

## London Advertiser

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited.)

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Saturday, March 21.

## East Middlesex and Center Bruce

A reference to the evidence of the East Middlesex and the Center Bruce election trials will show at a glance that there is no contradiction between the respective judgments in these cases. In Center Bruce, Donald Galbraith, a farmer of the township of Elderslie, swore that John Munn, Malcolm Blue and John Flood had been given rye whisky during polling hours by Donald McClure in the latter's hotel at Paisley. McClure was an admitted agent of the respondent, Hugh Clark, M. P. P. Mr. Bristol, Mr. Clark's lawyer, at once threw up the sponge. We quote from the report of the trial:

"Mr. Bristol, for the respondent, then admitted that, as agency and treating by McClure had both been proven, there was no use in proceeding any further.

"That will be fatal, if true," said Chancellor Boyd.

"Absolutely," was Mr. Bristol's reply, "and we need not proceed any further."

"And we need go no further," said Mr. Riddell, counsel for the petitioner.

"Unless you want to show them in deeper," replied the Chancellor.

"Oh, I could prove a dozen different charges," said Mr. Riddell, but he did not intend to proceed further.

"Then the seat will be declared vacant," said Mr. Justice Maclelland.

The circumstances were entirely different in East Middlesex. Dr. Routledge, five weeks before the election, absolutely put a stop to his lifelong practice of treating friends. The last occasion on which he treated anyone during the campaign was on April 22. He was legally not a candidate until the Legislature expired by effluxion of time, which was about the end of March or early in April. He was not aware at first that the custom might be construed as illegal, but when so informed he promptly dropped it. The newspapers which have been assuming that the Center Bruce and East Middlesex cases are similar and have been reflecting on the trial judges, have been shamefully misrepresenting, or they have been under a misapprehension of the facts. In the former case, as has been shown, a political agent treated voters during polling hours, a corrupt practice in itself. It was so clearly proven that the respondent's lawyer did not even attempt a defense. On the other hand, in East Middlesex, the candidate suspended an inveterate habit weeks before the election, in his desire to keep strictly within the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

## Willson's Biography of Laurier

Volume II.

The second volume of Mr. J. S. Willson's biography of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and history of the Liberal party since Confederation is going through the press. Advance copies have been sent out by the publisher, George N. Morang, Toronto. The volume opens with a recital of the circumstances under which Alexander Mackenzie withdrew from the leadership of the party. The charge that he was deposed and Mr. Blake elevated to his place through intrigue or conspiracy is thoroughly exploded. "It was not Mr. Blake's fortune to lead the Liberal party back to office; but no one who examines the record will deny that he profoundly influenced the deliberations of Parliament, and contributed greatly to the maintenance of a sane opinion and a sound moral temper in the country."

Mr. Blake's failure in 1887 was due to the strenuous hostility of the protectionist manufacturers, to lavish promises of public works by the Administration, and to the deep feeling excited by the North-west rebellion. The protectionists were determined to keep the tariff in the hands of Sir John Macdonald, and even many manufacturers who still maintained a nervous connection with the Liberal party were profoundly uneasy at the prospect of revolutionary tariff changes. Mr. Blake's own utterances gave slight ground for apprehension. "Now and then one may hear the shallow remark that Mr. Blake was a failure in Canada. The truth is that on almost every great question of public policy time has justified his position. A master of parliamentary strategy and a very giant in political combat, he still could not get so close to the people as his great rival (Sir John Macdonald). He could not make a worshipper here by a shrug of the shoulders, there by a shake of the hand, yonder by a skillful word that would penetrate to the very core of a man's self-esteem. As ambitious as Sir John Macdonald, he did not seem to confess it so frankly, and many a time his towering ability was checked by the simple manifestation of Sir John Macdonald's humanity.

"Formidable as was the man whom Mr. Laurier succeeded as leader of the Opposition, not less formidable was the man whom he confronted as leader of the Government. He (Sir John Macdonald) had great faults and great qualities. His faults had their chief manifestations in his election methods, while his greater qualities had their best expression in his wide national outlook, in his sympathetic management of diverse racial and sectarian elements, and in his judicious recognition of popular sympathies, and even of na-

tional prejudices, as agencies for the consolidation of the Dominion. There is no doubt that he loved power for its own sake. Bribery of the individual voter, bribery of constituencies by promises of railways and public buildings, and bribery of provinces by timely rearrangements of the financial terms of Confederation, all obtained under the regime of Sir John Macdonald; and if he did not originate, he at least did something to perpetuate and establish these deep-seated evils of our politics. A still sterner judgment must be passed upon the redistribution act of 1882, and the franchise act of 1885. These were bold and direct attempts to use the power of a parliamentary majority to stifle public opinion and destroy freedom of elections, and stand in direct conflict with his earlier and higher ideals."

