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London, Monday, April 13.

George Brown and John A. Macdonald.

The unveiling, at the National Club, Toronto, the other day, of the portraits of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Oliver Mowat was made the occasion for an interesting address, from Principal Grant, upon whom was conferred the honor of the unveiling. An incident of the evening was the reading of a letter from Sir Oliver Mowat, who regretted he was unable to be present to talk over with them, in no partisan spirit, the struggles of the past, recalling them without the sense of hostility which prevailed when they took place; and recalling also the advantages which the country had derived from each of the antagonistic parties of the past. Sir Oliver called to mind how the confederation of the provinces had been, in a considerable measure, the work of both parties. As the Lieutenant-Governor truly says, neither could have accomplished it at the time, nor very soon, without the help of the other, nor without the confidence of both parties in their respective leaders, who coalesced to accomplish the work. Sir Oliver considers the constitution then devised and embodied in the British North America Act, the best which could, at the time, be agreed upon by the representatives of the provinces then to be confederated. While there have since been differences of opinion about the wisdom, and even justice, of some of the details of the act, Sir Oliver points out that the act has, so far, been little amended—an evidence that on the whole it is recognized by the people as having been a great gain to Canada.

Sir Oliver's letter is a rebuke to those extreme partisans on either side, who have endeavored to claim for one party or the other, the exclusive credit for bringing the provinces together in confederation. The two most influential persons in bringing about the result were, beyond all controversy, George Brown and John A. Macdonald, men of extraordinary but widely varying gifts. George Brown was fiery, impetuous, overwhelmingly charged with physical and mental energy. It is rather difficult, at this late date, to even imagine the hold he possessed upon the Reform party of this Province. To his political opponents his name became a cry, much like that of Lord Douglas, at the mention of whose name the very babes were said to weep. Nor is it easy now to imagine what was the influence at that period of George Brown's Toronto Globe, which was for a long time the only paper of great importance in what was then Upper Canada. At that day it was one of the commonest occurrences that a prospective candidate on the Reform side would not dream for a moment of accepting a nomination until he had ascertained in person, or by letter, that he would have the support of the Globe.

Investigate the Oil Question.

It would be well for the Government, and in the interests of the people of Canada generally, if the recommendation of the Manufacturers' Association, with regard to the Canadian oil industry, were carried out at an early date. The association had before it the statement of those interested in having the duty on oil coming from the United States wholly removed, and it also considered the facts laid before it by those vitally interested in the oil industry of Canada and the industries dependent on it. And it reached the conclusion that "the facts laid before it have not shown clearly enough that the price of oil has been raised to an exorbitant extent as a result of the duty." Therefore, the association declines to endorse the request of the Dominion Government that the duty should be removed, but it favors the appointment of a commission to fully investigate the facts connected with the Canadian oil industry prior to adopting further legislation affecting it. This is a request which may with justice to all parties concerned be granted.

The whole facts ought to be ascertained, and laid before Parliament, with the view of full justice being done to all parties. Those of us who live in the West are well aware that during the last Dominion general election campaign many untruths were circulated with regard to the oil industry, and the effect of the last reduction of duty on the imported ar-

ticle. It would be the part of wisdom to expose these erroneous statements, to show the exact condition of oil production and refining in Canada, and if need be to follow up the investigation with such legislation as will be in the best interests of the country.

Ticket-of-Leave Lapses.

Yesterday a penitentiary ticket-of-leave man was sent to jail on conviction for a crime committed since his release. He is only one of several whose cases the local courts have had to deal with. The ticket-of-leave system has its advantages, and when wisely used gives an unfortunate convict an opportunity to return to his home, when abused, it gives the evil convict an earlier opportunity to return to his criminal practices. Montreal's experience indicates that more discrimination is needed in the granting of the tickets.—Montreal Gazette.

