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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Friday, Sept. 27.

It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Advertiser, London, Ont.

Czolgosz Sentenced.

On Thursday, the trial of Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, came to a conclusion with the formal sentence of the prisoner, who will be put to death by electrocution some time next month. The trial has been eminently dignified and satisfactory, without rest, yet without haste. Two upright and able members of the bar had been appointed to act on the prisoner's behalf, so that no anarchist could hereafter point to this trial and say that Czolgosz had not been granted the full measure of his legal rights. How infinitely superior this method of the calm process of law to "the mob justice" which some would have meted out to the wretched assassin!

It is satisfactory to learn that it is intended to keep the prisoner in complete seclusion until his execution, so as to prevent his obtaining the notoriety, unwholesome for himself and for the public, for which he may have craved. Czolgosz may well spend the few remaining days of his life in preparing himself for his exit from a world in which he has played a part so vile and cowardly. The prisoner, it is said, is losing that bravado which has for the most part marked his demeanor since the assassination, and it is possible that before he dies he may reveal the ramifications of the whole plot of which he was the despicable instrument.

The Use of Empire.

Mr. Asquith is one of those who are called Liberal Imperialists. He is a very able man and will not, we hope, have the sad fate of falling between the two parties. Recently he asked this important question, "What is the use of empire if it does not breed and maintain in the truest and fullest sense of the word an imperial race? What is the use of talking about empire, if here, at its very center, there is always to be found a mass of people, stunted in education, a prey to intemperance, huddled and congested beyond the possibility of realizing in any sense either social or domestic life?"

That is certainly a pertinent question. If we are to have imperialism in the sense of defense against outside foes, there must also be a recognition of the fact that the true imperialism means an endeavor to uplift the standard of life and character within the nation. In the ancient Roman empire the spoils of foreign conquest were used to corrupt, degrade and enslave Roman citizens. But that great empire, even from the moment of its birth, carried within it the seeds of decay. Others, with less vitality, traveled the same road at a greater speed. We have an opportunity of showing that imperialism can be combined with Liberalism; not Liberalism in any narrow party sense, but in the sense of true humanitarianism and real brotherhood. "Every society is judged," says Mr. Asquith, "and survives, according to the moral and material manner which it prescribes to its members." In Canada, Australia, and the outlying portions of the empire, these social problems are not so pressing. The young limbs of the empire are fresh and healthy, and every effort should be made to keep them so. Nearer to the heart there is greater danger. One writer asks: "Can we, even as a mere matter of business, any longer allow the eight millions of whom I have already spoken—the 'submerged fifth' of our nation—to be housed, washed and watered worse than our horses?"

Buffalo's Friendly Note.

It looks as if the early part of the twentieth century might see a wiping out of the feuds that antagonized the United States and the British Empire during part of the nineteenth and the latter part of the eighteenth centuries. Canadians have always desired to be on friendly terms with their neighbors, and indications point to a response in kind from the people of the United States. Concerning the attitude of Canadians towards the recent national sorrow which the United States has undergone, the Buffalo News contains the following suggestive paragraph:

"There will be offered an occasion on Friday, the 27th of this month, to show the gratitude we owe Canadians for their sympathy freely offered to the people of the United States in the hour of affliction. The 27th has been set down as Tuesday at the Exposition. On that day the mayor of Toronto, O. A. Howland, and the board of aldermen of Toronto will visit the Pan-American as the guests of the directors, and will remain the entire day on the grounds. The occasion should

be one of hearty greeting to the Canadians who will be present. Buffalo should show its gratitude by extended hands and a welcome as courteous as can flow from generous hearts. The time has passed when small differences can estrange those who have awakened to more exalted feelings, who are brothers of right and friends always. The brotherhood of mankind means something to those who can sympathize with each other in affliction. Canadians and Americans know each other better now than ever before, and will avail themselves of the opportunity to greet each other for friendship's sake."

Mr. Tarte's Temporary Disablement.