"Sir John John Macdonald was neither a popular orator nor a parliamentary debater of the first order. He was, however, a profound student of character. He had humor, adaptiveness and readiness. In later years he rarely lost his complete self-control. He did not always meet argument with argument. He had little eloquence. He had no loftiness of speech. In Parliament he rarely spoke to convince or win the Opposition. His aim there was to touch the party loyalty, and rouse the party enthusiasm of his supporters. He would pass one of Mr. Blake's most powerful arraignment of his policy with a shrug and a story that perhaps had grown old in his service. He would meet one of Sir Richard Cartwright's most scathing exposures of the tendencies and results of his rule and methods with a smile at his followers, and a jocular reminder that the country had heard these arguments and he was still in office. His relations with Mr. Laurier were always cordial. He seemed to appreciate the courtesy of the brilliant young Liberal leader, as he respected the firmness with which he stood upon his rights, and the tenacity with which he held to his programme. With Mr. Mills he had cordial relations, and yet no man could more readily disturb his equanimity and touch his temper. Mr. Mills' courage, his pertinacity, his baffling questions, his calculated, persistent, roundabout methods of getting at the truth, sometimes greatly aggravated the Conservative leader. He hated to be forced into a corner. He hated to make any confession or to be driven from any position."

"For sheer intellectual power, Mr. Blake and Sir John Thompson have had few peers in the Canadian Parliament. Neither had those rare gifts of popular leadership which belonged to Sir John Macdonald, and which are probably possessed in equal degree by Mr. Laurier."

A chapter is devoted to Mr. Blake's retirement from the leadership of the Liberal party and Mr. Laurier's succession. Mr. Laurier fought against the acceptance of the office and despite the entreaties of Mr. Blake and his associates would only consent to serve as the nominal parliamentary leader until Mr. Blake should return, restored to health. In Mr. Laurier's judgment, there were many powerful reasons why he should not accept the position. He had never enjoyed robust health, his means were limited, and desire for the high place to which he was called had never entered within the scope of his ambition. He had now the companionship of books, the leisure of the student, means far short of affluence, but ample for his scale of living, a position in Parliament which gave him all the influence he sought and all the authority he coveted. His ideal of happiness was that of Edmond Scherer—"to work, to content oneself with little, to lose without bitterness, to grow old without regret."

He remembered that he was a Roman Catholic and a French Canadian, and he was profoundly convinced that his race and religion would be fatal barriers to the success of the Liberal party under his leadership. He remembered that he had antagonized powerful forces in his own province; and while he knew that the great mass of the people of the English communities could not be influenced by racial and sectarian considerations, he still feared that the proportion of the electorate subject to such appeals would always be strong enough to turn many constituencies against any political party which might venture to put a French Catholic from Quebec at its head.

Mr. Laurier so won upon the sympathy and confidence of his Liberal associates during the remaining weeks of the session, that he was at length forced to bow to the will of caucus and definitely accept the leadership. His public career, his biographer remarks, has been remarkable for consistent and unchanging devotion to three great objects: The assertion and maintenance of the principle of federalism, ardent and unflinching championship of civil and religious freedom, patient and courageous resistance to the denationalizing tendencies of racialism, sectarianism and provincialism.

The concluding chapters of the volume are devoted to a review of the commercial relations of Canada, the fisheries question, the commercial union propaganda, the campaign for unrestricted reciprocity, the Manitoba school question, the preferential tariff and other political issues with which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been prominently identified. In an illuminating chapter on imperialism and racialism, the author sharply rebukes Sir Charles Tupper for his memorable Quebec speech before the general election in 1900, the plain purpose of which was to rouse against the Liberal leader such prejudice as existed in that province against the dispatch of the contingents, and the Government's general support of the British cause in South Africa.

The author also repudiates the attempt to fasten disloyalty on the Liberal party for its policy of unrestricted reciprocity. Nothing could be wider of the mark, than to treat the election of 1891 as a contest between British connection and continentalism.

Mr. Willson's two volumes are splendidly printed in large, clear type. The

work is indispensable to those who would be familiar with the later political history of the Dominion, as no writer has covered the ground with the same thoroughness and completeness.

The coal barons are compelled to raise wages. Watch them raise prices to make it up.

If there was any doubt as to Hon. John Haggart being a back number, it would be removed by his opposition to Mr. Blair's railway commission bill.

