

London Advertiser.
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 LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

The Republic Disgraced.

The most reactionary legislative body in the world is not the British House of Lords, the Austrian Reichsrath, or the German Reichstag, but the United States Senate. The House of Commons can bring the House of Lords to its knees by creating a batch of new peers, so that the Lords dare not carry resistance too far. The Austrian and German chambers are responsive to the will of the people, though curbed by semi-autocratic executives. The United States Senate, which has always overshadowed the popular House, and has practically absorbed all the legislative powers, is the one chamber among free countries which appears to be able to defy public opinion on the one hand and the will of the executive on the other. The United States is virtually governed by an oligarchy.

The Senate has on three conspicuous occasions within the past week placed itself athwart public opinion, and humiliated the President and the administration. It has nullified the arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Japan. These treaties were identical in substance with those concluded by nearly all the nations of Europe among themselves. They marked a great advance toward the goal of universal peace, by providing that "differences of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties" should be referred to arbitration, without legislative action. Agreements of this nature were negotiated between President Roosevelt and the five powers mentioned. But the Senate, by a vote of 50 to 9, inserted an amendment requiring the sanction of the Senate before the submission of any question to arbitration. The amendment reduced the treaties to a sham. Their value lay in the obligatory arbitration of disputes of a certain character, so that these would be lifted at once above the sphere of contention of legislatures to the serene atmosphere of an impartial tribunal. The proposal of the American Senate was an insult to the other contracting parties, who would be obliged to arbitrate, while such a course would be optional with the United States.

President Roosevelt admitted that the treaties had been stultified by the amendment, and in withdrawing them made no secret of his indignation. The Senate's action, he said, was a step backward, morally speaking. There can be no doubt that the American people are with the President in this question. They have heard a great deal of fine language about the curse of militarism in Europe, and the peaceful character and mission of the American Republic, but they find "effete" Europe putting them to shame by sincere attempts to minimize the possibility of war, while the United States stands forth as the arch-enemy of this enlightened movement. The republic will be indelibly disgraced if public opinion does not gather sufficient force to compel the Senate to reverse its policy.

A second instance of the Senate's reactionism is its opposition to the President's efforts to destroy the railway rebate system and confer larger powers on the interstate commerce commission. The rebate system is one of the crying evils of the republic, and legislatures and commercial bodies are clamoring for redress. Trusts have been created, and thousands of independent manufacturers and small shippers crushed, by railway favoritism. A remedial measure has passed the House of Representatives but the Senate has refused to consider it during the present session. The President is reported to be so much in earnest that he will take the stump during the Congressional recess, in the hope of bringing public opinion to a pitch which will frighten the Senate into taking action.

A third outrage by the Senate is its emasculation of the Hay-Bond treaty, at the dictation of a few selfish monopolies. This treaty would have given the United States almost a monopoly of the market of Newfoundland, in return for the free admission of the United States of salted fish, ore, and raw materials, which the American people desire to purchase at the lowest price. The treaty had been framed by the administration, and met with popular approval, but the Senate is the stronghold of protected interests, which are more concerned in maintaining their monopoly profits in the home market, by excluding foreign competition, than in having new markets opened to American enterprise by tariff concessions. The policy of reciprocity, embodied in the Republican platform, is as dead as the dodo.

The authors of the American constitution intended that the Senate should be a check on the "heady" tendencies of a democracy, but they did not dream that it would be impotent to the sober thought and enlightened opinion of the American people.

The Strikers Speak at Last.

For the first time, the public has been favored with a version of the famous cabinet "bolt" or "strike" of 1896 by some of those who were star actors in that political comedy, or tragedy, Sir Mackenzie Bowell's side of the story was summed up in the epithet, "A nest of traitors," but the strikers would not retort. When Mr. Foster was confronted with this memory by his opponent in North Toronto, at the Dominion nominations, he pleaded that only the Governor-General of that day—Lord Aberdeen—could remove the seal of secrecy. Mr. Foster changed his mind in the House of Commons on Friday, in a moment of weakness induced by some scathing remarks from Sir William Mulock—remarks which Mr. Foster had invited

by an uncalculated attack on the Postmaster-General. His fellow-striker, Mr. Haggart, came to his aid and rescue, and his statement is even more interesting than Mr. Foster's.

