

The ink is not dry on the returning officer's advertisement, announcing that the election protests in East Middlesex, both petition and cross-petition, are being withdrawn, when the local Conservative paper begins to whiff. It asserts that the seat was improperly and corruptly won by the late Robert Sutherland, and that the purity of Mr. Neely, the Conservative candidate in the contest, was so pronounced that the seat properly "belongs" to the Government.

Our contemporary would lead those not acquainted with the facts and the locality to imagine that much corruption was necessary and was practised to defeat Mr. Neely. Nothing could be further from the truth. The expenditure on Mr. Sutherland's behalf was meagre indeed. It is common knowledge that Mr. Neely's record had displeased many of the staunchest Conservatives in the riding, that large numbers of them absolutely refused and still refuse to follow Mr. Neely's lead. For the party organ to intimate that these men did not take their stand upon principle, but yielded to corrupt inducements, will not tend to drive them back into the party ranks in the ensuing by-election.

Everyone knows that the last election was won by Mr. Sutherland because of his popularity and integrity, coupled with the fact that Mr. Neely had lost the confidence and support of many of the leading Conservatives by reason of his own political actions. To say now that Mr. Sutherland was elected by corruption is to insult those Conservatives who supported him out of personal regard, and to insult as corrupt those who refused to submit to Mr. Neely's unreasonable dictation as a party representative, however honest might be their belief that it was not in the real and permanent interest of the party that a man of Mr. Neely's ilk should be continued at its head in East Middlesex. It does not consort with preaching of high morality to malign a dead opponent, when the real facts are known to the most casual observer in the riding.

This contest will be fought upon the temperance and moral questions put forward by Mr. Rowell, and upon the answers that Sir James Whitney has attempted thereto. One class that will be put to the test are those Conservatives who have for years declared that the Liberal claim of leading in the cause of temperance and other moral issues was only a pretence; that if the Liberals would adopt a radical and efficient temperance program and be in earnest about it, they would heartily support such Liberals, and such a policy.

Will these Conservatives, now that Mr. Rowell has burned his bridges behind him, has allied himself with the temperance element of the community, get behind Mr. Rowell and his policies in real earnest, or will they "with one consent begin to make excuses?" These will be the real issues in East Middlesex, and they will warrant a contest.

CANADA AS THE BREAD-BASKET.
Why should we not get our wheat from Canada? Three Canadian provinces could raise 475,000,000 bushels, and the year before last our total consumption of wheat was only 271,000,000 bushels. The idea that Canada could not grow enough wheat for the empire was a bogey that would not frighten even a timid child in a dark lane. (Laughter.) If we obtained our wheat from Canada there would be no danger of famine or panic. Based on the matter would be, upon an interchange of interests, we would make money by selling our manufactured goods to Canada, and Canada would make money by selling her wheat to us, and both profits would yield revenue which could be used for British Dreadnoughts. By imperial preference, therefore, the danger of starvation in war would be exorcised, the basis of taxation throughout the empire would be broadened to provide money for defence, and by means of one system of defence and one system of trade the empire would be united.—Right Hon. George Wyndham at Manchester.

Mr. Wyndham has the better of the argument if British free-traders contend that Canada will not be able to supply in the near future all the wheat that Great Britain requires. Canada will soon have far more wheat to sell than Great Britain can possibly buy from her. That is the problem that faces this country. Mr. Wyndham's estimate of 475,000,000 bushels, as the potential capacity of the three prairie provinces of Canada, is egregiously under the mark. The yield this year is 200,000,000 bushels, with only a fraction of the wheat land under the plow. Britain imported last year about 200,000,000 bushels, and the amount will not rapidly grow. Australia, New Zealand and India are large exporters of wheat to the British Isles, and will share any favors that Canada may get from Mr. Wyndham's party. It is improbable, too, that any tariff device can wholly exclude from

Great Britain the wheat of Russia and other foreign countries which export grain and import British goods. Plainly Canada will have to look elsewhere than to the British market to absorb her great and always growing surplus of wheat. That is where the economics of both the British tariff reformers and the Canadian opponents of reciprocity utterly fail. The former pretend that a tariff preference will relieve Canada of the necessity of looking to the American or other foreign markets. The latter blindly close their eyes to the necessity of finding other markets than Great Britain.

Canadians will note Mr. Wyndham's conception of Canada as an outlet for British manufactured goods, which are to be exchanged against Canadian wheat. It is a picture to tickle the eye of the British manufacturer and workman, but the Canadian opponents of reciprocity, whom Mr. Wyndham's party embrace as allies, are also the opponents of any extension of British competition in the Canadian market. The British tariff reformers show the British people only one side of the shield.