Our contemporary has presented no evidence to show that the system of granting tickets-of-leave has been abused. All that it is able to show is that some of the convicts who have been released on probation have not been able to continue in the right path, and are again in trouble. The fact is, as was shown in the last report of the Minister of Justice, which gave the statistics on the subject, that comparatively few of the paroled convicts have broken the conditions on which they regained their liberty. That some have done so need astonish no one, or cause the public to have any less faith in the principle which the less than a Minister of Justice, following the English precedent of many years' trial, has introduced. The parole system has been established chiefly to meet the cases of first offenders, who have shown exemplary conduct while in confinement, and it has worked well so far. The public interest in no respect has been prejudiced by its adoption, and if any of its beneficiaries fail by the way, it is to their own injury, for when found guilty of any indictable offense, they have not only to serve the term imposed for it, but have to go back to the penitentiary to complete their former term.

Unfair Discrimination.

The deputation of the Canadian Press Association, which appeared before Hon. Mr. Fielding, Dominion Finance Minister, put up a pretty strong case, and we do not think that the Minister or his colleagues will be inclined to minimize it. There are certainly anomalies in connection with the present tariff, so far as it affects the printing and publishing interests that require to be looked into, and if proved, as we believe they will be, a remedy ought to be provided. It does not appear fair that, under our postal laws, United States magazines can be sent into the country, by the thousand, free of charge, whereas, if a Canadian desires to import such magazines, or papers, or even the clean paper, he is taxed 25 per cent on its value.

Paper is the raw material of the printing trade; nowhere can it be manufactured more cheaply than in Canada; and its price ought to be lower here than anywhere else. If it is not, the makers are getting too great profits, and the duty ought to be reduced unless they agree to sell just as cheaply as the foreign article can be bought for.

The Coronation Oath.

Bystander (Professor Goldwin Smith) writes on the subject of the King's Coronation Oath, in the Weekly Sun. Concerning the constitutional aspect, the writer thinks the question about the King's Coronation Oath has led to the digging up of a curious store of antiquities. The Coronation ceremony itself is a relic of the time when the Crown was nominally, and even to some extent really, elective. Henry I. proclaimed himself "elected by the clergy and the people," and at the coronation of John, if we may trust the chronicler, the Archbishop of Canterbury asserted the privilege of election in the most decisive terms. The Champion who challenges gainsayers to judicial combat is a curious relic of the middle ages; as the anointing is of the functions of the mediæval priesthood. The title Defender of the Faith was bestowed on Henry VIII. by the Pope for defending the faith which Henry's Protestant successors so offensively abjure. The objection is a relic of the struggle against the Papal and despotic aggressions of James II. The term "sacred Majesty," if it is ever now used, is a legacy of the Roman Emperors, who invested themselves with divinity and set up their statues to be worshipped. "Our most religious and gracious King" was the style, in Acts of Parliament, of Charles II. If the King at his accession had refused the offensive declaration, what would have happened? His succession depending on the Act of Parliament, which required the declaration, he could not have ascended the throne. To pass an Act of Parliament curing the defect would apparently have been impossible because there would have been no one to give the Royal assent to the Act. It might have been necessary to have recourse to a convention such as that which gave the crown to William and Mary. Nor will it be easy to perform the task intrusted to a committee of framing a new Protestant test. Any Protestant test that can be devised will give offense to Catholics, while religious tests for civil offices are altogether things of the past.

Our own conviction is that Dewet should have been placed in an asylum long ago.—Ottawa Journal.

Yes, but you must first catch your rabbit before you can stew him!

Splendid Session of the Ontario Legislature.

The last session but one of the present Legislature of Ontario, practically came to its formal close today. At the commencement of the session The Advertiser predicted that Premier Ross would be sustained by an ample majority, and that the prestige of his Government would be enhanced by the work of the session. It cannot be said that Mr. Whitney has made any advance, either with regard to his hold on the House, or on the Province. Several of his most prominent followers, Mr. Marter and Mr. Carscallen, for instance, on more than one occasion kicked over the traces; and this was merely indicative of a demoralization which seemed to attach itself to the Opposition.