It is news to the public to hear from Mr. Haggart that Sir Mackenzie Bowell himself invited Sir Charles Tupper to this country, and joined with the other ministers in asking Sir Charles to form a government. Mr. Haggart alleged that the seven ministers resigned in a body, because Sir Mackenzie Bowell refused to abide by the arrangement to which he (Sir Mackenzie) was a party. He clung to the premiership "like a sick girl," to quote Mr. Haggart's words, while the Conservative party was "dying for want of management or for want of a leader of the party at Ottawa." Mr. Haggart furnished another fresh item of information when he said that two other ministers—Mr. Oulmet and Sir Adolphe Caron—had also resigned, but they were induced to remain in the cabinet.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell refuses to be interviewed on the subject, and says that if any remarks from him are necessary he will reserve them for the Senate. His version of the affair is contradicted by Mr. Haggart, and the ex-premier cannot allow the contradiction to stand, without exposing himself to a charge of breaking faith with his former cabinet colleagues, in refusing to resign until they forced his hand. Sir Mackenzie has made no attempt since 1896 to conceal his aversion for Mr. Foster and Mr. Haggart. He declared in Carleton County in 1900 that Mr. Haggart would never be a cabinet minister so long as he (Sir Mackenzie) could prevent it. The public is waiting eagerly to hear what Sir Mackenzie has to say about Mr. Haggart today.

The Free Press can't forgive Dr. Campbell because the people preferred him for mayor.

Revised returns leave no doubt that Mr. Whitney had a popular majority in the Province on the 25th ult.

Mr. Whitney is not a professional cabinet maker, but he made a professional cabinet seeing that seven out of eight working members are doctors and lawyers.

The Province collected \$458,000 in succession duties last year. Mr. Whitney used to call these duties "confiscation," but he will now have reason to thank the old government for providing so handy a revenue-producer.

His critics say that General Stoesell is no hero because he could have continued to fight. If General Stoesell saw that resistance was hopeless, he showed the highest type of heroism—the moral kind—in choosing to surrender and incur the charge of cowardice, rather than to continue wasting human life.

The American people are concerned over the prospective disappearance of the American Falls at Niagara, and a New York legislator has moved to assess every horse power diverted from the river. The American power companies pay nothing for this privilege, but the Ontario Government wisely placed a tax on every electrical horse power developed on the Canadian side. This is an assurance that the Canadian companies will take no more water than they need. Neither has Ontario conferred these great franchises for nothing.

Age.

(Washington Star.)
 "Man has seven ages," she said.
 "Yes," he replied, "Woman has only two—her real age and the one she tells her friends."

The Revival of Faith.

(Newall Dwight Hillis.)
 Twenty years ago the tides of faith seemed to be ebbing away. Now the tides are coming back a flood. The scientists, like Sir Oliver Lodge, are becoming preachers. The philosophers are becoming seers and prophets. Men have discovered that the sins of the people are unbearable. Without the help of God they are unequal to their problems. The scientists affirm that their theories assume the presence of a world-mind. Students of events say that this world-mind is also a will who gives progress to history. Lovers of their kind find in the fatherhood of God the sanction for the brotherhood of man. If God is our father and all men are our brethren, and the earth is the family house, why should not all live in peace and brotherhood? If all brothers loved each other there would be no more poverty, nor war, nor law courts, nor prisons. If men realized God in daily life they would change earth into a kind of heaven. All men are beginning to feel, therefore, that before we go any further we had better pause and thank God for the good friends with Jesus Christ, straightened out the record, and do unto others as we would have others do unto us. We cannot get the golden deeds out of our leaden faith.

Pleasures of Reading.

(British Weekly.)
 Of the many well-read persons we have encountered, we never knew one who was not really raised in the scale of being by his fondness for books. There is no such deliverance from narrowness and from narrowing careers. The man or woman who is conversant with books shows by degrees a certain superiority even in outward aspect, and cannot help lifting the talk above the ordinary low level.

What About Their Porridge?

(Toronto Globe.)
 The telegram rises to remark that the glory has departed from Ontario, that Calverley is at a discount in the new Cabinet, and that for the first time since Confederation there is not a man in the Government who could stand an examination on the Shorter Catechism.

And a Parting Followed.

(Cassell's.)
 He—Their engagement is broken off.
 She—Oh, yes.
 He—What was the reason?
 She—Why, both were satisfied that they could live in love in a cottage, but when they got to details they discovered that each of them contemplated supplying nothing but the love.

Men of Brains.
 Men of great intellect are usually great coffee drinkers, hence it is called the "intellectual beverage."
"Seal Brand" Coffee
 has that wholesome quality as a morning beverage only found in pure coffee of the highest grade.
 1 lb and 2 lb. sealed tins, at grocers.
Chase & Sanborn, - Montreal

The Sense of Smell.
 [Puck.]
 Jim Johnston—Am your horse afraid of automobiles?
 Joe Jackson—Yah.
 Jim Johnston—Ah, thought he was blind and deaf?
 Joe Jackson—He am—but he can smell.

