

London Advertiser.
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LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 21.

Canada Doing Her Duty.

The arrangement between the Dominion and Imperial Governments, by which the former will take over the defense of Halifax and Esquimaux, and pay the full cost, should be cordially approved by all Canadians, and heighten their national self-respect. The same offer had been made by the Dominion Government on a previous occasion, but was declined by the Imperial authorities, who suggested that the control of the defenses should remain in their hands, while Canada defrayed the cost. Canada's position was outlined by Sir Frederick Borden in a speech at Montreal on Oct. 22, 1903, in which he said:

"I insist upon this, at any rate, and I have no hesitation in saying it, that if the people of this country should see fit to expend money for military purposes or for purposes of defense, they shall have control of the money themselves, and shall not hand that money over to anybody, whether it be the war office, or the First Lord of the Admiralty, to spend for them. That is a principle which I lay down as a Canadian, and I believe that it is a sound principle. If we are able to defend our own country we contribute better in that way to the safety, maintenance and integrity of the Empire."

This is the principle upon which the present Canadian Government is moving, and it probably points the way to a permanent solution of the problem of Imperial defense. The Imperial Government, in accepting it, has shown a confidence in Canada which will not be misplaced. This question has claimed an increasing share of public attention in recent years, and had to be faced by Canada sooner or later. Mr. Chamberlain and other British statesmen have been appealing to the colonies to "share the burdens of the Empire," and Canadians have advocated a response in the form of a direct contribution to the Imperial treasury. The objections to this policy are sufficiently obvious. It has been argued that the grant would be voluntary, and could be withdrawn at any time, but any movement to discontinue it would embitter the relations of Canada and the mother country, while the amount of the contribution would be a source of constant agitation. But the main objection would be the surrender of the right of the Canadian people, through their parliament, to control and direct the expenditure of their own money. The principle of no taxation without representation would be involved, for it is hardly possible to conceive a system by which Canada would have a voice in the expenditure of her money if it were thrown into the Imperial melting pot. This matter was debated by the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in 1903, and the following resolution was carried by acclamation:

"That this congress hereby affirms the principle that it is the duty of the self-governing colonies to participate in the cost of the defense of the Empire; but the colonies claim the privilege of keeping their own initiative as to the nature and mode of help which they agree to offer."

This was a compromise resolution, but the great constitutional question in this country has been settled in the same spirit. It is the duty of the Canadian Government to follow the line of least resistance and endeavor to frame a policy which will appeal to Canadians irrespective of race or origin. The principle that the burden of defending this country, or placing it in a condition of efficient self-defense, should fall upon Canadian shoulders, is one into which no consideration of race can enter. The matter of naval defense offers more difficulties than land defense, because it is impossible to estimate what relation the defense of the self-governing colonies bears to the cost of the British navy. It has been said that if Great Britain had no overseas possessions, she would have to maintain as large a navy as at present to protect her maritime commerce and insure herself against starvation. Canada has now assumed responsibility for the sea-coast defenses of the country and is going still farther by establishing a naval reserve. Training ships are to be placed on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and possibly on the great lakes. Probably the nucleus of a Canadian navy will be created within a few years. In any event, the expenditures for naval purposes will be controlled by the Canadian people. The Dominion Government, in the matter of both sea and land defenses, is evolving a truly national policy.

Canada's New Provinces.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will this afternoon introduce the bill for the grant of provincial autonomy to the Northwest Territories.

It is taken for granted that two provinces will be erected out of the Territories of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia and Athabasca, lying south of the 60th parallel of latitude. The dividing line, it is said, will run north and south, following the 110th meridian. This will cut a 60-mile strip from Saskatchewan and Assiniboia on the west, adding about 25,000 square miles to the present territory of Alberta. Athabasca, which lies to the north, will be divided about equally between the two provinces. The areas of the four territories as constituted at present are:

	Square Miles.
Assiniboia	90,300
Saskatchewan	114,000
Alberta	100,000
Athabasca	251,000
The populations at the census of 1901 were:	
Assiniboia	67,385
Saskatchewan	25,679

Alberta 65,878
Athabasca 6,615
West of Athabasca, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, bordering on the Hudson Bay, is the vast unorganized territory of Keewatin with an area of 498,000 square miles, inhabited by a few Hudson Bay officials and missionaries, and several thousand Indians. It is not believed that any portion of Keewatin will be included in the new provinces, or added to Manitoba. The Province of Manitoba, containing 73,596 square miles, has made strong representations in favor of the shifting of its boundary westward, so as to embrace a portion of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. In population the Province has at present a great advantage over the neighboring territories, but in area they dwarf it. The Federal Government, in all probability, will not accede to Manitoba's request, as the Province has incurred liabilities with which the people of the Territories, who start with a clean sheet, do not care to be saddled. An Ottawa dispatch says the Dominion Government will retain control of the crown lands in the new provinces, but the latter will be indemnified by a cash grant. It is presumed this arrangement is provisional, as in Manitoba, and that the transfer of these lands to the new provinces is only a matter of time. Public interest is also awakened as to the disposition of the school question—whether it will be left to the provinces, or whether the maintenance of the present system will be guaranteed.

