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A CONTRAST.

The contrast between the present Government and the preceding one is epitomized in the contest in Brandon, Man.

Mr. Sifton is offering for re-election in that riding, and is opposed by Hon. T. M. Daly, minister of the Interior from 1892 to 1896.

Sifton and Daly! Progress and Dry Rot! Sifton inspired the policy which has peopled the Canadian west. Daly sat with folded hands while the Canadian west stagnated for want of intelligent effort to attract population.

Under Sifton, the main stream of emigration from the British Isles was diverted to the shores of Canada, and has flowed in an increasing volume. Under Daly, immigration of all kinds dwindled into virtually nothing.

Under Sifton, scores of thousands of United States farmers have crossed to this country. Under Daly, the movement was all the other way.

Sifton shook the dry bones of the immigration department. Daly left the dry bones dryer.

Sifton has done a national work. Daly had the same opportunity and did nothing.

The difference between Sifton's record of great achievement, and Daly's record of incapacity and failure is the distance between the two political parties in the present campaign.

SELLING VS. GIVING TIMBER LANDS.

A comparison of the timber policies of the Conservative and Liberal governments makes interesting reading at this time.

The former during its term of office appeared to regard the public timber, as well as the public lands, as a perquisite to be divided among its political friends, such as members of the Government itself, senators, members of the Commons, defeated candidates and party workers.

No regard whatever was shown for the public interest, nor was any care taken to secure fair compensation to the treasury in exchange for valuable concessions. On the other hand, the Liberals up to the close of last year sold timber by public tender to the highest bidder. At present timber is reserved at an upset price and sold by public auction.

The process of looting commenced in 1873, and culminated in the year 1883, when Conservative politicians were allowed to divide among themselves, free of cost, no less than 10,326 square miles of timber limits, covering 6,603,640 acres of land, the property of the Canadian taxpayers. For these 210 limits, not a cent was paid or demanded.

Of the timber limits thus given away 150 miles went to Hon. John Haggart, a member of the Government of the day, and his partner; 50 miles to Hon. D. Tisdale, another minister, while the remainder went in lots of 50 miles each, to Conservative members of the Senate and Commons, and other prominent Conservatives.

In eighteen years the Conservatives disposed of no less than 23,222 square miles of timber limits—an area equal to 18,766,080 acres—of which 23,937 square miles, equal to 15,351,680 acres, were given away. Not a copper went into the public treasury.

In vivid contrast is the record of the present Liberal Government. In the dozen years since it came into power it has alienated only 6,456 square miles, or 4,131,840 acres, for which it has received the sum of \$528,578, or an average of \$81.92 per square mile. But this is not all. In addition, the Government has been receiving ground rentals amounting to \$30,000 a year, besides a stampage of 50 cents per thousand feet.

In other words, the Conservatives in one year distributed among themselves 3,870 square miles of timber more than the Liberal Government sold (and it disposed of timber no other way) since assuming office. Under the practice followed by the Liberal Government all timber areas put up for sale are first inspected by a Government official and then surveyed by a Government surveyor. An upset price, which is kept secret by the Government, is then placed on the limit and the auction takes place at the land office nearest the berth, the Government reserving the right to refuse any bid not exceeding the upset price. This is the plan inaugurated by the present Government, which is now able to boast that it has never sold a mile of timber excepting at public competition to the highest bidder. More than that, there are not 500 miles of timber in the hands of

men who are not operators, out of all the timber the Liberal Government has sold. In the cases of the few exceptions notification has been sent out that mills must be erected and timber cut or else the limits will revert to the Government.

For the 23,222 square miles disposed of by the Conservatives the country secured in return \$121,099, while the Liberals, for 6,456 square miles secured \$528,578. Had the Conservatives secured the same price per square mile as the Liberals got, their total receipts would have been \$2,202,058. If the Government sells the timber in the future at the same rate as in the past there is enough without re-production to last for 220 years. In addition to this there are nearly 600,000 square miles of forest area, largely spruce, now growing, which can be cut every twenty years.

The Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has reason to be as proud of its administration of the timber lands of the country, as of the agricultural lands.

THE MASTER OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

A political tyro complains that Laurier is a "boss," and "allows no freedom of thought in his own cabinet."

There has been plenty of freedom of thought within the Laurier cabinet, as in every other cabinet under the British constitution. But when members of a government express opposite views outside the council chamber, then the Prime Minister must show himself to be the "boss," or acknowledge himself unfit for his responsibilities.

