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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Mng. Dir.

London, Wednesday, May 20.

How He Is Viewed in Britain.

The English Independent, in its last issue received has an important article on "Canadian Politics," from the pen of one of its staff, who has been on an investigating tour through the Dominion. The political morality of Ottawa, the writer says, is immeasurably below that of Westminster, and he cites the following extraordinary incident to show something of the condition of things there: "While I have been in Ottawa," he says, "I have seen the leader of the House of Commons openly act a part which in England would bring about his expulsion from any decent club. He had to read a telegram in the House of Commons from the Premier of Manitoba, regarding the now abortive conference at Winnipeg on the school question. I was in the press gallery when the telegram was read. The leader of the House read it out as though he were reading the whole. It was so accepted, until three days later, when it was telegraphed from Winnipeg that part of the telegram had been withheld. Only a couple of lines were withheld, but they were vital to the story, as they showed the spirit in which Mr. Greenway was going into the Winnipeg conference. As read in the House of Commons the telegram indicated some giving way on the part of the Manitoba Premier, whereas as written it indicated nothing of the kind, and showed that no results, from the point of view of the Dominion Government, could be expected from the Winnipeg conference. When charged with thus tricking Parliament and the country, the leader of the Government forces, in a feeble way told the House that he had omitted part of the telegram as he thought the words withheld were not of any consequence." Canadians are humiliated to have it recorded that a man so prominent a position as that held by Sir Charles Tupper, in dealing with a great question, and to achieve what he ought to have known could be but a temporary advantage, should so act as to bring forth this denunciatory criticism of an independent journalist.

The emasculator, the trickster, can never be trusted by honest men.

The marriage rate in England, which has been steadily declining in recent years, is again on the increase, and those timid people who feared that the "higher education of women" was going to knock out the "stately homes" of England are beginning to pluck up courage. Returns for the last three months give an excess of births over deaths of 82,197. The British people are not the broken-down decadent race that the Canadian high tax advocates try to make out.

The Chinese Favored.

Cotton manufactured in Canada is shipped to China, and sold 25 per cent cheaper than it is sold in Canada. The cotton lords manage this by combining and shutting up all competing factories. Then they put up the price of their product to Canadians. They have to meet British cotton in China, and so they give their cotton to the Chinese for much less money than the Canadians can buy it. In this way the cotton lords have amassed their millions. They are for Tupper every time. Should the people be on the same side?

Mr. Feodor Boas, one of the largest manufacturers in Quebec, spoke in favor of the Liberal candidate at the Richmond and Wolfe nomination on Saturday. Mr. Boas employs 600 hands.

Mark the Contrast.

Let us set Sir Charles Tupper's double-faced attacks on Mr. Laurier against Sir Donald Smith's clear testimony. The high tax leader at Ottawa tried to stir up opposition to the Liberal chief by representing him as a French-speaking man and a Roman Catholic, who opposed the Manitoba School Bill because it did not go far enough. When he got to Montreal, Sir Charles changed his cry to a general charge that Mr. Laurier is a traitor to his race and religion. Could demagoguery go further. How marked the contrast between these rascally tactics and Sir Donald Smith's declaration:

"It remains now for the electorate to decide the question (remedial legislation) as between the parties. Speaking for myself, I consider Mr. Laurier an honorable man, who was as anxious as anybody that the school question should be settled, and who would have been only too willing to help the commission when they went to Winnipeg. I do not believe he wanted to make capital out of this question at all. He was sincere, as far as my conviction goes, and I have ever regarded him as a well-intentioned statesman."

Reasonable Taxation Will Bring Reasonable Prosperity.

To buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market is a motto which every man would gladly put into practice if he was free to do so. No matter what a man has to dispose of, whether goods or land or labor, or whatever it may be, he desires to get the best possible value for it; and whatever he wants to buy or take in exchange he is just as desirous to get at the best rates and on the most favorable terms.

