

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited). LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Monday, Dec. 22.

An Unenlightened Critic.

Harper's Weekly discusses the exodus to Canada and argues that United States immigrants might soon gain a majority in the Canadian Northwest, and then secede and annex it to the United States. "It is not disputed," says Harper's Weekly, "that any of the provinces constituting the confederation organized by the British North America act of 1867 has the right of seceding and of reverting to the status of a separate colony."

The writer of the article needs more light on the Canadian constitution. He fails to recognize the points of difference between the federal system of the United States and that of Canada. Broadly speaking the Canadian system is much more centralized, and the provinces have by no means the autonomous powers of the states of the union. The states retain all the powers not actually taken from them by the constitution and handed over to the federal government. In Canada, on the contrary, the federal government has authority over every subject not expressly assigned to the provinces. The distinction is a fundamental one. After the American colonies achieved their independence in 1776 each of them remained a sovereign, free and independent state until 1787, when they framed a federal constitution under which certain functions were handed over to a central government, such as the control of the army and navy, trade and commerce, the postoffice and other matters common to the whole nation. All other matters were left to the individual states. The latter, so to speak, were setting up a master, and desired to fetter him so that he should not encroach on their authority. They interdicted the federal government in all sorts of ways. Many eminent Americans who assisted in framing the constitution desired a stronger federal government, fearing that the federal tie would be too loose to hold the states together permanently. This view was opposed by others who called themselves States Rights men, and who held that the constitution was not so much a submission of the states to a general government, as a compact between the states to vest in a federal government strictly specified powers. This division of opinion led to the formation of two great political parties, the Federalist, favoring a strong central government, and the Republican (later called Democratic), which stood for state supremacy. The result was a continual conflict between federal and state authority. Certain states defied federal enactments, declaring them to be void and unconstitutional. During the war of 1812 Massachusetts and Connecticut refused to allow the state militia to leave the state in pursuance of a requisition by the President. South Carolina on one occasion declined to recognize a new tariff enacted by the federal government. These tendencies culminated in the secession of the Southern States and the civil war. There is no grant of power in the federal constitution to coerce a rebellious or recalcitrant state, and the Southern States claimed the right, as sovereign communities, to secede.

The writer of the article in Harper's Weekly doubtless had this in mind, and was under the impression that the Canadian constitution was analogous in this respect to that of the republic, as interpreted by the seceding states before the war shattered the idea of state sovereignty. He evidently does not know that whereas the powers of the United States Federal Government are delegated, and those of the states are inherent, the reverse is the case in Canada. Here the powers of the provinces are delegated by the federal government. When the Canadian federal system was being planned, the United States was in the throes of civil war, and the example inclined the fathers of confederation toward a strong central government. Sir John Macdonald went so far as to favor a legislative insular for the federal union. He would have had only one parliament for the Dominion, with a system of municipal institutions in each province with enlarged powers. He feared a federal scheme would result in a collision of authority between the general and local governments, such as almost sundered permanently the American union. Happily the federal idea, championed by George Brown, prevailed, and each province was given control over local affairs, thereby removing a great injustice to Ontario, and a cause of racial strife. The states of the union, originally separate political communities, are for many purposes still independent and exercise functions which have not been allowed to the Canadian provinces. A state controls its own militia; a province has no jurisdiction in military matters. A state, as well as the federal government, appoints judges; in Canada the federal government has exclusive control over the Judiciary. Each state determines the conditions upon which it shall admit aliens to citizenship. The state claims allegiance and may punish citizens for treason. This idea of allegiance to the state induced many to follow the Southern States into secession in 1861. A Canadian province has no such sovereignty, and the acts of its Legislature are subject to the veto of the Dominion Government. In many states foreigners are given the franchise with scarcely any re-

strictions. In Canada foreigners have to be naturalized before they vote, which means a five-years' residence here. It will be seen that even if the majority of the people of a province desired to secede from confederation they have no machinery with which to attempt to enforce separation, such as a state possesses. The writer in Harper's Weekly is merely indulging in spread-eagles.

