London Advertiser.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

The War.

This week has been a sensational one in far eastern affairs. Oyama, following up his crushing defeat of the Russians at Mukden, has driven the remnant of the Czar's army from Tie Pass, their last fortified position in Manchuria. On Tuesday a war council at St. Petersburg decided to dispatch another army of 450,000 men to the seat of war, and on Thursday Kuropatkin was dismissed from his post, General Linevitch, who has distinguished himself in his handling of the left armies in the retreat from Mukden, being made supreme commander of all the Muscovite forces in the far east. While the recall or resignation of Kuropatkin was believed to be inevitable, it was not expected that the Emperor would adopt such a harsh method as dismissal while still in command at the front. The usual plan followed in such cases is to recall or invite resignation. While Kuropatkin appears to have blundered, especially as to the enemy's strength and flanking movements, there is no doubt that he has at times been greatly handicapped from St. Petersburg. This was notable in the beginning of the campaign, when against his advice he was ordered to attempt the relief of Port Arthur with a ridiculously inadequate force. The result was a series of disastrous defeats that has culminated in the present demoralized rout.

General Linevitch is now seeking to reach Harbin with an army estimated at 250,000 men. Marshal Oyama, despite the terrific strain of the two weeks' combat, is right at his heels, and threatening to envelope him by throwing a force across his line of retreat. From Tie Pass to Harbin is 300 miles, and should the Japanese succeed in destroying the railroad the Russians would face surrender. So close is the Japanese pursuit that great quantities of stores and ammunition gathered at the pass were put to the flames, and a large part of the artillery abandoned.

It is of vital importance to the Japanese that the Russians be crushed at once. Every mile toward Harbin is a mile farther from his base, and the Japanese chief will undoubtedly strain every nerve to end the campaign at least for the present, by annihilating the enemy or compelling surrender.

The sending forward of another great army as announced at St. Petersburg, will entail tremendous difficulties and cost. In view of the strain to which the roadbed and rolling stock of the Siberian railroad has been subjected for upward of a year, they are now believed to be scarcely more than qualified to transport the supplies that are needed from day to day for consumption at the front. The conveyance of 450,000 fresh troops from European Russia to the far east would be performed very slowly at best, and would require many months. The mere mobilization would cost an immense sum and the Russian treasury is in no condition to stand the strain. It is feared that the mobilization of the reserves will precipitate fresh riots.

Meanwhile the strongest influence for peace is not Russia's miltary reverse, but her financial reverse in Paris. The postponement of the loan negotiated between a syndicate of French underwriters and the Russian Minister of Finance is definitely confirmed. The conditions had been arranged for a $120,000,000 loan at 5 per cent at a conference in St. Petersburg, but before the contract could be laid before all the French underwriters for their approval, the disaster at Mukden occurred. The contract remains unsigned in consequence and the French financiers whose holdings in Russia aggregate $2,000,000,000, are strongly urging the Russian Government to consider peace proposals. It is given out from St. Petersburg that the negotiations have not been broken off, but have been merely adjourned. This is not the view of the Rothschilds. Baron Rothschild, of London, is quoted as saying: "There is nothing more natural than, at the present time, with the affairs of Russia in the state that they are both at home and abroad, that it should become difficult at last to find subscribers in France to another Russian loan. That is all. I think it is force of circumstances, and not pressure tending to peace on the part of the French Government. The French know that to continue the war means a revolution in Russia, and that to cease it now under the present conditions means a revolution. It is difficult to say where Russia will find the money to continue the war."

It is reported that Russia would be willing to consider overtures for peace if Japan would waive an indemnity, but this Japan will not do unless, like Russia, she is approaching financial exhaustion. Japan is relatively a poor country. She has too recently entered upon the path of progress to have great stores of accumulated wealth. The wants of her people are few—they live on a primitive diet—and their earnings are small, measured in money. Japan is rich in the genius of her generals, the perfection of her military organization and the patriotism and heroism of her children, but money is the sinews of war. Hitherto the campaign has been one of armies and generals, but it may become one of financial endurance.

The "Union."

The opponents of the educational clauses of the Northwest autonomy bill are not agreed among themselves as to the meaning and scope of section 93 of the British North America act. A war of constitutional interpretation is raging around the word "union" in subsection 1 of section 93, which reads as follows:

"Nothing in any such law (i. e. any school law passed by a Provincial Legislature), shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union."