The Liberals of Canington will banquet Mr. George D. Grew, M. P., the youthful David who slew the Conservative Goliath in North Ontario. Mr. Grant is a former resident of London and studied law in the office of Cronyn & Betts. Those who know him predict that he will some day fill a large place in public life.

Rumor has it that there is friction between Lord Dundonald and the militia department. Lord Dundonald started off admirably and inspired the belief that at last Great Britain had picked out a soldier who could adapt himself to Canadian conditions. If he goes the way of the Huttons and the Gascoignes, Canada had better change the system and keep the post for Canadians.

Among the Orange Blossoms. (Puck.)

Marie—I didn't know you ever won a prize at tennis.

Dick—Of course, I did. We're to be married in June.

The Flight of Time. (Ram's Horn.)

An old salt on a steamer spoke to nobody, but sat in his chair and gazed afar until the landing was in sight, when

he arose, took a huge telescope and proceeded to sweep the horizon. Then he turned, doffed his cap and courteously passed the glass to the ladies. When they returned it one of them remarked: "This is an excellent telescope, sir."

"Yes, miss, it be that," he replied. "That there 'scope was given to me by Lord Nelson."

"Nelson?" repeated one of the ladies. "Why, he's been dead nearly a hundred years."

"Well, I declare," exclaimed the sad old tar, "ow the time do fly!"

Vindicating Spinsterhood. (Lady's Pictorial.)

To laugh at spinsterhood nowadays is to display ignorance of woman, and assuredly the very last way in the world to persuade her into matrimony. It is tolerably clear that when a woman wants to marry she generally manages to achieve her object. When she prefers a "bachelor" life it may be taken as equally certain that she is best securing her own happiness and probably that of others.

An Appeal to Spring. (Boston Budget.)

The spring is here. How sweet, how clear, The robin's note is ringing, And Nature does her verdant dress, With gentle smile and willing.

I love the spring. 'Tis just the thing To make man write a sonnet, And I would be in bliss serene, If spring would only intervene And buy Maud's Easter bonnet.

Another Lamb. (S. E. Kiser.)

Mary had a little lamb; To walk street he did go; Poor Mary does her own work now. The cause you doubtless know.

Fair Men. (Ottawa Journal.)

Chief Justices Boyd and Falconbridge have the reputation of being eminently fair men, as well as capable judges. The province may rest confident that their finding in the Ganey charges will be adequate.

INDUCTION OF REV. THOMAS WILSON AT WALKERTON

Former Pastor of King Street Church in His New Charge—Warmly Received.

The induction of Rev. Thomas Wilson, formerly pastor of the King Street Presbyterian Church, into the pastorate of Knox Church, Walkerton, took place on Thursday afternoon. The ceremony was performed at Walkerton and was conducted by the acting moderator of the Bruce Presbytery, Rev. F. O. Nicol.

Wilson received the right hand of fellowship from the clergy of the presbytery. The sermon was preached by Rev. H. Peckover, Rev. John Johnston, of Paisley, interim moderator during the vacancy, addressed the minister, and Rev. Mr. Nicol the people.

At the close of the induction Mr. Wilson was conducted to the door of the church, where he was introduced to the members of the congregation as they retired by Mr. Norman Robertson, the clerk of the session.

In the evening a reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. Tea was served in the lecture hall, following which came the short programme of music by the choir and addresses of congratulation by the members of the presbytery and Rev. Dr. Ross, the pastor of the Methodist Church.

In the course of an address Mr. Wilson thanked his congregation for the many kind words uttered and acts shown, and referred to the many eminent men who had preceded him in the pastorate, among them being Rev. J. S. Conning, and Rev. Drs. Guthrie, James and Moffat. He hoped that with the same joyous ality which he had been accorded by the congregation, his pastorate would be equally productive of good.

The church of which Mr. Wilson is now the pastor is a very large structure with galleries on three sides, and a new pipe organ. The congregation is one of the largest in the Presbytery of Bruce, and the members feel that in Mr. Wilson they have a worthy successor to the late pastor, Rev. James Conning.

When Mr. and Mrs. Wilson arrived at Walkerton they were met by a delegation of the church workers, and until settled in the manse they were entertained by friends. They found the manse well supplied with fuel, both coal and wood—and there were also other evidences of kindness on the part of the people.

ENGINEER AND RATEPAYERS DISAGREE ON TWO MATTERS

Former Will Oppose Petition for Widening of a Walk.

Proposal Re New Pavement Considered Unfair.

The ratepayers on the north side of Dundas street, between Wellington and Waterloo streets, have presented a petition to the city council, asking that the sidewalk at that block be widened four feet three inches, bringing the outside of it on a line with the inner edge of the walk east of Waterloo street. The walk is now eight feet wide, and with the addition asked for, it would be much the widest in the city.