The Great Robber Trust.

The other day a check for \$4,000,000 was mailed to John D. Rockefeller, as his share of the Standard Oil Company's quarterly dividend. His income from oil in the past twelve months has been \$18,000,000. The Standard Oil Company has this year paid 45 per cent dividend, as compared with 48 per cent last year. The trust is now making up the deficiency by raising the price of oil. It has been literally a golden opportunity, as the shortage of coal has greatly increased the demand for oil as a substitute fuel. The company's pretext is that the cost of production has somewhat increased, but the public refuses to accept the explanation, as the supply of crude oil is increasing, and the greater sale of oil should tend to decrease the cost of producing it. At any rate, it is regarded as a gross abuse of trust power that a company making 45 per cent clear profit should put up the price of oil at a time when the poorer classes are driven to use it more extensively. Public indignation is rising against the trust, but what can the public do? Last week Rockefeller gave another million dollars to the Chicago University, which he had already endowed to the extent of millions. He is a princely contributor to the church. He is a philanthropist in everything but oil. His business methods are and always have been those of a merciless tyrant. The history of the Standard Oil Company, which is largely the biography of Rockefeller, is stained by the grossest crimes. It has employed the most dastardly devices to crush competitors, including arson, and all sorts of violence, to say nothing of bribing legislators, judges and railroad companies. It is no wonder that Rockefeller's benefactions excite derision and disgust.

Mayor Beck still has his ear on the ground listening for the Voice of the People.

Marconi has done the trick and all the world wonders—whether it will pay.

Some of the aldermen simply don't know how to serve the public interests. For instance, Messrs. Douglass, Cooper and Dreaney are in the field again.

The latest reports from Hot Springs, Va., indicate that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been greatly invigorated and will return to Ottawa in excellent shape for public duty. His adversaries will have to postpone the task of choosing his successor.

"Congratulations to the Prince and Princess of Wales! By the way, the mayor of Toronto promised their Royal Highnesses, when in Canada, a set of toys for their children. This would be a good time to fulfill the promise. A description of the toys was published in a court magazine, with illustrations, but nothing further was heard about them. Shame on Oliver A. Howland, C. M. G.!"

British savants are a long-lived race. The nine fellows of the Royal Society who died within the past twelve months were: Sir Joseph Gilbert, aged 84; the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, aged 75; Maxwell Simpson, aged 86; Sir Richard Temple, aged 76; George F. Wilson, aged 80; Sir Frederick A. Abel, aged 75; Dr. John Hall Gladstone, aged 75; William Henry Barlow, aged 90; Sir William C. Roberts-Anstey, K. C. B., aged 59.

Let the public bear in mind that the subsidies which the Dominion Government pays each year to Provincial Governments are not fixed sums. They increase proportionately to the increase of population. Therefore these subsidies show a natural growth proportionate to what should be the natural growth of provincial expense. If, for instance, a province had 100,000 people, it would get \$80,000 a year; if a million people, \$800,000; if two million people, \$1,600,000, and so on. Ontario, which now has over two million people, received last year from the Dominion Government a subsidy amounting to nearly \$2,000,000.—Ottawa Journal.

Our usually well-informed contemporary is away out this time. The Dominion subsidies are fixed sums, and the complaint is that they do not increase proportionately to population. Ontario gets 80 cents per head of the population as established by the census of 1861, and on that basis has received the fixed annual subsidy of \$1,115,572 80 ever since Confederation.

The Eye of a Caddy.

[Washington Star.]