THE VOTE LAST SEPTEMBER.

The official compilation of the election returns of September last shows that only 70 per cent. of the qualified electors voted. Of the 1,307,528 who cast their ballots, 669,567 voted for Conservative candidates, 625,996 for Liberals, and 12,865 for Socialists or Independents. Thus the Conservatives polled only 44,471 more votes than the Liberals, or a little over two per cent. of the electorate; but the Conservatives have a 21 per cent. majority in the House of Commons.

These figures suggest the imperfection of the present system of representation as a reflection of the popular will, as well as the difficulty of improving on it. If the two parties were represented in the House of Commons in the exact ratio of their strength in the country the Borden Government would have only 115 followers in a House of 221, or a majority of nine. In Ontario, for instance, the 269,930 Conservatives have 72 seats; the 207,078 Liberals only 14. In British Columbia the 16,350 voting Liberals, without a single seat, are disfranchised.

Exact proportional representation at Ottawa would have yielded no party a working majority since Confederation except in 1872 and in 1878; but there ought to be some provision for the representation of powerful minorities in provinces or districts. A bill for this purpose has been introduced in the British House of Commons. It seeks to divide the country into groups, each group to contain five or six of the present single-seat constituencies. The group would elect five or six members as now, but there would be the assurance that an influential minority within its limits would not be disfranchised.

And so Canada was saved to the Empire last September by a majority vote of 2 per cent.

Sir Wilfrid's tour in New Ontario doesn't indicate that the veteran is unable to "come back."

If the American people don't see what they want, they have only to ask Mr. Roosevelt to put it in his platform.

British automobile manufacturers are organizing to fight for a tariff at home and for a larger share of the Canadian and other colonial markets. Of course, their political congeners in Canada will help them by reducing the tariff on British automobiles.

Now that Robert Sutherland is dead, Mr. Neely's newspaper spokesman considers it safe to charge him with corruption. It was open to Mr. Neely to prove this in court, but the petition was withdrawn. Mr. Sutherland's memory is fortunately proof against all attempts to tarnish it now.

The London Free Press agrees with the view that the cost of power is not the deciding factor in the procuring of industries by a municipality, and instances St. Thomas, which is getting industries though its power charges are higher than London's. The inference, of course, is that London could get industries just as well without hydro-electric. It is an odd admission from such a quarter. Does Mr. Beck agree with it?

WHO PAYS MOST?

[Nashville Banner.]
The New York World says: "The question remains. Are the police protecting the people of New York or the system?" Do the people or the system pay most for protection?

THE CYNICAL POSE.

[S. E. Kiser.]
He preached the gospel of good cheer, and hopefulness was in his song; But few had time to pause and hear, and he was left to plod along.

He practiced kindness and goodwill. He tried to keep his spirit glad; But people, in their hurry, still ignored the talent that he had.

At last he sneered at other men, and viewed things through a cynical eye. And people paused to listen then, supposing that he must be wise.

IS THERE A MEAT TRUST?

[Manitoba Free Press.]
Toronto is asking the Dominion Government to have a searching inquiry made into the truth of the charge that the supply and distribution of meat, within the city of Toronto, and throughout the Dominion of Canada, is regulated and controlled by an agreement or understanding among the various dealers therein, whereby the prices to the consumer are unduly enhanced and sustained and kept at excessive rates through illegal and

improper methods by such persons, and that such agreements and methods constitute a menace to the health and prosperity of the citizens of this city and of the Dominion. That there is a meat trust which has the whole of Canada in its grip as completely as the United States meat trust dominates the markets across the line is universally believed by Canadians. Let us have an investigation by all means.

IGNORED SMALL FRY.

[Harper's Weekly.]
Teacher—What can you say of the Medes and Persians?
Young America—I never kept track of those minor league teams.

BROAD HINT.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]
He—Are you happy, dear?
She—Im within a hat and two gowns and a parol of being so.

NOT THAT KIND OF A KING.

[Boston Advertiser.]
Ex-President Roosevelt says that he has been accused of wanting to be a king, but that the fact is, he is not. In a burst of frankness he said: "Other things I might like to be, but not a king. The constitutional monarch of the present time comes nearer being a cross between a perpetual vice-president and the leader of the four hundred than anything else I know. Mind you, I am not saying anything against the job of king, but I just wouldn't have it." Mr. Roosevelt is perfectly right. He is a bigger man than a king, now. He is a very powerful American political boss, and has more power, among his followers, than any king in Europe possesses. Surrounded by a group of lesser bosses, Flinn, Woodruff, Perkins, Johnson, Brown, Lyon and the rest, he rules the third party with a rod of iron. A king is bound by laws, by the courts, by respect for the rules of civilized politics. Mr. Roosevelt is his own law, his own court, his own code of honor.