Among the incidents of the session were the passage of resolutions of condolence in connection with the Queen's death, and also of a congratulatory motion to King Edward VII. Higher education received substantial recognition, in the increased financial grants to Toronto University, especially in connection with the science branch, while recognition was also given Queen's University through an increased grant to the mining school therewith connected. The agriculturist was not forgotten. The adoption of the "Good Roads Bill," sets apart a million dollars for the purpose of securing better highways in the municipalities. And under the terms of the Beet Root Sugar Bill there is set apart the sum of \$75,000 per annum, for three years, for the encouragement of that sweet and important industry.

Among the incidents of the session was the recognition of the veterans of the South African war, and of the veterans of the Fenian raid, in the shape of land grants in New Ontario. But far and away above everything else in importance, was the fulfillment, in no small degree, of the Premier's promises to promote the development of our great heritage in New Ontario. There can be no doubt the granting of the subsidy to the Manitoulin and North Shore Road, will bring New and Old Ontario, via the Bruce peninsula, into close and quick communication, to the immense advantage of both sections of our wonderful Province. Mr. Ross, it should also be noted, has taken advantage of the crystallization of public opinion, to provide, through this charter and subsidy, for a large measure of Government control, and for Government ownership at the end of fifteen years, if desired. The experiment, which will be watched with interest, will, we have no doubt be rewarded with complete success, and will point the way to all Canada for the future.

Altogether, Premier Ross and his colleagues may well be satisfied with the session that has just closed. Next year, when they go to the country to render an account of their stewardship, Ontario will say, through the ballot urns, and in no doubtful terms, "Well done, good and faithful servants!"

It is so very dull in Hamilton municipal circles these days that the Spectator is clamoring for a tax sale in order to vary the monotony. What's the matter with frog-fishing in the marsh?

Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his friends in East Hastings have decided that they prefer Mr. E. Gus Porter to Hon. George E. Foster. That "nest of traitors" episode will never be forgiven by the decapitated Opposition leader.

The Kingston News is rushing the season by urging that the policemen be uniformed in shirt waists for the season. Why not? When a row is on, it would enable them to sprint to most greater advantage than is now possible.

Last year immigrants from the United States into the Canadian Northwest brought \$6,000,000 in money or goods and chattels. Under the old order of things, prior to 1876, the immigration was all the other way. The exodus from the less fertile parts of the United States into our fine prairie lands is likely to increase rather than decrease.

It is not true, as stated by some of those who are bitterly opposed, for partisan reasons, to the educational policy of the Ontario Government, that 95 per cent of the pupils in the public schools never go further. Hon. Mr. Harcourt declared in the Legislature the other day that 27 per cent of the pupils are receiving secondary education. He very fairly asked that the system be judged by its fruits. They were very far in advance of the Motherland, where, owing to recent legislation, the science schools were in danger, the continuation classes were being neglected, and about 56 per cent of the teachers were uneducated. Certainly no such charges can be laid against the educational system of the Province of Ontario.

Will Benefit Both New and Old Ontario

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.) The bill may well stand as a model for progressive railway legislation. The people will well receive the worth of the wealth of lands which they devote to the new enterprise. With the wonderful development which is even now going on in the northern country, and with the great future which is opening up for it, the older part of the province should reap a large part of the benefit. Placed in close communication with the sources of so much natural wealth as they will be by this new railway, the towns and cities of old Ontario should have an era of great and increasing prosperity ahead of them. The workers in the new fields have many needs which they

cannot supply themselves. With the Manitoulin and North Shore in operation our people will capture the bulk of this business, and one of no inconsiderable proportions it will prove.