There is a lesson for all golf players in the dispatch from Elizabethtown, telling of the awarding by a jury of \$5,000 damages to a caddy for the loss of an eye. The player, it seems, threw his club at the boy, with the serious consequences stated. Unfortunately, the dispatch, written evidently by someone who knows nothing of the game, does not say what defense the player put in. It may, however, be surmised that the caddy spoke just as the golfer was driving from the tee, or, worse still, either spoke or moved as he was making a critical putt. According to the rules of golf a caddy may be executed on the spot for either of these offenses, but it would appear from the verdict given at Elizabethtown that to knock out his eye with a club is illegal and expensive. The law does not as yet recognize it as a capital offense for a caddy to move or speak on the putting green, so that a caddy who is merely winged or wounded and allowed to escape may go to court and make no end of

trouble. As golf extends its sway, judges and juries will come to know the enormity of those offenses of which a caddy may be guilty, but until then it behooves players to keep the Elizabethtown case in mind.

It may appear to some that the boy has done well to secure \$5,000 for one eye, but golfers will not think so. This boy has been on the links, has come under the influence of the game, is chained to it for life, and yet doomed by the loss of one eye to top his ball and misjudge distances on his approach shots all his days. The case thus contains a warning for caddies. Of what use is mere money to one who loves to excel in golf, but is forever precluded from acquiring accuracy of stroke?

I Remember.

[New York Sun.]

I remember, I remember. The farm where I was born: Where my father used to mow me, at the first faint gleam of morn. But things are altered since that time. Those good old days have fled. And at the hour I used to rise, I'm seeking now my bed.

I remember, I remember. How I milked the loving kine, And conveyed some slight refreshment To a score of hungry swine. And yet this handling of fat stock Was a prophetic start.

I make my living handling stocks In Wall Street's busy mart. I remember, I remember. The ox team, red and white, With which I tramped the meadow From morning until night; But muscles I developed then— They come in handy still.

I remember, I remember. The hoe I used to swing, Among the countless host of weeds That came to life each spring. To swing the golf club and replace The turf I dug up now. Keep me about as busy as The hoe did then, I trow.

I remember, I remember. The fir trees dark and high; I used to think their slender tops Were close against the sky. I work in a skyscraper now, But still 'tis little joy. To know I'm higher up in life Than when I was a boy.

A Grasping Monopoly.

[Springfield Republican.]

The Standard Oil Company has increased the price of its product to jobbers by 3 1/2 cents a gallon since the beginning of the coal strike. One cent of this advance is just being announced to the trade. At the same time the company declares a dividend of 10 per cent. This follows a distribution of 5 per cent, in September, of 10 per cent, in June and 20 per cent, in March of this year—making a total distribution of 45 per cent, for 1902. Capital in the competitive markets has to be content with 3 to 6 per cent. Is the Standard Oil Company, then, a good trust or a bad one? The President and all the rest who are talking about trusts as being good or bad? Here also is publicity. How effective is it in preventing extortion? Does the fact that Mr. Rockefeller gives a small part of his oil monopoly funds to education make the trust a good one, when otherwise it would be bad? Or if it is a good trust, why, where can be found an example of a bad trust?

The Busman's Work.

[London Express.]

Mr. Arthur Roberts has been making inquiries of a busman as to his hours, and tells the result in his contribution to the Pelican's admirable symposium. "I comes on duty at 6 in the mornin'," answers Jehu: "I gets my 'osess and and I goes with my bus. I 'as 'alf an hour for my dinner; then I 'as 'alf-past 12 at night. Then I takes my 'bus back to the yard, 'ands my 'osess over to the yardman, makes my way to my little bit of 'ome, and then I 'as the rest of the day to my self."

Imaginative.

[Indianapolis Sun.]

May—They say he has written a successful book of fiction. Stella—I knew he could do it. You ought to see some of the love letters he used to write to me.

They Did.

[M. A. P.]

A story is told of Arthur Balfour's experience as Secretary for Ireland which illustrates both his unpopularity and the wit of the celebrated Father Healey. Balfour asked the priest on one occasion: "Do the Irish really hate me as much as the newspapers say?" "My dear sir," was Father Healey's answer, "if they only hated the devil half as much as they hate you, my occupation would be gone."

Literary Notes.