The farmer who has a hundred bushels of wheat to sell will not dispose of it for 75 cents a bushel to one buyer, if from another he can get 76 cents or 78 cents; and if he wants a pound of tea he will not pay one merchant 65 cents if he can get from another an equally good article for 62 or 64 cents.

Business success depends on selling well and buying well; and trade is always most profitable where men have the greatest freedom in buying and selling. If there is restriction of any kind, if toll or tax must be paid, to some body, or institution or government for the privilege of buying and selling, there is loss to the dealers; the margin of profit in the trade is smaller by at least as much as the toll or tax, besides the annoyance and delay caused by the restriction.

To be sure, taxation is necessary wherever government exists, and men will differ as to the best way of levying it. But it is one thing to provide a revenue, and quite another to restrict or prohibit trade. The necessities of the public treasury must be considered, and if a majority of the people of a country are persuaded that these can best be supplied by taxing trade, it is right and proper to provide for them in that way. A tariff for revenue is, therefore, quite a defensible policy. If, however, a tariff is framed with the object of hindering trade, without regard to revenue objects, it does violence to rights which every citizen should be free to enjoy.

Everyone should contribute to the maintenance of government, which has organized and which exists for the protection of persons of property against wrong. As members of the State, that is the duty of all citizens, irrespective of age, sex or occupation. But when a governing body steps beyond this plain rule, and imposes a tax for the special benefit of an individual or class, it does an injustice to all other members of the State, which it cannot repair or redress by any balancing of favors.

No people or nation can be made prosperous by taxing them beyond the requirements of revenue. A few may be made rich; it is easy to enrich half a dozen or a score of men by the enforced contributions of four or five millions; a dollar levied upon each citizen would make one man four or five times a millionaire. If this was proposed as a bold scheme, and everyone in Canada was made to pay a dollar into the public treasury, to be handed over, say, to Sir Charles Tupper or Mr. Laurier, what would happen? The whole country would be in revolt, and the Parliament which enacted such a law would be sternly punished.

But what is the difference in practice between such a law and the one now in operation in Canada? Only this, that it would be doing directly what is being done indirectly. The money is being taken out of the pockets of those who earn it by labor or trade, and put into the pockets of those who do not. It is this system of taxation, which, by placing restrictions and burdens upon trade and forcing our people to sell in the cheapest and buy in the dearest markets for the advantage of a few favored persons or classes, that has stayed the wheels of progress in Canada ever since the system was imposed.

There is no country in America that might have grown in wealth and population like ours, if the country had not been restrained by unwise tariff laws and oppressed by a great burden of debt. But even the increase of \$100,000,000 to the public debt, and the extra \$14,000,000 a year paid for customs duties, might be borne without great harm being done if our people had been left free to make the best use of the products of their industry—to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest.

WANTER, A BUTTER ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The Trade Bulletin of Montreal, May 15, has a short article on the new butter season, beginning as follows: "The new butter season opened with the lowest prices ever remembered in the history of the trade, choice fresh creamery having sold at 14 to 14 1/2 cents in this market, against 16 cents a year ago." And was it for this that we bought our own butter a year ago at 20 cents a pound and sold it for 14 cents? Surely there is some mistake here. Either we bought our own butter a year too soon or we are holding the elections a year too late. Oh, Dr. Montague, oh, Sir Charles, why do you not pass an order in council saying that from now until the 23rd day of June the price of butter shall be 20 cents a pound, even if we have to pay for it ourselves?—*Pontre Globe.*

INDEED HE WOULD.

Sparta Herald-Advertiser.
O'Farrell—Sure, and poverty is the worst thing that can happen a man.
McSwiney—Indeed it is. If I were offered a cool million to become a pauper I'd refuse it with scorn.

A. & S. Nordheimer have just published a lively piece of music by Herbert O'Flynn. It bears the title "The Madoc March."

WHY HE QUIT RIDING.

"Are you riding you wheel now, Gilbooly?"
"No."
"Swore off?"
"No; fell off."

Going to Boom.

Amusement Caterers Evidently Think There's Money in Springbank This Year.