DO YOU?

[Life.]
Many a man creates his own lack of opportunities.

DEMOCRATIC.

[Chicago Daily News.]
Eating corn on the cob in public is a declaration of independence in pantomime.

HON. GEORGE BROWN—CAPTAIN TAYLOR.

[Petroleum Advertiser.]
"It is reported that J. A. McLean has purchased the Captain Taylor property."—Bothwell Times.
When oil was struck at Bothwell in the sixties, the late Hon. George Brown, of the Globe, was the owner of considerable land in and around the town. The finding of oil caused a boom, and the editor of the leading Toronto paper was in need of funds. He wisely concluded to sell while prices were good and buyers plentiful, and appointed the late Captain Taylor, of Bothwell, to dispose of his holdings, which he did to good advantage, and the financial condition of the Globe was very much improved for a time. Mr. Brown, to show his appreciation of Taylor's assistance, shortly afterwards appointed his son, Charles W. Taylor, a mere boy at the time, manager of the Globe, which position he ably filled until the time of his death, some eight or ten years ago.

DIFFERENT NOW.

[Western Black.]
"Why have you cut that lady who has just passed? Yesterday you were most cordial toward her?"
That is my dressmaker, and I paid her bill this morning."

LIFE.

[S. E. Kiser.]
A frightened cat, a little wall, and life begins;
A thousand dangers that assail,
So many ventures that must fail,
For each that was,
The frequent crosses, the many pains,
So much to shun;
The heavy tasks for meagre gains,
So much that, after all, remains,
So poorly done.

So little that is understood,
So much to bear;
The lack of joy in what is good,
The dream of glory, the vain should,
The griefs we share;
The certainty that not a star
Will fade or fall
When death overtakes us, near or far,
And yet how prone we are
To reach for all.

NOT HIS EXPENSE.

[Toronto Star.]
George Eulas Foster will make another trip to England before the session opens. George Eulas Foster's job, trips to England are now so recurring and regular that they should form the basis of a shepherd's calendar.

BROKE ALL RECORDS

Largest Attendance Ever Known at Goderich Industrial Exhibition.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Goderich, Sept. 18.—The attendance at the Goderich Industrial Exhibition yesterday was the largest on record. The weather was propitious, a slight rain falling towards evening. The horse-racing was particularly good and no accidents occurred. The trained elephants were the leading feature, and their work was wonderful. A very spirited ball game between the Methodists and Presbyterians, with a Catholic as umpire, resulted in the Methodists winning the town league. A very pretty dance was held at Hotel Meneset last evening in honor of Miss Marion Coates, daughter of Registrar Coates, who is to be married today to Mr. Sutherland, of Toronto. The hall was prettily decorated in pink and a large number were present.

HEAVILY FINED

Samuel Garbutt Got Drunk and Insulted Women on Streets.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Wingham, Sept. 18.—For being drunk and insulting a number of women, Samuel Garbutt, a farmer, who resides near Aylmer, was fined \$25 and costs, amounting to \$42.50, when he appeared before Magistrate Morton in court yesterday.

The trouble occurred on Monday afternoon, and was caused by a quarrel between Garbutt and a Constable Phippen was notified and arrested Garbutt.

Professor Jackson's Ninth Book

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

Professor George Jackson, of Victoria College, Toronto, has just published his ninth book. It is entitled "The Preacher and the Modern Mind," and was originally delivered in London as the forty-second Farnley Lecture.

Although the chapters in the book, such as "Doctrinal Preaching," "The Preacher and Miracles," "The Preacher's Style," and "The Preacher's Passion," are addressed to ministers, I fancy that the layman who is at all interested in the theological discussions of our day will find as much food for thought in this book as the man of the pulpit. Professor Jackson wields such an easy style, is so successful in avoiding the technical jargon of his class, that any person of ordinary intelligence can follow his arguments. He has tried to write what he thinks is true and timely and helpful, and fair-minded readers will be inclined to concede that he has succeeded. His clarity of expression, his frankness in facing all the troublesome questions which demand an answer from the modern pulpit, and his moderate temper are qualities which will go far to make this an extremely helpful and timely volume to young ministers and perplexed laymen.