RATES TO NEW ONTARIO

Arrangements Made With the G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Port Arthur, April 13.—Freight and passenger rates, as arranged with the C. P. R. and G. T. R. for this section of new Ontario, by Mr. Thomas Southworth and the New Ontario Colonization Association, are as follows: From any point in old Ontario to Port Arthur, Fort William, carloads, minimum 24,000 pounds, settlers effecting 2¢ return; less than carloads, 50 cents; Muriello, 25¢ cents, and 51 cents; Dryden, 30 cents and 60 cents. To get this special new Ontario rate the settler must apply beforehand to the nearest C. P. R. or G. T. R. agent, who will arrange the rate with his general freight superintendent. The settler must also have a certificate from Mr. Southworth, director of colonization, Toronto. Land-seekers, one way, \$16; return, \$25. To Dryden or Spencerville land guides free. Manitoulin excursionists may lie over at any point or points between Spencerville or Dryden. Regular fares east and west of Port Arthur or Port William, 3 cents a mile. One day and two-thirds fare, good for one month. Ordinary settlers, lake and rail rate each way, \$9.80. No return rates.

LEFT FORTUNE TO A BLACK-AND-TAN.

New York Lark Bequeaths \$10,000 for the Care of Her Pet Dog.

New York, April 13.—For the care and maintenance of a little black-and-tan dog, which lay at her feet when she was dying, Miss Ellen Anne Griffin left \$10,000 by her will. The furnished room in which she died, in East Eleventh street, was small and plainly furnished, but "Dandy Jim," as the dog is called, wore a jeweled blanket, the only article in the room indicative of the wealth of the woman. Miss Griffin was worth \$150,000, and had for years been a recluse. Her costliest gown was made of calico, and she was a familiar figure in Union Square, where every policeman knew her and her peculiarities.

She was the daughter of Charles Alexander Griffin, a prominent New York lawyer 50 years ago, and the granddaughter of George Griffin, at one time the leading criminal lawyer of New York and a writer of ability. She was born 38 years ago. Her most intimate friend during her school days was Ellie Vanderbilt, granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt. When a young woman Miss Griffin fell in love with a cousin. Her parents would not permit her to marry him. Her grief over this, which was her only sorrow, led to the death of the young man not long after. The death of her mother led her finally to take the room near Union Square. She never again saw any of her old friends, her only companions being "Dandy Jim" and a canary bird.

Last week it became evident that Miss Griffin's end was approaching. She sent for a lawyer and made her will. She appointed him her executor, and left her property to her nieces and nephews. To Mary Magivney, the housekeeper, Miss Griffin left \$10,000 for the maintenance of the dog until the end of his days.



The man tangled in the tape from the ticker is the type of the average business man. His business cares wrap him about like the coils of a constrictor and slowly crush out his life. The common sign of the business man's slavery is "weak stomach," the natural consequence of the rapid eating, the indigestible pastry, the coffee and pie or doughnuts, with which many a man stuffs his stomach under the name of "quick lunch." The quickest way back to a strong stomach and sound health is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery until perfectly cured. It goes to the root of disease. It removes the cause of ill-health. It makes more blood and better blood, and this blood nourishes every organ in the body to the highest point of vigorous health.

"During the summer and fall of 1900," writes Chas. E. B. of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio, "I became ill 'run down,' nerves were out of order. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. He said I had general debility, and advised Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Thanks to you for your advice, I used six bottles; and since I stopped taking it about one year ago, I have been able to work nine of every day. My appetite is good, I can eat three square meals a day, I do not feel that miserable burning in the stomach after eating. My blood and nerves are in good shape, and I am in good running order."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

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GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in tins, labeled EPPS'S COCOA & Co., Limited, Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

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THE RUNIANS-GRAY CO

NEW COTTON FABRICS.

SILK FINISHED FOULARDS, 20c.

New Foulards, in blue, old rose, pink, turquoise and cadet, soft silky finish, fancy figures and sprays.

Special, Per Yard, 20c.

ARIEL BATISTE, 25c.

Light sheer material, for blouse waists, street and evening wear, gray, sky, pink, black, tuscan, green, royal and turquoise, with satin stripes, also fancy figures and sprays.