President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, contributes to the Atlantic Monthly for December a stimulating paper on "Ideals in America." All that Mr. Wilson writes is marked by a noteworthy combination of lucid argument and earnestness, which makes conviction persuasive. In these days, when America is confronted by new and great tasks beyond her old time borders and involved in unprecedented problems within, Mr. Wilson's calm and serious discussion of the perennial ideals which guide the national life is of special timeliness.

There is not an age nor a taste which would object to the combined pleasure in the gift of a year's subscription to a magazine—if the magazine is the Century. It makes a dainty remembrance on Christmas Day. The artistic little certificate of subscription to accompany the giver's card, and the welcome monthly visitor would be a perpetual reminder of the Christmas spirit.

A little because it's different from the usual Christmas gifts, most because there is nothing finer than the place of St. Nicholas, a year's subscription to the price of all children's magazines should be among the Christmas presents this year of every girl and boy in the land. Some youngsters will want to frame the pretty certificate which sets forth and declares in solemn phrase the fact of their subscription, duly signed and sealed, and everyone lucky enough to find it on tree or stocking will be made merry by its promises of a year's good times.

The Century for January will have the distinction of a frontispiece by Cole, another cut in his series of wood engravings of the old Spanish masters, the subject being the beautiful portrait of El Greco by himself. Mr. Cole's block, as in all his reproductions of the old masters, has been engraved after very careful study in front of the original, which in this case is in the Mu-

seum at Seville. The portrait represents the painter with a broad frail collar, with the materials of his profession in his hands, and is noteworthy as showing that he used a very small oblong palette and small brushes mounted in quills.

VANDERBILT'S HARD FIGHT

Some Slight Improvement in His Condition, But Very Ill.

New York, Dec. 20. — Cornelius Vanderbilt's attending physician, after a consultation at his home, No. 22 Park avenue, at 6 o'clock Saturday night, and an hour later issued this bulletin, which, it was announced, would be the last for the day. It was as follows:

"Mr. Vanderbilt is still in a critical condition. There are no new complications or symptoms. Whatever slight changes have occurred are to be regarded as encouraging."

A friend to Mr. Vanderbilt said that his temperature, which is reported to have been 102 degrees for the 72 hours ending Saturday at noon, had gone down slightly. This was regarded as one of the slight changes referred to in the bulletin. It was also said that this gradual reduction in the patient's temperature ought to be regarded as a very favorable symptom, whereas a sudden drop in his temperature would have been regarded as ominous.

Pistol Practise

is becoming more popular among women. The reason given is that a woman should know how to use the pistol for self protection. "The theory of the pistol," said a friend, "is that it should be carried farther. Where a woman is in danger from assault once she is in danger from disease every day of her life. Women are threatened by disease which threaten husband, brother, and son, but they have also to guard against diseases which are peculiar to womanhood."

From these diseases Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will effectively defend women. The use of this medicine preserves as well as restores the woman's health. It corrects irregularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. "I cannot say enough for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Ida M. Tutt of 46 Franklin Street, Crawfordsville, Ind. "I could hardly walk alone or do my housework when I heard of your wonderful medicine. I used five bottles of each and several vials of 'Pleasant Pellets,' and can say I am a well woman. I thank Dr. Pierce for his advice for he helped me to live. May many thousands of women take my advice and when in poor health or suffering from any female trouble take Dr. Pierce's wonderful medicines."

Sick women, especially those suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages, is given away. Send at once one-cent stamps (expense of customs and mailing only), for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"One of the 55 good things"

Clark's Plum Pudding

A perfect Christmas delicacy—Put up in neat airtight tins. No cooking needed. Heat and serve.



READY TO EAT

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

Do you know Clark's delicious Pork and Beans?

For Colds

For Coughs

BE SURE YOU ASK FOR

Orbridge's Lung Tonic

AND TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Est. 28 Years

Prepared by W. T. ORBRIDGE, Hull, Eng., and sold by all Chemists.

3/6 & 7/6 a Bot.

"A CERTAIN CURE."