When Mr. Tarte began to preach high protection from the public platform, there was only one course for a prime minister of Canada who understood the first principles of cabinet government. Mr. Tarte was promptly informed that he could not, while a member of the cabinet, advocate a policy with which the head of the Government was not in accord.

Mr. Blair, when he decided to oppose the Grand Trunk Pacific contract, did not wait, like Mr. Tarte, to be told that he must leave the ministry. He knew that the law of cabinet unity obliged him to step out.

For years his enemies kept up the silly pretence that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not the master of his administration. Now they characterize him as the "boss," and talk of his "mild fist," as though he were abusing his place and power.

NO LANDSLIDE IN ONTARIO.

Mr. Fielding, in his Toronto address, ridiculed the pretensions of Conservative election prophets with regard to this Province. Never have the Liberals of Ontario been apparently more responsive to the appeals of the leaders of the party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been greeted by crowds which have had no precedent.

Mr. Fielding's experience since he took the stump in Ontario is another evidence that confidence in the Laurier Government has not diminished. A keen political observer, who is in touch with every riding in Western Ontario, and has inquired into the local conditions of each, gave The Advertiser yesterday a list of ten constituencies, represented by Conservatives in the last House, where the Liberals profess to be certain of success. This optimism is, at least, the proof of a spirit which was absent in the Provincial campaign. It is admitted that the Opposition has no chance of defeating the Government unless by a tidal wave in Ontario.

There is not a surface indication of such a disaster. In the inner Liberal circles there is a feeling that the Laurier Government will more than hold its own in this Province.

The brainscrum theory was apparently too recondite for that hard-headed jury at Owen Sound. Mr. Borden is making many speeches in Ontario, but Mr. Borden's speeches do not make many converts.

The French-Canadians are not fond of Laurier because he is a French-Canadian and a Premier. On these grounds alone he could not hold their hearts. They are hero-worshippers by instinct, and Laurier is a hero they can be proud of.

His opponents call Sir Wilfrid Laurier a "boss," but it would be infinitely better for the Conservative party, if Mr. Borden were also a "boss," and would bring a mailed fist down on some of his lieutenants. At a critical time he deserted his post and let his unruly crew run amuck in the House of Commons.

In his address to the electors of West Assinibola in the campaign of 1896, the late Nicholas Flood Davin said: "We have a rich country in Western Assinibola, but its wealth has not yet been made available, mainly because of the utter want of originality of mind that has characterized the management of the department of the Interior in the past." Mr. Davin was a Conservative, but not a mole-eyed one. It is one of the curiosities of politics that the man who managed the department of the Interior in its worst days, Mr. T. M. Daly, should emerge from a retirement of twelve years to ask a western constituency to

send him again to Parliament, and should enter the lists against the very man, Mr. Sifton, who put Daly's record to shame.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN MEDICINE.

[The Nation.]
The Englishwoman is making great headway in the medical profession. There is no tenable ground for barring the skilled woman from any of the honors or privileges of the profession. It is better to give cordially what she demands than to wait till she takes what she deserves, and thus render the withholder ridiculous.

TO MAKE MEAT TENDER.

[Harper's Bazar.]
I wonder how many cooks know that when boiling meat—corned beef, chicken, in fact, meat of any kind—a tablespoonful of vinegar to a large piece, a smaller spoonful to a smaller piece, placed in the water when first put over the fire, will make it deliciously tender. There will be positively no flavor of the vinegar in the meat when cooked.

SONG BY AN OLD BACHELOR.

[Edwin L. Sabin, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]
Oh, tender lovely woman is,
A thing of down and satin;
Some spot of dew on her cheek,
Should make her habit in.
How carefully she wraps her up
When winter whirrs and rankles;
A scalding caquel up to her neck—
And gauze upon her ankles.

Oh, gracious lovely woman is,
In Gilead the balm, she;
The ministering angel here,
Man's stay in storm and calm, she.
She smoothes our brow, she soothes us up
Through fate's outrageous twisters—
And with fair lips she soundly rips
Her luckless errand striders:
Oh, fragile lovely woman is;
Behold the "weaker vessel,"
Unfitted, by her feeble frame,
To bear the weight of such a load.
Not hers to walk, nor hers to work,
With ease her path we hush all day—
So that she may but shew all day
And "bridge" till 4 a.m., sir!

DOG MUST NOT WORK.

[London Globe.]
Some misguided person returning from a continental holiday has wondered why dogs are not used in England as beasts of burden. The reason why is nothing less simple than a statute. As long ago as 1839 an act was passed making it a punishable offense for any person within the metropolitan area to "use any dog for the purpose of drawing or helping to draw any cart, carriage, truck or barrow." Fifteen years later, in 1854, an act, passed "for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals," extended the prohibition to all parts of the kingdom.