The Ross Government dissatisfied the liquor men and the prohibitionists, but the Whitney Government will be much smarter if it satisfies both.

The only Canadians who will object to the change at Halifax and Esquimaux are a few snobs who think Canadian officers are less "lony" than the imported article.

Mr. Henry Carscullen, M. P. P., of Hamilton, who expected a place in Mr. Whitney's cabinet, has been presented with a gold-headed cane by Hamilton Conservatives as a consolation prize.

His party friends are subscribing a purse for Gamcy. This is the second time they have been called upon, the first money being used to give an appearance of reality to his bribery story.

Two judges have decided in the Wentworth case that any deputy returning officer may kill good votes by making a mark on the back of the ballots. If this decision is good law, the sooner the law is amended the better.

The snuffy old Morning Post of London, the organ of the high Tories, doubts the ability of this country to "maintain the standard of defense" at Halifax and Esquimaux. The standard of efficiency maintained by the British war office has not been so high in some respects that Canadians are afraid to undertake the job.

Guest of Her Husband.

[Charleston Mail.]
Mrs. G. A. Northcott, of Huntington, wife of the president of the Senate, is in the city the guest of her husband at the Kanawha.

The Innocent British.

[Toronto Star.]
That British complaint that they cannot get pure maple syrup over there will cause every Canadian grocer to laugh hollowly into his brown sugar barrel.

Didn't Meet the Catacombs.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
Mrs. Wellred—Did you visit the catacombs while in Rome?
Mrs. Wellred—No; we called on no one of that name. We met very few people, in fact.

In Fragrant Memory.

[Minneapolis Journal.]
The Nebraska Senate is going to observe Thursday as the anniversary of the day when Senator Richard O'Neill arose in the sacred senate chamber and said: "Every man should be proud of the land of his nativity, whether he was born there or not."

Lead Pipe for the Razor.

[Philadelphia Record.]
"Lead pipe will keep your razor sharp," confided the garrulous barber. "Get a short piece of the smallest, softest lead pipe your plumber has in stock and keep it handy when you are stropping the razor. The scheme is to rub the strip with the pipe. Apply the pipe to the unfinished side of the razor, strop your razor on that side, wind up with a few passes on the finished side of the strip and you will have a first-class edge on the tool. I never took the trouble to get a scientific explanation of the virtues of lead pipe as an aid to whetting, but it is all to the good in that respect."

Charged.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
She—I hope you'll like the birthday cake I gave you, dear. You'll be glad to know, anyway, that I paid cash for them; they weren't charged.
He—Really? I thought they were, but I didn't know what with.

The Reality of Life.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Life is real, life is earnest. As thou hast good cause to know, When each morn, thyself thou turnest Out of bed to shovel snow.

A Russian Need.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
What Russia needs most of all for immediate relief is a grand duke famine.

Shipbuilding in Great Britain.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
"Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping" for 1904 shows in striking detail the supremacy of the United Kingdom in shipbuilding. That country during the year built nearly twice as large a tonnage as all other countries, put together. Including sailing ships, three-fifths of the tonnage added to the world's mercantile ma-

The King of Coffees
"Seal Brand" is the pick of the plantation. Only the large, perfect berries, from the finest coffee districts, are imported.
In 1 and 2 pound tins—sealed to preserve the perfect quality.
"Seal Brand" Coffee
Chase & Sanborn, - Montreal.

rine was launched in British shipyards. Including war vessels, the total British output, 749 vessels of 1,332,337 tons, considerably exceeded the total foreign output. Among foreign countries the three leading places are held by the United States, 239,000 tons, Germany, 202,000, and France, 81,000.

The Test.

[Chicago News.]
Ida—Yes, I'm going to marry a photographer. He has such an unruffled disposition.
May—Why should you think so?
Ida—I have seen him take the picture of a baby without even losing his temper.

The Bankbore.

[Norborne Leader.]
When asked by her teacher to describe the bankbore, a Norborne school girl said: "The bankbore is something that holds up the head and ribs, and keeps one from having legs clear up to the neck."

A Crown Goes Begging.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]
King Alfonso has hunted all over the world without being able to find an eligible wife, and is now becoming harder to please every year.

Always Dangerous.

[Chicago Daily News.]
Little Willie—Say, pa, what is meant by "always dangerous"?
Pa—Why—er—any kind of courting, my son.

Care of the Hair.