Mr. Haultain contends that the "union" of the Northwest Territories and the Dominion of Canada took place in 1870. In 1869 the Hudson Bay Company surrendered the Territories to Canada, in consideration of the payment of £300,000, the loan being guaranteed by the Imperial Government. An imperial order-in-council, passed the following year to give effect to this act, recited that the Northwest Territory and Rupert's Land should "form part" of the Dominion of Canada. In 1870 there was no school law in the Territories, which were then the habitat of the furtrader and the Indian. Consequently, if "at the union" means 1870, the minority in the Territories today have no right or privilege which Parliament is constitutionally bound to safeguard.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's contention is that the "union" means the time at which the Territories enter Confederation as provinces—that is the present time. If his interpretation is correct, subsection 1 of section 93 applies to the new provinces, because the minority enjoy the right of separate schools, granted by the Dominion Parliament in 1875 under the Northwest Territories Act.

The Hamilton Spectator, an opponent of separate schools, and of the proposed school legislation, argues that neither view is the right one. Says the Spectator:

"We do not think that the phrase "at the union" means either what Sir Wilfrid Laurier says it means, or what Mr. Haultain says it means. The phrase occurs in the British North America act, 1867. This act is self-described as being "an act of the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith." It is quite plain that the act applied only to Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there being no other territory concerned in "the union."

The Spectator appears to forget that provision is made in section 146 of the B. N. A. Act for the subsequent admission of the Territories.

The Toronto Globe opposes the educational clauses of the Government's bill, but argues that if the new Provincial Legislatures deprived the minority of separate schools, the Federal Government would have the right to pass remedial legislation, under subsection 4 of section 93, which reads:

"In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General-in-Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any such decision of the Governor-General-in-Council under this section."

Mr. Haultain apparently takes this view, for he says:

"The only jurisdiction possessed by Parliament in this respect is the remedial jurisdiction conferred by sub-section 4 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867."

The Globe and Mr. Haultain admit that the abolition of separate schools by the new Provincial Legislatures would create a grievance, which the Federal Government would be obliged to redress. But there could be no grievance if the minority had no rights. The Globe and Mr. Haultain concede that the minority have rights and privileges. How could those rights and privileges exist if "the union" took place in 1870, when no denominational schools existed? The Federal Government's contention is that such rights and privileges were created by the act of 1875. The fact that the interpretations of section 93 of the B. N. A. Act are so varied and contradictory, should cause everyone to make allowance for honest differences of opinion and be moderate in the expression of his own.

Only a bigot would accuse Sir Wilfrid Laurier of being a bigot.

The local board of license commissioners is strictly non-partisan — in theory.

Pity the retreating Russians if the walking to Harbin resembles that in this fair city.

Oyama has only one good eye, but he sees too well with the other to suit the Russians.

They say his soldiers are so devoted to Kuropatkin that they would be glad to follow him to St. Petersburg.

Sir William Mulock has declared for public ownership of telephones. If Sir William could run a national telephone system as well as he has managed the postoffice there would be no danger in the experiment.

The Stratford Beacon advises Stratford to reach out after some of London's industries. Our manufacturers' committee is waking up and will be reaching out for some of Stratford's industries if Stratford becomes meddlesome.

The new Ontario Minister of Agriculture, Nelson Monteith, declared in a speech Thursday night that modern education should include domestic science and manual training. His party friends on the London school board should have been in the audience.

The city of Hamilton has issued neat pamphlets for distribution in Canada and the United States descriptive of Hamilton's advantages as a center of industry and place of residence. Hamilton cannot compare with London as a residential city, but it can give the Forest City pointers in push and enterprise.

A Good Word for Kuropatkin.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

It was Wellington who said that the hardest thing in war is to know how to retreat and to dare to do it. If a fragment of the Russian army shall escape the Japanese net, that remnant may thank, not itself nor the St. Petersburg Government, but the indomitable chief who has repeatedly held in check what is probably the most formidable body of soldiers this battle-scarred old earth ever saw. To fight the Japanese would have been task enough for any commander, but Kuropatkin has always had a fire in his rear in the shape of that stupid, selfish conscienceless Aulic council of the grand dukes, which has hampered him at every turn and imposed upon him needless burdens that would have broken down a man not cast in the truly heroic mould. His fortitude throughout has been amazing.