RIPPED AND BASTED.

[Exchange.]
"And what did the dressmaker say when the tailor proposed to her?"
"She gave him a fitting answer; told him he was cut out, and that he needn't press his suit any further."

COLD STORAGE MEAT.

[Scientific American.]
The muscular tissue of chickens kept in a solidly frozen condition at 12 degrees Fahrenheit, showed marked histological changes, even after one month in cold storage, according to Pennington and St. John. These changes were apparent at the end of six months many muscle fibres are scarcely recognizable. The observations have been made on chickens of known history, and upon chickens of the ordinary market type. The latter have been examined after storage periods of from one to four months, and when stored for comparatively short lengths of time.

PA'S EXPLANATION.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Pa, what is tetanus?"
"Oh, he was a Roman senator or something—I forgot just what. Now, don't bother me any more with that sort of question. The effect of Jim Hill's seventeenth birthday on the Wall Street market."

THE REALLY SMART WOMAN.

[London Tatler.]
As a rule, the middle class produces the smart woman. She is better educated and more calculating than the aristocrats, and she spends money with freedom on things that are safe to attract attention.

NO WONDER.

[London Chronicle.]
Walter Pater, who looked a old man at 50, and as a cook and grocer, was regarded every woman much as did Dean Swift, who wrote: "A very little wit is valued with few words spoken intelligently by a parrot."

FAMILY PROSPERITY.

[M. A. P.]
Long after the death of the elder George Grossmith, the British income tax commissioners sent to the son, the well-known actor, a notice assessing the income of the deceased at \$10,000.

Mr. Grossmith returned the document to the proper quarter, with the following note written across it: "I am glad to learn my father is doing so well in the next world; \$10,000 is a great deal more than he ever made in this. Kindly forward this notice to his new address, and remember me affectionately to him."

SPECTACLES.

[New York American.]
It is highly probable that spectacles were never worn prior to the eleventh century. The invention is variously attributed to Alessandro da Spina, who died at Pisa in 1313; to Alhazen, the Arabian (eleventh century), and to Roger Bacon (1214-92). It is quite safe to suppose that the invention was not earlier than the beginning of the eleventh century.

LET LAURIER FINISH HIS WORK.

[Sir Wilfrid at Sorti.]
Our greatest work for the advancement of Canada is the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which means so much for our country's future, and with which I hope my name will be chiefly associated. The more we know about this great work, the more we realize its importance to Canada. In fact, its advantages are already being felt, as even now it is taking its part in the transportation of the western wheat crop. Within two years we will have this line running from Moncton to Winnipeg, opening up traffic to new empires of the north, where generations yet to come will be able to settle and make their livelihood. I tell you in all sincerity that I want to carry the coming general election in order to finish this great work; and when it is completed I shall be content to say with the prophet of old: "Lord, now let thy servant depart in peace."

London Life

POLICIES
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You cannot pin a Company down and MAKE them pay you cash equal to their estimates. To avoid future disappointment look for larger CASH GUARANTEES. You'll find them in our Reserve Dividend Policies. Ask our agent for particulars.

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Inspectors Ordinary Branch.

J. F. Maine
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MANY MISHAPS IN MAD MOTOR RACE

Trail of Injured, Dying Men Behind 24 Hour Racers at Brighton Beach.

Brighton Beach Race Track, Oct. 3.—At 7:10 a.m., car No. 7 shot through the fence at the northeast turn and was overturned. The driver and mechanic escaped with bruises. The accident was caused by the explosion of a front tire. The rear wheel of the car was broken and the driving gear and frames were twisted.

With a trail of injured and dying men and hopelessly wrecked racing machines behind them, six of the twelve automobiles which started in the 24-hour race at the Brighton Beach race track last evening, were still in the mad whirl at 8 o'clock to-day. Apparently prudence had been cast to the winds, and no chance was considered too great, no danger too menacing, to the daring pilots at the steering wheels of the flying machines.

As a result all previous records had been left far in the distance, and it was apparent that if the terrific speed of the leaders was maintained to the end 100 miles would be added to the 24-hour figures. The four leaders at the end of the tenth hour were in advance of the best previous mark from three to forty-three miles. This was not accomplished, however, without a fearful array of accidents, in which driver and mechanic escaped death by the narrowest margin.