An evidence of the general belief that Springbank will be a popular resort this year is the rush of applicants for privileges in the amusement line there. The incline railway scheme has evidently fallen through, but at a meeting of the water commissioners yesterday Mr. Smith asked permission to place a merry-go-round at Springbank on May 25—the same merry-go-round that was at Queen's Park last year. He offered \$5 for the day's privilege, but was willing to make a tender for the whole season. Mr. Smith was advised to do this. Mr. John Milne also applied for permission to erect a boat house near the Springbank dam. Mr. Milne will be asked what he will pay for it. Mr. John Dawson subscribed to his agreement with the commissioners to build the Springbank hotel. It provides that he shall not sell liquor, refreshment parlors, and that he shall provide hot water at the hotel free to excursionists. The lower floor is to be reserved in the use of the public free of charge. Mr. Dawson pays \$250 for the privilege.

Mr. Richard Thompson claims that through the erection of the waterworks dam the river commissioners have property opposite Springbank. He wrote the board of directors of the waterworks and asked that some protection be given to his property. He asked that this be done at once or reparation made. None of the present commissioners have heard of the alleged agreement. They refer the matter to the engineer to report. A man will be laid on Front street at a cost of \$250.

There is eleven feet of water in the reservoir.

Chairman Judd, Mayor Little, Commissioner Cowan, Secretary Ellwood, and Inspector Plastow were present.

Cyclone Victims.

Forty Persons Killed on an Indian Reservation.

Eighteen Deaths Result from the Cyclone in Nebraska and Kansas.

Humboldt, Neb., May 20.—Trainmen arriving here say that 40 persons were killed on the reservation adjoining this county in the recent cyclone. Particulars are unobtainable, as the wires were all prostrated by the storm. Those killed are supposed to be Indians.

Kansas City, Mo., May 20.—The tornado which swept through northeastern Kansas and a portion of southeastern Nebraska Sunday afternoon and night caused at least eighteen deaths and the injury of a score of people. Many who escaped instant death are maimed for life, and in numerous instances the injuries are expected to result fatally. Seneca, Sabetha, Onida, Bern, Frankfort, Reserve, Baileyville, Barnes, Spring Valley and several other places were in the path of the storm. The search for dead bodies was commenced as soon as possible after the storm subsided. It is not believed that all the bodies have been recovered. Families are scattered about that it is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate as to how many persons are missing.

Poor Patriotism.

People Who Preach What They Do Not Practice.

Canada for the Canadians, but Canadian Money for American Patent Medicine Manufacturers.

Many Canadians preach about the patriotism they fancy they possess. They are the most loyal subjects in the British Empire in their own estimation. Yet, when some of them have a dollar to spend they pass by articles of superior Canadian manufacture for inferior foreign goods. Imported products are inferior to Canadian by at least the cost of the freight and duty. Take patent medicines. The duty alone exceeds 60 per cent on the retail selling price. That is one reason why Scott's Sarsaparilla, which is purely Canadian, is so superior to all others. There is no duty to pay on it.

For blood troubles,
For stomach troubles,
For syphilis troubles,
For liver troubles,
For kidney troubles,
For digestive troubles,
For nervous troubles,
It has no rival. Why, therefore, do many pretend to be patriotic Canadians and spend their money on imported sarsaparilla? It is because they are of American make. Money talks louder than words. Canadian money should be spent by Canadians on Canadian goods.

READ THIS LETTER.
Here is a sample testimonial of hundreds received this spring. Note that the full name and address accompany it.
595 York street,
London, Ont., April 3, '06.
Messrs. Edman & Bates,
Manufacturers Scott's Sarsaparilla,
48-49 Lombard street, Toronto.
Dear Sirs—I had been troubled greatly with bilious complaint, accompanied by violent pains in the head and around the kidneys. Life really seemed a misery. Sleep or rest were almost impossible. Different relief I tried only gave me partial relief. A friend advised me to try Scott's Sarsaparilla. I did so and took two bottles. It did all claimed for it. I can now both eat and rest with comfort. The relief has been very great. I think it fair to say you this and you may use it in any way it may benefit other sufferers.