[Prof. A. P. Knight in the Queen's Monthly.]
Hair generally begins to turn gray first upon the temples. In most people gray hairs show themselves at about 40 years of age. But there are wide variations in time. The immediate cause of gray hairs is in the failure of the cells at the growing point to manufacture the pigment necessary to give the color to the hair. When this change takes place at mid-life, it marks a gradual lowering of the vitality of the skin, and to some extent, of course, a decadence of general vitality. In estimating, however, the immediate cause of baldness and of gray hair, a very important factor must always be taken into account, namely, heredity.

The first rule for the care of the hair is to wash it. This should be done about once a week with lukewarm water and gentle soap. Another important rule is to comb and brush the hair three or four times a day, thus bringing more blood to the roots of the hair, and keeping the material, and carrying away the dead waste. Brushing brings more blood to the scalp, and to this extent tends to promote the growth and vitality of the hair. Massage of the scalp has the same effect, and this must be practiced at least once a week. If the hair is curly, it is exceedingly doubtful. The heat kills the hair, and dead hair tends to you out. If you must curl the hair use soft silk rags with which to do it. Sheet lead and hard paper are almost as bad as the curling tongs. A word of advice to men. Don't wear tight-fitting, heavy hats or caps. These impede the free circulation of blood to the scalp, and as a result the hair is not properly nourished, nor is the dead waste carried away. The growing root is suffocated, and the hair falls out in the end the hair dies and falls out.

The Reason Why.

[Cleveland Leader.]
He stood and held the lamp-post through the watches of the night; Not that the post was loose—it was Because the man was light.

Classical Joke.

[Toronto Star.]
Hon. John Haggart, who is a great reader, has classic authority for saying that Sir Mackenzie Bowell acted like a sick girl. "Caesar," says of Julius Caesar, according to the report we have in the Shakespearean Harbinger:

"That tongue of his, that bade the Romans Mark him and write his speeches in their books. Alas! he cried, 'Give me some drink, Titinius.' As a sick girl!"

Mark Twain and Dr. Doane.

[Harper's Weekly.]
Mark Twain as a humorist is a no respecter of persons, and a story is told of him and Bishop Doane which is worth repeating. It occurred when Mark Twain was living in Hartford, where Dr. Doane was then rector of an Episcopal church. Twain had listened to one of the good doctor's best sermons one Sunday morning, when he approached him and said politely: "I have enjoyed your sermon this morning. I welcomed it as I would welcome an old friend. I have a book in my library that contains every word of it. 'Impossible, sir,' replied the rector indignantly.

"Not at all, I assure you, it is true," said Twain.
"Then shall trouble you to send me that book," rejoined the rector with dignity.
The next morning Dr. Doane received, with Mark Twain's compliments, a dictionary.

Very Simple.

[Smart Set.]
The Ingenious One—I wonder how Isabel manages to preserve her complexion.
The Knowing One—Oh, she just keeps it in a cool place, tightly corked.

Queried Answered.

MOUNT BRYDGES.—A gives B a horse, practically worn out, for his keep. There were no writings drawn by either party. After B has had the horse some three years he trades it off for work, manual labor, receiving no cash for said horse whatever. Can A sue B for disposing of the horse and recover value placed on horse by A?
Ans.—Not upon the facts stated, and as there was no contract in writing, there does not appear to be any possible cause of action.

HUGHES WANTS TO GARRISON MALTA

Disapproves Change at Halifax and Esquimaux.

MINISTER OF MILITIA'S REPLY

Shows Colonel That We Had Best Assume Responsibilities Within Our Own Borders.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The Imperial Government will likely name what force it will be necessary for Canada to maintain at Halifax and Esquimaux. There will undoubtedly be a regiment of infantry at Halifax and probably at Esquimaux also, as well as engineers and garrison artillery. The Imperial troops will be withdrawn gradually so as to permit their places being taken by trained Canadian soldiers. The cost to Canada of the Third special service battalion, which was maintained for over twelve months at Halifax, was under \$360,000. For some years past, Canada has devoted in the neighborhood of \$100,000 a year towards the Esquimaux defenses.

The assumption of the fortifications means that a number of important military appointments will be at the disposal of the Canadian Government. General Sir Charles Parsons, head of the Imperial forces in Canada, will withdraw his staff. Whether he will be replaced by a Canadian officer of the same rank is not certain.

Hughes Objects.