Victory has been denied Kuropatkin, but no little measure of well-earned fame will nevertheless be his. It is no ordinary man and no mediocre general who can win and retain, in the face of constant defeat and continual retreat, the confidence and affection of his soldiers to such a degree as has the unfortunate soldier who may have to face at home a more bitter enemy than he has ever encountered in the field.

Might Have Been Worse.

[Life.]

'Twas a dark and dismal evening.
The wintry blasts howled mournfully
without as the man within picked up
a keen-edged tool.

"One more mouth to fill," he muttered.

But his muttering was more cheerful than otherwise, for he was a dentist and the $5 filling represented a net profit of $4 97.

The Start and the Finish.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

The boy began on cigarettes,
They made him very pale;
And then he read dime novelettes,
And now he is in jail.

One Man's Idea of a Joke.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

"This artificial-limb business is getting to be something wonderful," said a Cleveland man. "When a man can wiggle the fingers of an artificial hand it is uncanny. Practical jokes of terrible effect are possible with the artificial limb, and the victim is such in the true sense of the word. I saw a man in Denver about three weeks ago who walked up to the hotel clerk and in a friendly way reached across the counter to shake hands. Then he wheeled away and left his hand in the grip of the clerk. The clerk fainted—actually fainted, although he realized, I believe, that the hand he held was but an artificial one. The man who wore it had devised a scheme by which he might throw it off by pressing a spring. The delight he took in the joke ceased when his victim collapsed.

GRAND LODGE A. O. U. W.

All the Old Officers Re-elected and the Convention Adjourns.

Toronto, March 18. — The grand lodge, A. O. U. W., concluded its business Thursday and adjourned to meet next year at Toronto. A big fight was put up to hold the next session outside of Toronto, Hamilton Brantford, London, St. Thomas, Orillia and Port Arthur wanting it. A motion to reduce the representation to grand lodge was voted down by a large majority. An honorarium of $1,000 was voted to Grand Master Workman Peregrine, of Hamilton. All the old officers were re-elected, the only serious contest being for the treasurership, between Messrs. Cornett, Rushton and Inwood. Mr. Inwood was re-elected by a large majority. J. Ross, of Hamilton, is the only new member on the executive. The following district deputies were chosen: St. Clair, E. P. Williams, Essex; Erie, Fred A. McCully, St. Thomas; London, J. Armitage; Brant, Fred Vicher; Hamilton, T. Peebles; Niagara, J. E. Masters; Guelph, R. E. Nelson; Huron, W. A. Kerr; Bruce, J. A. Chapman; Dufferin, J. Reith, Grand Valley; Quinte, C. T. White; Lanark, Robert Hughes. The others were re-elected. The following grand trustees were elected: J. Lockie Wilson, Alexandria; H. Y. Farr, Brockville; Dr. Simmons, Frankford. The delegates voted themselves three days' pay for two days' work on the ground that many of them would not be able to get home until late Friday. The grand master appointed a special committee to devise a form of options for the aged members of the order.

Throat Like Raw Beef

"Last spring I caught a severe cold," writes George V. Smart, of Gibson P. O. "Every cough rasped my throat, which became perfectly raw. When almost in desperation I was advised to try Nerviline. I rubbed it on and used it as a gargle. Immediate relief followed. For breaking up colds it's the great remedy of today." Used more largely now than ever—and fifty years in use. Surely Nerviline must be good.

ALIMONY SUIT DECIDED

Mrs. Mackay, of This City, Succeeds at Hamilton.

The action for alimony, brought by Mrs. Selina F. Mackay, of this city, against her husband, Mr. A. B. Mackay, of Hamilton, has been disposed of. Yesterday at Hamilton, Judge Monck, acting master, gave judgment for the plaintiff for $350 alimony, since the suit was commenced in August last, and ordered that $17 a week be paid to her henceforth.

Mrs. Mackay sued for $100 a month. Mr. Mackay, who is a well-known vessel owner and coal dealer, confessed judgment, and all that had to be done in the case was to have the master fix the amount of alimony.