The many friends of Hon. J. Israel Tarte will learn with regret that the accident from which he suffered the other day in Quebec is graver than was at first thought. He is suffering from considerable deafness in the left ear, and his medical attendant strongly recommends that he should take as much rest as possible for some time to come. Mr. Tarte was to have been the guest of honor at a banquet to be given by the Montreal Chamber of Commerce on Oct. 3 next. The banquet has been necessarily postponed to a date to be determined later on. We hope to hear of Mr. Tarte's complete restoration to health. Ontario has a friendly hand for the energetic and plucky Minister, as is testified by the cordial reception always extended him whenever he appears on the platform in this Province.

All Elevators Should Be Inspected.

A source of danger in cities which is apt to be overlooked, is the operation of elevators. Elevators in factories, according to the factory inspector's report, are equipped with necessary safety catches and automatic gates and doors. But there are many elevators which do not come under the jurisdiction of the Factories Act, and which consequently are not under inspection; those, for instance, in offices, stores, warehouses, and public buildings, should be placed under the same or similar inspection as those in factories. Liability to accident would be appreciably lessened were each municipality to assign the duty of inspection to one of its officers, or appoint a special officer for that purpose. Let all elevators be inspected at regular intervals.

The Amsterdam Handelsblad's correspondent must be in a temper. At all events this is the Dutchman's view of Anglican preaching: "For inane, insipid, vapid and invertebrate sermons, commend me to the Episcopal clergy of England. Their halting weakness is impossible to describe, and, in my experience, unrivaled."

Many of our readers will regret to learn that the health of Hon. Clarke Wallace, M.P., is very unsatisfactory. On Wednesday last, while endeavoring to address a Sons of Scotland gathering in the neighborhood of Toronto, he was seized with a fainting spell and had to be carried from the grounds. The Advertiser does not ordinarily see things political eye to eye with the member for West York; but he is a man of no inconsiderable ability, and of kind heart. The Advertiser wishes for him a speedy restoration to health and strength.

Long and Patient Practice.

[New York Observer.] The unsuccessful teaching of English composition in the lower schools and in many of the colleges is largely due to the fact that the writing of one's own language comes by nature. Hence, even teachers of experience find it hard to realize that the high school pupil often needs drill upon sentence structure before he is prepared to write themes. Presumably he has been taught in the lower grades to compose short sentences on easy subjects; but as his ideas become more complex, the old means of expression is too limited and he has not acquired the skill for more elaborate linguistic efforts, so he founders helplessly in a maze of long involved sentences without logical beginning or end.

Does Not Come by Nature.

[New York Observer.] Part of the difficulty in writing probably lies in the tendency to take it for granted that the writing of one's own language comes by nature. Hence, even teachers of experience find it hard to realize that the high school pupil often needs drill upon sentence structure before he is prepared to write themes. Presumably he has been taught in the lower grades to compose short sentences on easy subjects; but as his ideas become more complex, the old means of expression is too limited and he has not acquired the skill for more elaborate linguistic efforts, so he founders helplessly in a maze of long involved sentences without logical beginning or end.

No South—No North.

[President Roosevelt in an interview with a Southerner.] "My dear man," exclaimed President Roosevelt, grasping the congressman's hand vigorously, "I will have no use for dividing lines or sectionalism in this country during my administration."

tion, and I am sincerely grateful to you for offering to help me make my administration a national one. It will be my earnest and sincere desire to treat all the people of this country alike, without regard to sectional lines. I want you to understand that my mother was from Georgia, and that I have a very warm and kindly feeling for the people of Georgia and all the people of the South. I want you to remember that I am president of the whole country, and during my administration it will be my earnest desire to merit the affection and confidence of the people of the South, as well as those from the North, East, or the West."

"Our Canadian Brothers."