In the Commons, on motion to go into committee of supply, shortly before 10 o'clock last evening, Col. Sam Hughes called the attention of the Government to the report in an evening paper to the effect that the Government had agreed to take over the garrisoning of Halifax and Esquimaux. He read the article in question, and then said: "I do not know whether this article is inspired or not, especially the last clause of it, where it speaks of Canadian defenses on Canadian soil. As far as I am personally concerned, I hope the statement is not true. I would be very sorry that Great Britain should so far forget her duties to the empire as to surrender Halifax and Esquimaux, and secondly, I would say that if Canada is to contribute to Imperial defense—and I trust at no far distant day she will—in place of garrisoning Halifax and Esquimaux, that it will be at Portmouth, Gibraltar, Malta and other places that we will be called upon to defend. Let us not fair share towards the defense of the empire. I notified the minister that I would bring this up, and I would be pleased to receive his statement. Sir Frederick Borden replying, said: 'I will make a single allusion to what Colonel Hughes said, and I am sorry that he differs from my view in this matter. I believe he will find that he is differing from the views of a large majority of the people of this country. While he is not willing to take over the responsibility for the expenditure in connections with the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux, he wishes to send troops to Malta and other places outside of the country. Let me say to my honorable friend that I will lay all the aspects connected with this matter upon the table of the House.'

AFTER FIFTY-SIX YEARS

Mr. Hume Buchanan, Now of Chicago, Visiting His Old Home.

Mr. Hume Buchanan, of Chicago, is visiting friends in London. Mr. Buchanan left the city in 1849 and has not paid it a visit since. Mr. Buchanan is a nephew of Judge Wm. Elliott. He is much interested in the Old Boys' celebration, and expects to visit the city with the Chicago delegation.

HOW TO CURE A TERRIFIC HEADACHE

Many people suffer with an aching head week after week, occasionally getting relief from so-called headache powders and nerve-strengthening drugs. They never get cured because they start wrong. Such people should do a little common-sense thinking. Headache is simply the result, a warning signal, of a far more serious trouble. Usually it means the brain, poisoned by an inactive or sluggish liver. Headache sufferers are often nervous, cross and irritable. Their sleep is disturbed and digestion impaired. A better way to find work right, and the bile elements poison both nerve and brain. Smith's Pile and Butternut Pills cure headache by removing the bile from the system. They are a true, safe, and give tone to liver activity, are a positive specific for biliousness and a torpid liver. Get your liver right by using Smith's Pile and Butternut Pills and your head won't ache, your nerves won't weaken, nor your food digest. They cure headache, constipation, and biliousness in one night. Price 25 cents at all dealers.

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Finest selection of Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts, ranging in price, from... **69c up to \$1.75**

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Special sale of eight Ladies' Golf Jackets, all the latest and most up-to-date colors. Eight to be cleared out on Wednesday, for each.. **\$1.99**

Fancy Shawls.

Special clearance sale of Fancy Shawls, all the latest colorings; ranging in price **\$1.50 to \$3.00**



"Delineator" for March Now On Sale.

KINGSMILL'S

"Delineator"—Best Women's Magazine.

HE WANTED SATISFACTION

Stabbed His Young Wife as She Sat In a Crowded Theater.

Lebanon, Penn., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Lotie Trostle, aged 17, the three-months bride of George Trostle, a stagehand at the local Academy of Music, is in a critical condition at the Good Samaritan Hospital as a result of an attempt upon her life by her husband in the playhouse last night. Her husband is in jail.

As a result of the domestic infidelity of the young couple the wife's parents took her home several weeks ago, further embittering the husband against her. It is alleged that he met his wife on the street Friday night and, after threatening dire things, used her roughly and fractured her collar bone. Warrants were issued charging Trostle with assault and battery, and threatening life, County Detective Siegrist and two policemen went to the academy on Saturday night to make the young man's arrest. Trostle leaped from the stage dressing-rooms, and grabbed his wife, who was seated in a front seat with her parents, by the throat. Before anyone could interfere he lifted the glistering blade in the air and then plunged it into her breast. The act was committed in sight of a large audience, and created a panic. Women fainted, and the shrieks of the young woman precipitated the greatest excitement.

The officers jumped over the foot-lights to intercept the maddened man but were too late. Trostle was taken to jail while the woman was carried to the stage dressing-rooms. It was found that the knife had bent upon striking her collar bone, thus saving her life. She sustained several broken ribs, however, in the struggle, and with the nervous shock is in a critical condition at the hospital.

The play went on after the excitement subsided. In jail Trostle asserted that he could not control his temper and was unable to resist the impulse to get satisfaction, though sorry now for the deed. He is 22 years of age.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TRETTING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. The Skilbreen Eagle, denouncing Russian atrocities in the war, says: "The Eagle will keep its eye on the Emperor of Russia, as it did in the days of Nicholas I., during the Crimean war, when that greedy old tyrant tried to gobble up Turkey."

THE MOST POPULAR PILL.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmedee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excel. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases. A new apurary product comes to light by the receipt of an order by a bee raiser at Beville, Texas, for 50,000 bee stings. The acid which the poison sack of the sting contains is said to be valuable in the manufacture of a remedy for rheumatism. THOMAS SABIN, of Elgin, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

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