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the effect of your Lung Tonic. I have taken it for years and always found it a certain cure for my coughs. I have recommended it to many people, and they tell me it has done them more good than any other cough medicine they have taken."—David Lee, Burnham, Essex.

FIT! FORM! COMELINESS!



Every lady has her own idea of what is comfortable in Corsets.

Many brains have been kept active in the past trying to produce a Corset that will be perfect; and the game goes on. There are still brains kept busy. One of the latest is the Duplex Diagonal Contil, known as the B. & I. The inventor has a great deal to say in its favor. Wind him up and he talks about its wonderful advantages. They are well made from

Good Materials,

Various Forms,

Short and Long Waists,

Slender and Stout.



The Price is \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2—Try them at Kingsmill's.

CHRISTMAS CHEER IS HERE!

AND HOW INTERESTING

The Great Bankrupt Stock of \$67,460.00

of RUNIANS, CARSON & McKEE, Purchased at 55c on the Dollar!

Kingsmill is the distributor. It has enabled us to give you desirable goods in

every department, so much under value.

What Will It Be? Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Waists, Millinery, Hats

or Feathers, something in Bric-a-Brac, a Doll, a

piece of Stamped Felt for Embroidering, a Charm, a Purse, a piece of China, any Curios?

"THE BEST."

What every lady says must be true. So many years Wertheimer's Gloves have stood the

test. Every pair guaranteed. Every size. Every color. Every make.

"The Sovereign," price.....\$1 00

Walsdorf.....1 00

Coronet.....1 10

Suede.....1 00

Carlton.....1 50

Majestic.....1 65

Sublime.....1 65

...AT...

KINGSMILL'S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cushions! Cushions! Feather and Down Cushions from 50c each. Goose Feather Pillows, Mattresses, Springs, Beds, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, from \$4 each. Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Spring Couches, Fancy Chairs, at Hunt & Sons, Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers, 533 Richmond street north. Telephone 397.

The popular route to New York and Philadelphia is via Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley. Service the best. Pullman sleepers and dining-cars. Passengers have choice of three stations in New York—uptown near all first-class hotels and business houses or downtown near all European steamship docks. Secure your tickets and Pullmans at Grand Trunk ticket office. Fare the lowest made. 65 bb

AS THE OIL RUBS IN, THE PAIN RUBS OUT.—Applied to the seat of a pain in any part of the body, the skin absorbs the soothing liniment under brisk friction, and the patient obtains almost instant relief. The results of the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil have surprised many who were unacquainted with its qualities, and once known it will not be rejected. Try it.

GOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE without regular action of the bowels. Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness and sick headache.

At Our New Store.

WE invite all our customers and the public generally to call and inspect our handsome new premises, which are acknowledged to be the finest, best equipped and best stocked Stove and House Furnishing Emporium in Canada. Our stock is very complete and comprises not only many articles useful as Christmas presents, but also many that are necessary to properly cook and serve the Christmas Dinner. Although the stove season is somewhat advanced, our stock is still complete in all lines. We can suit you with a Stove, Range or Heater, whether for Kitchen, Parlor, Hall or Dining Room. As we are anxious to reduce our stock before the end of the year, we have made substantial reductions in several lines. We invite you to call and see us whether intending to buy or not.

WM. STEVELY & SON,

362 and 364 Richmond Street.

Cured by COLONIAL REMEDY

No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea or coffee, without patient's knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, a "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Moore, press superintendent of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, California, writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find an economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

Druggists or by mail \$1. Trial package free by writing to Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years secretary of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 234 St. Catherine street, Montreal. Sold in London by W. T. Strong & Co.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1-4 lb tins, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

GIVING STRENGTH AND VIGOR.

IS HERE.

If you want to have good Mince-meat, make it at home with one of our

Meat Choppers.

Prices reduced to clear out before we move.

We Sell Runners for Children's Go-Carts.

A. WESTMAN,

111 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON

Advertise In The Advertiser