Special, Per Yard, 25c.

DONEGAL DIMITIES, 20c.

This airy summery fabric, for both ladies' and children's wear, in helio, blue, old rose, sky, pink, gold and turquoise, in fancy sprays and figures.

Special, Per Yard, 20c.

LINEN BATISTE, 25c.

Batistes, in linen effects, specially adapted for blouse waists, with stripes of green, old rose and blue.

Special, Per Yard, 25c.

American Percales

We have just opened up a most beautiful line of American Percales. They are 36 inches wide, and come in two lines, perfectly fast in color, suitable for Shirt Waists, Wrappers. Some small designs for Men's Shirts.

American Percales, in pink, blue and turquoise grounds, fancy mottled effects; also white grounds, with fancy blue, navy, black and pink stripes. Per yard.....15c

American Percales, in rose, fawn, khaki, turquoise, helio and royal, in fancy stripes; also old rose, pink, Cambridge blue, turquoise, with fancy Paisley stripes. Per yard.....18c

MILLINERY.

Every thoughtful woman, now that the warm, sunny days are on, will want her new Spring Hats. We can show you styles by the score. For something up-to-date and satisfying, see our large selection of Ready-to-Wear Hats. We specify four lines only today:

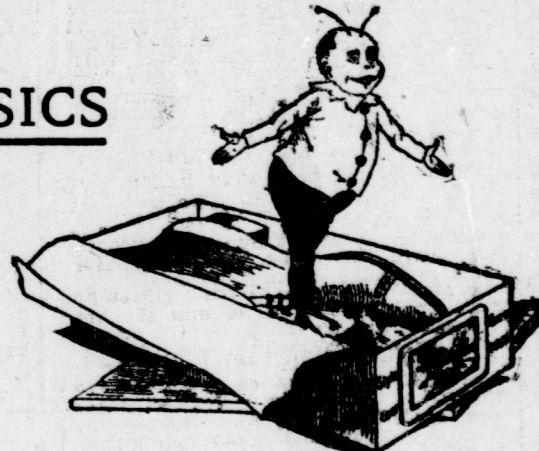
The L'Aiglon Hat, in blue and white rustic straw, in navy, with trimming of silk, velvet and gold buckle, special at \$2.75

The Victoria, in blue and white rustic straw, roll brim, with trimming of silk, velvet and gold buckle, special at \$2.00

The Corellia, in white straw, in fancy blue and white drapery, straw-headed pin, special at \$1.90

The Beatrice, an English walking hat, in brown, navy and black, band of pleated satin and satin bow, special at \$1.00

BASICS



What the foundation is to a building—the sole is to a shoe—basic, fundamental.

In sky-scraper, or foot-wear, the covered up base, that which is least seen is of greatest importance.

No single item in a shoe costs so much as the best sole leather, and no part can be "robbed" so easily, without revealing it to the eye.

Paint and polish cover equally the best, and the worst, sole in the finished shoe.

Wear alone tells the consumer (too late for remedy) what grade of leather has been put into it.

This is where the "Slater Shoe"—the slate frame "Slater Shoe"—steps in, to eradicate lottery.

As the Slater Shoe Makers brand their own price on the sole of every pair, they thus become directly responsible to the wearer up to that price, for its durability and shape retention, in addition to its window appearance.

They dare not rob the vitals of the shoe to put the plunder into the mere selling points—into surface value, and finish chiefly. Goodyear Welted and priced on the sole, \$3.50, \$5.00.

"The Slater Shoe"

—For Sale Only in London at—

The SLATER SHOE STORE

CLODE & CO., 146 DUNDAS ST.

The English say number two is an unlucky number. They say no non-has three pretty little parks. They arch tied to "two" in any way has beautiful and maintained by the women of the place.

The Dutch spoken by the Boers of South Africa does not differ greatly from the same language spoken 200 years ago.