THE ILLS OF THE AGED

Mrs. Stacy, of Hamilton, Tells How They May Be Lessened.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stacy, of 172 Hunter street west, Hamilton, says:

"I was very much troubled with Headache, Dizziness and Constipation, I am in my eighty-first year, and I grew worse and worse, till I was so weak and faint that I could hardly keep from falling.

"Since using Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill I am very much better; in fact, I may say I am very well compared to what I was before using Anti-Pill.

"I am so thankful for the improvemen at my advanced age that I think I should write and tell you about it. I will always recommend Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill to anyone suffering as I was."

Anti-Pill is positively the best medicine for aged men and women.

All druggists sell Anti-Pill; 50c for a month's treatment.

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Constructional Alterations in a Suit Will Never Make it Fit. . . . . .

When a tailor makes a misfit—as he often does—alterations cannot make it right.

To change the inside skeleton of a suit ruins it.

Semi-ready suits are build on a plan of physique types, in which there are 105 variations. One of these type variations is made to fit your figure exactly—or you don't buy it.

The inside staying and frame-work of Semi-ready tailoring is never altered—that is what holds the garment in perfect shape until worn out.

If you require a longer sleeve or other variation, Semi-ready can make it by its system of seam outlets without disturbing the permanent shape.

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146 DUNDAS STREET,
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REILLY BACK FOR BALLOT BOX CASE

Proceedings at Belleville Yesterday Largely a Legal Wrangle.

Belleville, March 17.—Frank J. Reilly, who, on Wednesday night, left for parts unknown, returned and was arraigned in court. He came in at 2:30 from the east, accompanied by his Kingston lawyer, Mr. Ridley.

Rielly was arraigned in court and pleaded "not guilty." His counsel, Mr. Johnston, asked that Rielly's bail be continued.

Judge McMahon said he had no objection, if the crown prosecutor was willing.

Mr. Hellmuth refused the request, and Reilly was taken to the lockup.

When Ruttan's trial started this morning, Mr. Riddell, his counsel, objected to the indictment, and claimed that his client should have been tried at the sessions last December. The crown prosecutor, he contended, had no right to try conspiracy cases at the present court.

After much legal argument the three indictments were resubmitted to the grand jury, and again true bills were returned in the cases of Reilly, Ruttan, and Harrytt.

The crown prosecutor addressed the jury, placing before them the principal parts he proposed to try to prove, and called Phil Lott as first witness.

Lott's story was about the same as at the preliminary investigation. About the only new point brought out was when Phil said, in answer to a question by Mr. Maybee, that he had intended at the first to expose the matter, and had secured the letters written by Reilly. Shibley and his brother to protect himself.

The court adjourned at 6 o'clock to 7:30, the judge announcing that hereafter he will hold night sittings.

The court convened again at 7:40 p.m., and all the famous ballot boxes which had been rescued from Sydenham Lake and elsewhere were in evidence.

The cross-examination of Phil Lott was continued by Mr. Maybee. Nothing new was brought out. Again Phil denied that he had ever asked anybody to use the trick boxes. He also denied that he had ever stated in Mr. O'Flynn's office that he had asked three men to use the bogus boxes. Phil reiterated his former statement that Reilly said he was to get a job on the Grand Trunk Pacific if the job worked, and that "it would take the Lord Almighty Himself to beat the Ontario Government at the next election."

Mr. Maybee asked Phil—When will you give up the idea that you were protecting yourself? Why not be honest and say you were trying to entrap these people?

Re-examined by Mr. Hellmuth, Phil said he had acted the best part of the time under advice.

H. M. Carscallen, a Watertown tinsmith, was the next witness.

The crown prosecutor said he had intended to call Reilly as a witness, but he recognized that it would be hardly fair, as he was now a defendant himself. He had about made up his mind to ask that Reilly's case be traversed to the next assizes.

Mr. Johnston objected. There had been, according to the recent decision of the court, no true bill against Reilly until afternoon.

The judge said there seemed no doubt that, had Reilly been tried on the first indictment against him, any inaccuracies there may have been would have been cured by the verdict.

The lawyers continued to argue, and the judge ordered the examination of Carscallen to proceed.