[Louisville Courier-Journal.] There was something more than mere formality in the expression which came to us from other lands on the assassination of President McKinley. There was also more than the sympathy which springs spontaneously from the shock of a blow that strikes at all humankind in the stroke dealt to one branch of it. Behind all this were, in many instances, evidences of sterling good will and good feeling to the American people, who should be, and are, highly prized by them. It was natural, no doubt, that these should be most notable among those of our blood and language in the British Empire, and it was as natural that they should be most pronounced among our close neighbors across the Canadian border. No American citizen was in Canada at the time of the death of President McKinley could have failed to be deeply touched by the bearing of the Canadians. It was as if the American were in his own land, so

JAMES MORDEN TELLS

A STARTLING STORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

horses' feet were apparent. When they were being thrown into the lower hole, the horses would be standing about under the upper hole. This would be the natural way for them to stand when driven in from the north. Re-examined as to the conversation with Gerald about the notes given to Dr. McNeill, witness said he remarked to Gerald: "Gerald, you will have to be very careful. You will require, in my opinion, to pay one of the notes or part of one, and get a receipt for it, something in black and white for the McNeill did that, and he finds trouble brewing."

HE WILL BURN THE NOTES, and declare that no such transaction ever passed, and it will be simply your word against his."

There was no depression, that witness noticed, under the bricks. Witness saw two bricks where the blood pools were, a yard or so away were a couple of dozen, and still further away were other bricks. There was a quantity of stones and rubbish around.

He told Mr. Johnston witness said that the bricks appeared to have been handled before he came, and that there seemed to have been a number of people there.

JOHN MCFARLANE.

John McFarlane, the brother of Mary McFarlane, said he was told something by John Sinker, in consequence of which he spoke to Gerald Sifton on Friday night, and told Gerald led witness aside and said, "If there is anything the matter with the girl my father will pay for it."

WITNESS NOT WANTED.

Mr. Riddell here announced that he did not purpose calling Mrs. (Canon) Richardson, whose absence at a previous assize was given by the defense as a reason for postponement.

BIRN MEN TESTIFY.

Richard Lamborne, of Birn, swore he knew Joseph Sifton and saw him in the house on the morning of his death. Witness had no conversation with Gerald, but had with Walter Herbert. Witness saw the scene of the accident and the beam from which Sifton was alleged to have fallen. There were two pools of blood, and the blood-stained axe on the ground. Witness saw blood on two bricks.

A MORDEN IN THE BOX.

James Morden, brother of Martin Morden, was next called. He said that he was living in London at present, but at the time of Joseph Sifton's death he resided at lot 21, con. 7, London township, which was about one mile from Gerald Sifton's. Witness knew both Joseph Sifton and Gerald, knowing the latter for many years. Witness saw Gerald on Friday night, June 23, between 9 and 10 o'clock, when (Gerald) was at his residence. Witness did not know how Gerald came, and did not see any vehicle. Gerald was there between 20 and 25 minutes. Witness had just come out of his barn when Gerald came.

HE SEEMED MUCH EXCITED.

"I remarked to him," said Morden, "that he was puffing as though he had come through a long gravel that was out on the road in front. He said he didn't know what he rode through. Gerald said 'Excuse me,' and took me down next to the barn door. He said, 'I am going to tell you something, because I know you won't say anything. There is hell to pay at our house, and I will give you \$1,000 to help me out. I want you to go with me and catch the old man when he is coming home and

SMASH HIS HEAD IN.

With a club. Nobody on top of Christ's earth will ever know who done it. Gerald said 'Yes.' Mary McFarlane and the old man is going to be married tonight. I told him I would do nothing of the kind. He said his father had been talking to him about two women, and the way things were going, from bad to worse, he had to put a stop to it. I asked him how it came that Mary McFarlane and the father were going to be married, and he said the old man had drugged her and the girl was in trouble. Then he said, 'You come down and help me in the house, catch the old man and

CHOKE HIM TO DEATH.

and then hang him up to a beam in

general and sincere was the engrossing interest in the tragedy, so mournful the regret, so strong the indignation. Truly it would have been a benign education if every illiberal citizen of our country could have spent two days of last week in Montreal.