Engineer Graydon will offer opposition to the move, as he considers it would be unfair to the corporation. The question of a pavement in that block has soon to be settled, and if the walk is extended it will mean that the city will have to bear more than its just share of the expense of the new roadway.

The latest proposal of the north side owners is for the city to pay the cost of the pavement between the railway tracks and the boulevard, they to pay for the paving of the boulevard, and the city to pay for all the pavement on the south side of the tracks.

In the petition for the walk the engineer takes issue with the part of the north side to avoid paying for 4 feet 3 inches of pavement. He is also unfavorable to their latest proposal for the payment of the cost of a new road.

A DEFECTIVE BYLAW.

City Engineer Graydon has written a letter to the council, calling the attention of the aldermen to a defect in the bylaws, which should be remedied at the earliest possible opportunity. The defect was, he says, do not permit the chief of the fire department or any of the firemen to enter factories, hotels or warehouses, to acquaint themselves with the nature of the buildings, or to ascertain what facilities are provided for escape in the case of fire. It is necessary, he points out, that the chief of the department should have such authority, in order that in the event of a conflagration they would be better able to cope with the flames. Under the bylaw, the fireman, says, do not permit the chief of the fire department or any of the firemen to enter factories, hotels or warehouses, to acquaint themselves with the nature of the buildings, or to ascertain what facilities are provided for escape in the case of fire. It is necessary, he points out, that the chief of the department should have such authority, in order that in the event of a conflagration they would be better able to cope with the flames. Under the bylaw, the fireman, says, do not permit the chief of the fire department or any of the firemen to enter factories, hotels or warehouses, to acquaint themselves with the nature of the buildings, or to ascertain what facilities are provided for escape in the

For consumption, bronchitis, weak lungs, and throat troubles, Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is unequalled. It is pleasant to take and agrees with the stomach.

It is a combination of healing Petroleum, nerve-strengthening and tissue-making hypophosphites, and other curative agents well known to physicians. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion heals diseased membranes, allays irritation and inflammation, improves nutrition, regulates the stomach and bowels, and relieves diarrhoea and night sweats.

I was told by three doctors that I had quick consumption. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion was prescribed and agreed with me perfectly. Within six months I had gained fifty-nine pounds in weight. My cough was cured, and I had no more night sweats or hemorrhages. I am now in perfect health. —B. H. Walton, Medford, Mass.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TESTED ACOUSTICS OF HOUSE.

"Now, my brother and myself have been making some very careful tests to see how easily noises from the den would penetrate to the upper floors. With the heavy door of the den closed, I took two swords that were on the wall and beat heavily on the divan with them, while my brother, sitting in Mrs. Hull's bedroom, with the door closed as it was on the night of the murder, listened.

"Not a sound was audible to him. Then I went upstairs and my brother made even louder noises, which

## Superb Showing of Black and Colored Dress Goods

Have you visited the New Dress Goods Department in the new store? Those who have agreed that the wonderful and magnificent display is not equalled in any other store. With largely increased space, excellent light for the display of the rich fabrics, we are determined that this will be the popular store for you to purchase your new spring gown. New goods are now getting their first showing. Come and see them. It will pay you to familiarize yourself with our stock of Dress Goods.

## New Black Cheviots,

56 inches wide, a splendid range, at, per yard, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25 and \$1.40.

## New Black Pebble Suitings,

56 inches wide, specially priced, at, per yard, \$1.25.

## New Black Basket Cloth Suitings,

56 inches wide, specially priced, at, per yard, \$1.35.

## New Black Cloth Suitings,

Strong values, at, per yard, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Also a large range of colors, in navy, navy, green, moss, grays, fawns and browns, at, per yard, 70c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

## New Navy Cheviots,

56 inches wide, at, per yard, \$1.00 and \$1.40.

## New Mottled Granite Suitings,

56 inches wide, golden brown and black, at, per yard, \$1.40.

## New Granite Suitings,

56 inches wide, new navy, golden brown and black, at, per yard, \$1.00.

## New Canvas Zibeline Suitings,

56 inches wide, new navy, brown and green, at, per yard, \$1.25.

## Dress Lengths in Basket Cloth Suitings,

Beautiful goods for spring wear, 6 yards to the dress, at, per yard, \$1.50.

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Of all the Corsets made or sold in this Country, B. and I. is the Corset most earnestly recommended by Physicians and Ladies' Tailors. They are graceful in appearance and afford perfect comfort to the wearer. We have all sizes and styles in stock, and no matter what your figure, there is a B. and I. Corset that will fit comfortably and beautifully. Prices Range from \$1 to \$2.