Carscallen told how a man, who he since learned was named Reilly, had visited him in Watertown in regard to the manufacture of bogus ballot boxes. Reilly had given him a paper which was the design for a bogus box. The witness told, in a naive way, how he had been approached to manufacture boxes with false sides. He had turned over the matter to a Mr. Roof. Carscallen's story tallied with the story told by Reilly when he gave his sensational evidence last November.

An argument then ensued as to whether or not Reilly should be called as a witness. The crown prosecutor wanted to call him, and the lawyers quoted authorities by the yard. Mr. Johnston argued that it was not fair to try the defendants severally, and thus try to use their evidence one against the other. The court, he said, had no right to make Reilly give evidence which would tend to incriminate himself.

Mr. Hellmuth argued that the statutes did not uphold Mr. Johnston's view, and quoted authorities.

After a long discussion the judge decided that Reilly could be called.

Mr. Johnston said he was compelled to say that if his client Reilly was called he must advise him not to answer. The judge said it would mean, in that case, Reilly would be sent back to jail.

Mr. Hellmuth said that under the circumstances he would not call Reilly.

Patrick Cotter, the Watertown lad, who gave evidence at the preliminary investigation, told practically the same story as he told then, incriminating Reilly.

Thomas E. Whalen was next called. He told the same story as at the preliminary investigation. He thought at the time that the boxes he brought over from Ogdensburg contained something necessary to Mr. Reilly's studies.

The court adjourned at 9:20 till 9:30 Saturday morning. The action of E. F. B. Johnston in braving the court by threatening to instruct Reilly not to testify, is looked on by some lawyers as a triumph for the defense. Others say that Mr. Johnston took a desperate chance, which, had the prosecution so wished, might have resulted in Reilly being committed for contempt of court and remaining there for an indefinite period.

Many of the rural letter carriers in the Tyrol are women.

Cured Her Drunken Father.

This young lady says:—"My father often promised to stop drinking but returned to it worse than ever. After a terrible spree, he said, 'It's no use, I can't stop drinking.' I decided to give him the Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and did so in his coffee, tea and food entirely without his knowledge. One package removed all his desire for liquor. It is now 15 months since we gave it to him, and we feel sure the cure will last."

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All the Newest and Most Stylish Shades.

In our very handsome selection of Venetians of French manufacture can be found the very newest and most stylish shades of navy blue, mid-brown, golden brown, myrtle, mid-gray and pearl gray. Our qualities are the best. Venetians, 50 inches wide. Selling at **75c** and **85c.**

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Navy Blue Brilliantines and Sicilians.

You cannot help but be well suited with our handsome selection of Navy Blue Brilliantines and Sicilians. Special values are apparent at **55c, 65c** and **80c.**

Delineator for April now on sale.

Our Dress and Mantle-Making Departments.

That we are the leaders in the making of Ladies' Most Stylish Dresses and Coats there is no dispute. Our productions are the very latest. Both departments are now in full working order.

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THE HERPICIDE HABIT that the "Herpicide Habit" is usually formed. A hair-saver that grows in popularity. Delights the ladies by keeping to use a scalp prophylactic, as it insures ing the hair light and fluffy, and by cleanliness and freedom from dandruff giving it a silken gloss. Cures dandruff, microbes. The refreshing quality and stops falling hair. Gives satisfaction exquisite fragrance of Newbro's Herpi- and excites admiration. Stops itching cide makes this "duty" such a pleasure instantly.

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If you are afflicted with that dread disease, Cancer, or if you have a friend who is a sufferer from it or tumors, send us six cents for our booklet "Cancer, its Cause and Cure." You will never regret having done so as Cancer can be cured, and this book tells how. No operation or painful plaster, but a pleasant Constitutional Remedy that can be taken in the privacy of one's home and without the knowledge of even your own family. Mention this paper.

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STEAMERS ARRIVED.

March 17.—At New York—Armenian, from Liverpool.

At Liverpool—Sicilian, from St. John.

At Glasgow—Brazilian, from Portland.

At Gibraltar—Carpathia, from New York.

At Genoa—Koenig Albert, from New York.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

One of the engine drivers on the Paris Metropolitan Railway is the son of a vice-president of the French senate, who was formerly Minister of Finance.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general derangement of the system ensues. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the kidneys, so that they will maintain healthy action and prevent the complications which certainly come when there is a derangement of these delicate organs. As a restorative these Pills are in the first rank.