Where is the Poet?

[Chicago Tribune.] The tragedy at Buffalo sounded the whole gamut of human emotions. Love, hate, fear, anger, sympathy, compassion—all the primal passions were aroused. Nothing could have been more dramatic than the spectacle of a single, cowardly, skulking wretch throwing a nation into tears. Nothing could have been more pathetic than the deep, yet hopeful, silence in which the people waited for the news from Buffalo. Nothing could be more inspiring than the way in which they rallied from the shock and faced the future with the confidence that "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." Nowhere was ever before the light of a Christian hope and faith. There was everything to inspire the poet. Yet though yards upon yards of verses have been written, the first poem has yet appeared. Is the poet dead? Or is the event yet too near for poetic treatment? It may be that the canvas is too large, the picture too heroic in size for poetic treatment. At any rate, it would seem that the great tragedy must inspire a poet. If there be one among us, to the writing of the poem which shall be worthy of the theme.

JAMES MORDEN TELLS

A STARTLING STORY.

the barn." Gerald said he was going to fetch a hay fork track in the morning to the road in front of the barn, and find him hanging there, and folks would think it was a case of suicide."

"What did you say to that?" asked Mr. Riddell.

"I said money was no object to me," was witness' reply, "and if he done that he would be hung or get someone to hang him."

Witness went into his own house, came outside again and asked Gerald in. Gerald came in and started to talk, but witness shook his head at him. Witness' sister was in the house. Gerald came out again with witness. Gerald took James' brother's coat from the house and put it on, as the night was cool.

WITNESS' SISTER AND EDGAR MORDEN

were at the house. Martin Morden is a brother of the witness, and Edgar is a second cousin. "As far as I can make out," said the witness, "Gerald wanted to know

MARTIN MORDEN'S ADDRESS.

and witness said he did not know it. Witness told Gerald in what block on Dundas street, London, Martin was living. It was between 9 and 10 p.m. when Gerald left. The distance to London by witness' residence was about seven miles.

Witness did not see Gerald again until the following Tuesday, when he was told by Gerald in a runaway accident. Gerald ended by saying that the least said about the accident, the least known.

Witness next saw Gerald a couple of weeks after, but said nothing important was said on that occasion. Gerald told witness on one occasion, before Joseph's death, that he had had

TROUBLE WITH HIS FATHER.

His father had promised him to help Gerald for his house, but the first year he had paid off the mortgage on his own place, and the second year he had lost money in a law scrape. Gerald was going to get some horses and cattle from his father's place and sell them, and when his father would ask about them Gerald would say he sold them to some one else.

To Mr. Helmut witness said that what his father always told him when he sold things.

Witness told Gerald a couple of

weeks after Joseph Sifton's death that the

BODY WAS TO BE EXHUMED.

Gerald said he didn't care, as nothing against him would be discovered. Gerald said he would have been arrested a few nights before had it not been for his uncle Jack Sifton. He said that a policeman might be along trying to scare Walter Herbert, but he would not get much out of Herbert. Joseph Sifton when he had been living with Gerald.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Johnston then took the witness, and had him in hand until adjournment to him witness said that he heard the statement made by Gerald on Friday evening. He knew on Saturday evening that the old man was dead, but he did not know who had killed him. He said he had friendly relations with Gerald afterwards, borrowed a rifle from him and got some chicken feed. Witness said nothing to Gerald, accusing him of having killed the old man; said nothing of the threats made by the old man to the night before his father's death.

On the first occasion of going to

Gerald's, witness said to Mrs. Sifton

"IT WAS REALLY TOO BAD."

This was on the Sunday after the death. The following Saturday witness went to Gerald's barn to get some chicken feed. He saw Gerald and his wife there, and they were over half an hour, but not for three-quarters of an hour. Edgar Morden came while witness was there. Witness did not hear Edgar and Gerald talking. Witness came to get some chicken feed but did not get it. Gerald asked witness if he wanted a field of corn, as he had so much hay and not time to take care of it. Gerald said he had no feed there, but there was some at the other place, if he would go for it. Witness said nothing to Mrs. Gerald, except a casual greeting. Witness got

HE KILLED HIS FATHER,

or had anything to do with his death?"