Machines Pile Up.
In the third hour a piling up of racing machines going at better than 55 miles an hour was averted as by a miracle, four cars grouped closely together, without a collision, as they crossed the directly in the path of M. G. Fickett, special patrol officer. Three of the cars managed to avoid the dodging machine, but Robertson's machine struck him with fearful force and hurled him 60 feet. He was picked up unconscious, and is now in a critical condition at a hospital. All the other injured are drivers and mechanics of the racing cars. None of them is seriously hurt.

Many Mishaps.

The mishaps crowded fast upon one another through the night, the French No. 14, catching fire in the seventh, and the Italian entry, No. 15, crashing into the fence soon afterward, retiring both for the remainder of the contest. No. 4, which had been smashed in the mix-up resulting from the running down of Fickett, remained off the track six hours undergoing repairs, but re-entered the contest in the ninth hour.

The Italian entry, driven by De Palma, and the American car, driven by Chevrolet, were next to come to grief, the former cracking two cylinders and the latter freezing its bearings. The Italian car retired in the eighth hour, and the American car in the seventh. In the fourth hour, however, the American entry, No. 9, had been sufficiently repaired to re-enter the contest, but was forced to retire again after going only three miles.

At 8 o'clock, the eleventh hour, the field had been reduced to six cars by the overturning of No. 7 in the eleventh hour, and of these only the first four were keeping the lightning pace. It was a pretty race between these, however, and the early morning crowd was brought to its feet again and again, as first one and then the other shot by the grand stand at a mile-a-minute speed.

A NEW ONTARIO TOWN

Abitibi Beautifully Situated, and Has a Prosperous Future.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—W. H. Whitson, of the survey department of the Ontario Government has returned from a trip to the north, during which he supervised the work of surveying the new town of Abitibi into town lots.

It is situated at the point where the Transcontinental Railway is crossing the Abitibi River. It is seven miles east of Cochrane, which is the Junction point of the T. and N. O. and the Transcontinental.

"It will likely be an important town," said Mr. Whitson, "because for one hundred miles along the Abitibi River and fourteen miles along the Black River there are valuable areas of pulp and other timber. It can all be conveniently floated to this point. It will be a beautiful townsite, high and dry and with splendid climate. The Transcontinental expects to have trains running from Abitibi to Frederick House by Christmas."

Mr. Whitson is also enthusiastic about Cochrane which, he says, is the most beautifully situated townsite north of Haliburton.

A Gun Metal Watch Free

To Every Boy or Girl in London

Who Will Bring Three of the Following Orders to The Advertiser Office

I hereby state that I have not taken The London Advertiser regularly for the past thirty days and in consideration of The Advertiser furnishing a Gun Metal Watch free to

(Boy's or Girl's Name.)

I order The London Advertiser and agree to pay for the same at the rate of 10 cents per week for at least twelve (12) weeks.

Signed.....

Date..... Address.....

ACCUSED NEGRO'S STORY OF LIFE

Has Been Roaming Most of His Days, But His Trade Is on the Railroad.

Stratford, Ont., Oct. 2.—A press representative had a short interview this morning with Frank Roghmond, the negro accused of the murder of Mrs. William Peak, at her Downie house, on Wednesday afternoon. The prisoner was shrewdly reticent when the crime was mentioned and referred to it as an "unfortunate scrap" in which he found himself. He talked quite freely about himself and his past life, most of which has been spent in various Quebec towns. He was born at Little Carlisle and commenced a roving career early in life. For eight years he was engaged in various lines of railroad work, such as linesman, switchman, brakeman, etc. Asked if he had ever been in a wreck, he said: "Just once, what a few cars jumped the track in a Northern Quebec town, but I escaped with a few bruises."

Works When Not Roaming.

Roghmond repeated his statement that he has only one brother alive, living at Three Rivers, Quebec, and that his father and mother are dead. "I have been wandering around for some time," he said.

When asked if he had a trade, "My trade is railroad work, and when I get tired roaming I go back to work."

Chewed at Seven Years.

The prisoner chatted rather disconsolately about his sojourn in jail, complaining bitterly that he had lost his appetite, which he attributed to the fact that he was deprived of tobacco. He begged for a "chew," and stated that he had smoked and chewed since he was 7 years old, and could not conveniently get along without it.

Not a Degenerate.

Roghmond's whole bearing and manner of speech almost give the lie to the assertion that he is a degenerate. He talks sanely, conveying the thought that he is rather an intelligent negro, with a fair education. His sloping forehead, drooping jaw, and general facial expression, however, might show criminal tendencies.

Mr. J. C. Makins, barrister, of this city, has been retained to defend the prisoner.

Mrs. Peak Buried.