With regard to the truth of many of the views frankly stated by Professor Jackson there will, of course, be a wide difference of opinion. To many he will seem too conservative, to others too advanced along the broad road of radicalism. When we compare him with his contemporaries in the theological seminaries of today, we must come to the conclusion that Professor Jackson is on the side of the conservatives. For instance, while he would reject some of the miracles related in the Bible, while he says that we cannot claim for all the miracles that same degree of certainty that we can claim for some, he declares that, "In the case of the supreme Christian miracle, the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, the evidence is so full and varied as to warrant unwavering conviction. But the miracles of Old Testament history are attested by no such decisive proofs, and to insist on bracketing these with the miracles of Christ, and making them all stand or fall together, is to involve ourselves in hopeless confusion." Professor Jackson is also quite conservative in his affirmations regarding the person of Christ. He quotes with approval the recent deliverance of Rev. R. J. Campbell, "Jesus Christ is the central fact of our spiritual life. I worship Him, I trust my soul to Him for time and for eternity." In such a creed he finds the root of the matter, and as if trying to mollify those who will perhaps fiercely quarrel with many of the sayings in this book, the author deprecatingly adds, "And may not he who in sincerity and truth makes them (the words of Campbell) his own, justly ask his fellow-Christians to be patient with him while he works out as best he can, the theology that is implicit in them?" So long as we give to Christ the place He claims, and which all the writers of the New Testament give to Him, faith must be free to find the "orms through which it can best express itself." Or, in other words, nothing really matters so long as a Christian minister does not become a Unitarian.

Whether the reader agrees with the author of this book in all his assertions or not, he will at least say that every paragraph is interesting. The chapters are all packed with good things, but Professor Jackson's vigorous plea for more doctrinal preaching in the modern pulpit has the charm of novelty. The Victoria professor does not sympathize with those who would reduce the church to "a huge philanthropic society." The church exists to teach men the great doctrines of the Christian faith. The majority of ministers would be rather fearful in dealing with such topics as the Divinity of Christ, the Existence of God, the Trinity, Sin, and the Atonement, "but a little pulpitis stiffening of that kind would be clear gain," says this author. "Brevity no doubt is good, and simplicity is better. But we cannot always be talking to babes and beginners, and there must be something that shall be made short and sweet and simple is not to be yielded to. As Dr. Stalker pertinently asks, 'Is the Bible always simple? Is Job simple, or Isaiah? Is the Epistle to the Romans simple, or Galatians? Milk for babes certainly; but meat for men, and the church in which the pew does not demand it, and the pulpit does not provide it, is doomed.' But this advocate of hard what they preach, preach with conviction and warmth and power. I close by quoting this sound piece of advice, 'Brevity is good, clearness better, but coldness is fatal. Moonlight preaching ripens no harvests.'

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In her somewhat apologetic narration of the incident, she of the fluttering heart said: "Really, you know, I know lots of people who don't seem half as lifelike as these lay figures did." Whereupon we told her of the young reporter who tried to flirt with a lay figure in the store across the way for two weeks. He developed in to a first-class woman hater as a result.

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trip was, therefore, futile. A long fox chase.

A Hint—Why Not Extend This Charity?

[Amherstburg Echo.]

The Echo staff returns thanks to Anthony Pillon for a box of "sheep-nose" apples. They are the best ever.

Good Resolutions.

[Windsor Record.]

Broke but happy, we have seen enough of exactions and have firmly decided to settle down to business for another year.

A Marvelous Enterprise.

[Highgate Monitor.]

Kerry has taken a contract of building a corn wall from here to Morpeth—a mixture of corn stalks and fish scales.—Palmyra correspondent.

The Rooters Won't Mind It.

[Highgate Monitor.]

The root ball on the fair grounds has been moved from its old location near the track, up closer to the fence. This will greatly improve the accommodation around the new speedway.

A Bold Editor, to Admit It.

[Essex Free Press.]

Nothing delights the average man more than being called out at night. It's the quickest, surest, and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

Specializes on Chickens?

[Brigden Progress.]

Mr. Hadden makes a special study of photographing children and the number of settings that come from all the surrounding towns is evidence of his success.

MIDDLESEX ABLE TO PROVIDE SHEEP FOR OTHER PLACES

Pure-Bred Animals Bought in the County for Maritime Provinces.

FANCY PRICES PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT

Carloads Shipped From Appin, Komoka, Strathroy, Parkhill and Other Points in This District.

Two thousand pure-bred rams and grade ewes are being assembled in Toronto this week for distribution in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces, to improve the breed in those sections. Lieut.-Col. R. McEwen, of Byron, near London, has been associated with Col. MacRae, of Guelph, in distributing the animals, while Mr. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, has been the purchasing agent.

The county of Middlesex contributed heavily to the trainload of sheep. Last evening a car lot was shipped from London. They were pure-bred rams and grade ewes, purchased from Dan McIntyre, Dorchester, and Noel Gibson, of Delaware. The sheep were an exceptionally fine lot, selected from the best that could be found in this section.