Witness answered: "There was in a way and there wasn't in a way."

Mr. Johnston asked for a direct yes or no.

The judge put the question in this way: "Did he ever suggest anything in any way after the death that he had anything to do with the killing, or say anything from which you could infer that?"

Witness answered: "Only the night on the road" (meaning Friday, July 23).

Asked how he regarded Gerald's statements on Friday night, June 23, and whether he believed Gerald meant

these, witness said: "I didn't know

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These scarce goods, so much in demand, we have been fortunate in securing a range in red and white, yellow and white, blue and white, and green and white, and pink and white checks; good cloth, fast colors, at, per yard..... 150

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the chicken feed several days later at the Green place. Witness did not pay for the chicken feed or for feed got on a previous occasion, though it was understood that he was to do so.

Borrowed the Rifle.

A week and a half later witness went to borrow a rifle from Gerald because he wanted to go to a club shoot, "and more than that, I did not want him to have it." Witness would have

INTENDED TO SHOOT HIM.

Witness did not see Gerald that time. A few days later witness went to Gerald's again on the same errand. Witness did not see Gerald, but was speaking to Walter Herbert. Witness next went to Gerald's on the day on which he came into the city to give High Constable McLoud the information. Witness signed no paper when he gave McLoud the information. On this occasion, in conversation with Gerald, witness did not speak of Gerald's intention to shoot him. Witness did not mean to ask Gerald direct, but meant to judge of his intentions from his manner of speaking. Gerald asked witness if he had any early potatoes, and witness replied that he would have some in a week and a half. Witness did not know at this time that he was going to give the information that day.

Witness was picking cherries at his own place that day, when Gerald passed. There was no conversation between them.

ON FRIENDLY TERMS.

Witness worked for Gerald for a month some five or six years ago, and said he would do nothing to call in often at Gerald's.

On the Friday when Gerald came to ask witness to kill Joseph Sifton, witness said he would do nothing of the kind. Witness asked Gerald about Mary McFarlane, and Gerald replied that the old man had got her in trouble, but he had done it in such a way that the

LAW COULDN'T TOUCH HIM.

Mr. Johnston then examined witness at length as to his statements at the preliminary examination. Witness' memory had evidently freshened since that time, as he was shown to have repeated conversations with more detail yesterday than he did a year ago.

Mr. Johnston read the following

question asked of witness at the preliminary examination, and asked witness what answer he wished to make.

"Was there anything in any shape or form in any conversation you ever had with Gerald Sifton that would lead you to imply that

HE KILLED HIS FATHER,

or had anything to do with his death?"

Witness answered: "There was in a way and there wasn't in a way."

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whether he did or he didn't. I thought at the time he did."

A Winter Excursion.

[Winnipeg Free Press.] The Western Press Association, including in its membership most of the editors of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, have mapped out an unique excursion for the winter months. They propose to go to California taking in, either going or coming, all the centers of population in the Western States; and if arrangements to that end can be made they intend to take with them a complete exhibit of agricultural products and resources of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The association intends to ask aid from the various governments, local and federal, in securing a thoroughly good exhibit and in making the trip a success as an advertisement for the Canadian West. A gathering of representative editors from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories would be a body of men admirably well-fitted to give first-hand information about this great country of ours; the scheme is worthy of systematic consideration by the governments interested.

Recipe For Kidney Trouble.

Lithia has proved very beneficial for Rheumatism and Kidney troubles. It dissolves and removes excess of lime and uric acid from the system. Hitherto it has been sold chiefly in the form of artificial or so-called mineral waters. Parke's Lithiated Fruit Granules contain it in a much more effective form, and makes a most refreshing drink. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Cairncross & Lawrence.