See what the New Store is offering in Linens.

See what the New Store is offering in Cottons.

We have exceptionally good values in these lines.

## King'smill's

## BUFFALO POLICE HAVE NEW CLUE

Involves Persons Not Yet Mentioned in the Case.

## MRS. PAINE FREE OF SUSPICION

Disgusted With the Police, Mrs. Burdick Hires Detectives on Her Own Account.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 21.—Disgusted with the failure of the police to discover the murderer of her husband, Mrs. Alice Hull Burdick, widow of Edwin L. Burdick, has engaged the services of the largest private detective agency in Western New York. She has commissioned it to spare no expense or trouble in tracking the slayer of the man who had cast her off.

Mrs. Burdick does not believe that Arthur R. Pennell was the murderer. Neither does her mother, Mrs. Hull. Both are convinced that the person who killed Mr. Burdick is still alive and can be found if proper efforts are made.

Albert A. Hartzell, counsel for the two women, said in a statement tonight: "When Mrs. Burdick takes the stand next Monday she will tell the truth, to her associations with Pennell. Pennell's relations with her and her husband, and everything she knows that may possibly throw any light on the mystery."

If she is asked who the murderer was, she will answer that she neither knows nor has a strong suspicion against any person. I have spent days with Mrs. Burdick and her husband, and everything she knows that may possibly throw any light on the mystery."

"We have carefully considered the possibility of each and every person who has been mentioned having committed the crime. Neither woman has expressed at any time a belief that any of those thus far mentioned has had anything to do with the affair."

"The effort to fix the crime on Pennell looks as though the authorities were driven to the last resort by their failure to detect the actual murderer. Such a conclusion without some more tangible evidence than is now at hand, would mean that Mrs. Burdick and all would be made fools of."

"The suspicion which the police and the district-attorney have directed toward people in the house, I find, is based entirely on the belief that it would be impossible for a murder to be committed in the den without noise enough to arouse the persons sleeping on the second floor."

TESTED ACOUSTICS OF HOUSE.

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"Not a sound was audible to him. Then I went upstairs and my brother made even louder noises, which

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Canadians Rewarded.

Canadians who use Clark's delicious Pork and Beans, made in Canada, are rewarded by having the best at the lowest cost.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

Two black oak chairs, said to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and to have been rescued when Hawley's Dragoons set fire to Linlithgow Palace, were sold in London recently for \$220 each.

USE THE SAFE, pleasant and effective worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

## UNNEIGHBORLY NEIGHBORS

Three Abusive Language Cases Disposed of by the P. M.

Mischivous Boys Cause of Trouble—A Temperance Lecture.

At the police court today no less than three cases of abusive language were brought before Magistrate Love, who took occasion to give a lecture on the advisability of neighbors living in a more friendly manner with one another.

The first case was that of George Maker, who was charged by Charles Carpenter with using abusive language. Evidence was not taken on this complaint, the defendant agreeing to pay all costs and the action being withdrawn.

The second case was that of Thomas Howard, who was likewise charged with using abusive language. The trouble all arose over the mischievous work of some boys. The defendant Howard went in an angry frame of mind to Mrs. Martin, the mother of the boys, whom he supposed committed the damage on his property, and it is claimed he used abusive language to her. Then Mr. Martin went to Mr. Howard and threatened him so that, as the magistrate pointed out, there was wrong feeling on both sides. The evidence not being corroborative as to the use of abusive language, he dismissed the case without costs to either parties. The taking of the evidence caused much amusement to those in court.

Mrs. Mary Peters was next called. She admitted taunting a young man with his past history. She endeavored to tell the court that she was not to blame, but the magistrate made her bind herself over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace.

The only other case at the court was that of Findlay Campbell, charged with being drunk. The magistrate told him that he would have to take the pledge if he could not keep from being drunk, and lectured him for his misconduct while he had a wife and several small children to support. Campbell pleaded to get off, and the magistrate remanded him to jail for one week.

LIBERALS TAKE ANOTHER

Capture North Fermanagh, Former Conservative Stronghold.

Dublin, March 21.—North Fermanagh has followed in the footsteps of Woolwich and Rye, and has elected an opposition member to the House of Commons in place of the former Conservative member, Mr. Archdale, who resigned. Edward Mitchell, the new member, who is a follower of Mr. Russell, defeated the Government candidate, Capt. Craig, by 152 votes. The Nationalists voted solidly for Mr. Mitchell.

THE GREAT DEMAND for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickell's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.