The funeral of Mrs. Wm. Peak, the victim of Wednesday's atrocious murder, took place at Sebringville today. An immense concourse of people attended to show their sympathy for the family, which is highly esteemed in Downie, and as a tribute to the murdered woman.

ANOTHER FOOL HAZING

Student Bound, Gagged and Shipped Away in a Box Car.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2.—Through a sensational story told here by a small boy, it is regarded certain that William C. Smith, who disappeared from the State University on Tuesday night of last week, was overpowered and gagged during the course of a hazing at the university, placed in a Queen and Crescent box car, the door closed and Smith shipped away. The car was shipped out of the yards, but no trace of it can be found. The seal on the car was broken by the students who are said to have sealed it up again. The police and the faculty of the university are at loggerheads over the investigation. A detail of police was sent to the university today by the mayor. If anything definite develops arrests will be made.

TRADE AND IMPERIALISM

Problem Is to Unite Them in British Dominions.

London, Oct. 2.—Discussing the Labor party's imperial policy, the Standard says of Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., who discards as impossible the substitution of economic bonds for political bonds, that the supreme problem is how to reconcile the nationalism of the whole empire with the nationalism of parts. Mr. MacDonald instances Canada, where economic interests exaggerate the consequences of her geographical position, and thus threaten the loss of British national spirit. The paper says the policy of imperial statesmanship must aim at helping Canada to feel herself intellectually and politically British.

Wellington N. Z., Oct. 2.—The Bill increasing the naval subsidy to £100,000 annually was read a third time. Some members advocated compulsory service. Sir Joseph Ward stated that, great as had been the enthusiasm over the visit of the American fleet, he had no hesitation in saying the welcome which would be given a British fleet if it came would be incomparably more cordial.

BORDEN AT SIMCOE

Speaks in the Interests of the Norfolk Conservative Candidate.

Simcoe, Oct. 2.—Mr. R. L. Borden spoke here tonight in the interests of Mr. Alex. McCall, the Conservative candidate in Norfolk. The Opposition leader, in opening, paid a tribute to Col. Tisdale, who retires after many years as a member of the federal House. Mr. Borden's address did not differ from the others he has been making during his present tour. He denounced the Transcontinental contract, declared the preference a failure, also he made the usual charges of grafting, and predicted a victory. Col. Hugh Clark, Hon. Mr. Hanna and the candidate spoke.

Unless we knew that the superiority of

Stephen's Ink

must be apparent to any discriminating writer, we should not advertise. Ink costs so little—it lasts so long—that it could not pay us to advertise if you bought only one bottle. We rely on retaining your life-long custom.

TEACHERS AT BIRMINGHAM

Sir Oliver Lodge Gives Them Welcome—Mr. Hughes Replies.

London, Oct. 2.—A large party of Canadian teachers, under the leadership of J. L. Hughes, visited Birmingham yesterday, and at a meeting Sir Oliver Lodge expressed the hope that the Canadian teachers would derive satisfaction from their visit to Birmingham. In acknowledging the welcome, Mr. Hughes congratulated the English teachers on the development of their system, and especially on the fact that they were freeing themselves from the control of a department which was in danger of becoming tyrannical.

A scheme is being actively promoted in London for opening a colonial chamber of commerce and exchange, the primary object being to bring the commercial community of the empire together.

BRITISH FOOTBALL GAMES

Results of Rugby and Soccer in Old Country.

London, Oct. 2.—In the football game yesterday, the Australians scored 4 points, Gloucestershire 0. The result of today's game in the league, first division, was: Notts Forest 5, Liverpool 1.

New York City's Bronx Zoological Garden has more additions to its collection of animals by birth than any other such garden in the world.

Sterling Silver Wedding Gifts At Moderate Prices

Pair Sterling Bon Bon Tongs..... \$1.25

Sterling Bon Bon Scoops..... \$1.25

Sterling Sugar Tongs..... \$1.75

Sterling Napkin Rings..... 75c to \$3.00

Sterling Sugar Spoons..... \$1.25

Pair Sterling Mounted Salt Cellars..... \$2.00

Pair Sterling Salt and Pepper Shakers, chased and engraved..... \$2.00

Pair Sterling Mounted Salad Fork and Spoon in case..... \$4.00

Set Sterling Silver Teaspoons, good weight, in case, engraved free with one initial..... \$4.50

Sterling Sugar Basket, new, perforated pattern..... \$5.25

Sterling Mounted Cheese Holder..... \$4.50

Sterling Butter Knives, \$2.00 to..... \$3.50

Sterling Silver Butter Dishes, cut glass lining..... \$4.50

John S. Barnard

170 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.