Yours truly,
T. McKIM.

See this paper tomorrow for further particulars about
Scott's Sarsaparilla.
Use Scott's Skin Soap.

PEARLINE

Keep your eye on Pearline "ads." Even if you use it already, you'll find hints that will help. There isn't a man, woman, or child but can be helped by Pearline. These advertisements are meant for the good of Pearline, of course—to show the best, easiest, cheapest way of washing and cleaning. If they do, they will help you more than Pearline. You have more at stake. All the money you could bring to Pearline, by using it, wouldn't be a drop in the bucket to the money you'd save by it.

Nothing enhances the complexion like good digestion, and nothing ensures good digestion like Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. When you ask for Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum, you get the best.

Nothing enhances the complexion like good digestion, and nothing ensures good digestion like Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. When you ask for Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum, you get the best.

see that no limitation is placed on you. Look for the Trade Mark name Tutti Frutti on each 5c. package. Save coupons inside of wrappers for Latest Books.

American Lawn Mowers

Adjustable Bearings.
Tempered Steel Knives.

Hose, Hose Reels,
Sprayers,
Ready Mixed Paints,
And Alabastine.

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JUST WHAT YOU WANT FOR WARM WEATHER.

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Students May Join at Any Time.

Evening classes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fee for 26 lessons, \$3. Afternoon classes, Monday, Friday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30. Freehand and model drawing, modeling in clay, oil, water color and china painting, pen and ink etching, etc. Examinations in composition for medals and certificates, 30th or April. Send for circulars to John H. Griffiths, Principal.

Victor Bicycles

ALWAYS LEAD.

They excel all others in fine mechanical construction and perfection of detail. The strongest light wheel on the market. Victors spend their time on the track and road; not in repair shops. See one before you buy. We have also full line of Baseballs, Gloves, Mitts, Footballs, Boxing Gloves, Tennis Balls, etc. Call and see them.

JOHN MILLS,

Edge Block, 404 Richmond Street, E.V.

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Maple, Basswood, Elm, Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Chestnut, Ash, Oak, etc. Largest stock in Western Ontario. Call and inspect. Prices on application.

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FROM RICH FLAVOURED ENGLISH SEED

SOLD IN 5c. and 10c. TINS.

Ask for Dunn's Pure Mustard

John H. Chapman & Co.

The past is valuable to us only for comparison and the lessons its experiences may have taught us.

The great present and greater future engross all our attention and energies. The standing of this store is the result of your confidence and our desire and ability to serve you honestly.

By retaining your confidence and gaining that of others we shall continue to develop into a larger sphere of usefulness.

Wash Stuffs.

1 case of American Indigo Prints, spots, figures and stripes, absolutely fast colors, selling for 6c per yard.

3 Cases American Gingham and Zephyrs, all the very latest designs and colors, fine texture and excellent wearing qualities at 8c and 10c yard.

Scotch Chambrays.

In all the leading shades, plain and striped, very special values at 12 1-2c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c.

Organdies

and Dimities, English and American makes, in a splendid variety of patterns and shades, very desirable hot weather fabrics, selling for 12 1-2c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

Swiss Muslins.

White Spot Muslins. Never such variety, never such beauty, never such value. They are selling rapidly, but the range is still complete. We can please every taste and suit every pocket. They are here at 8c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c.

Victoria Lawns.

Repeat orders just to hand of our celebrated 42 and 45 inch Lawns at 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 18c.

The Linen Dept.

Is fully assorted and will be found bristling with very many very attractive lines. Unbleached Table Damask from 60 to 66 inches wide, 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 60c.

Bleached Table Damask from 60 to 72 inches wide, all linen, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.

Here is a Table Napkin calling loudly for a place in print. It's a regular Jumbo; good value for \$1 50, but the mark says \$1 25 per dozen. Finer qualities at \$1 75, \$2 25, \$2 50.

Our prices are always the lowest. By no possibility will we be undersold. It has cost some people money to find out this fact. Better run no risks.

CHAPMAN'S

'PHONE 791.