Capable to Improvement.
 [Brockville Recorder.]
 Judging from the criticisms by independent and mild Tory journals the only thing that reconciles them to Mr. Whitney's Cabinet, is the fact that he has promised to change it in a few months.

Made Over.
 [Chicago Chronicle.]
 She used to be a dark brunette. But now she is a blonde.
 She used to have a snub nose, yet I swear upon my bond.
 She has a Roman nose today.
 Her snub nose now hath passed away. She's had her face made over.

She used to have a double chin. Her cheeks were smooth and plain. But now when she begins to grin. Two dimples she doth gain.
 She hath no double chin today. That, too, hath somehow passed away. She's had her face made over.

I used to know her long ago. A homely girl was she. Great changes may be wrought, I know. By time—but seems to me. That she looks younger far today. Then fifteen years ago—but say. She's had her face made over.

Aid a Noble Work.

[Toronto Telegram.]
 It is to the credit of the Laurier Government in general, and of Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick in particular, that no other government and no other minister of justice ever gave the same sympathetic attention to the good work of helping convicts out of prison to the freedom or honesty and happiness.
 The good work done by Brigadier Archibald must have remained undone but for the kindly help of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick. No differences of creed have prevented them from seeing in the genuine operative religious of deeds, deeds that help the fallen to rise and the weak to stand.

A Silenced Speaker.

[Montreal Star.]
 It was really a mean trick to make the talkative St. John speaker of the Ontario Legislature, where he will have to sit still and listen to the other fellows.

Different Then.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
 "Surely you're not jealous of your husband?"
 "Yes, I am. He simply can't keep his eyes off the women."
 "Oh, yes, he can. You should see him some other time when he has a seat in a crowded street car."

The World as It Is.

[S. E. Kiser.]
 It's a gay old world when you're gay. And a glad old world when you're glad. But whether you play, Or go toiling away, It's a sad old world when you're sad.
 It's a grand old world if you're great. And a mean old world if you're small. It's a world full of trouble and pain. For the foolish who prate Of the uselessness of it all.
 It's a beautiful world to see. Or it's dismal in every zone. The lot of the human race. In its gloom or its glee Depends on yourself alone.

No More of That Discussion.

[Winfield, Kan., Tribune.]
 A young man in Winfield who has been married long remarked at the dinner table the other day. "My dear, I wish you could make such bread as my wife used to make." The bride smiled and answered in a voice that did not tremble: "Well, dear, I wish you could make the dough that father used to make." The bread and dough question hasn't come up for family discussion since.

Misses Mr. Ross.

[Toronto Star.]
 One of the men, however, who cannot reconcile himself to Mr. Chas. Chase, the old Premier's "familiar," as he was sometimes called, because of his constant attendance upon Mr. Ross, sat in the chair in front of his old master's door this morning, the picture of melancholy. "I knew Mr. Ross," he said, "when he was a black-haired fellow, as straight and strong as anyone in the land. He was a wrestler such as you would not care to meet. He could throw any man in his country. I have been messenger for the council chamber for the past fifteen years, and have been Mr. Ross' closest attendant for the past five years."
 A tear actually gathered in Mr. Chase's eye as he talked of the doings of his one-time master. "Charles," he kindly disposition makes him a general favorite about the building.

In Praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

There is no medicine manufactured that has received more voluntary praise or more expressions of gratitude from people who have been cured by it, than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. From long experience in the use of this preparation, people have found that it not only gives quick relief, but effects a permanent cure, and that it can always be relied upon. The fact that it is pleasant to take, also that it contains no harmful drug is of much importance when a medicine is intended for young children. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

LOVE-LORN PRINCE ASKS ROYAL HELP

Victor Napoleon Has Begged Two Rulers for Aid in Winning a Wife.

Paris, Feb. 14. — Your correspondent has excellent authority for quoting a letter received by a friend this week from Prince Victor Napoleon. This may not be the precise phraseology, but the letter is in substance as follows: "Reports that Princess Clementine and myself are desirous to marry are true, but her father's refusal is flat. I returned yesterday from Vienna. I went to beg the Emperor Francis Joseph to intervene on my behalf. He readily consented. I can also count on the kindly offices of the King of Italy in the same regard."

"Princess Clementine's father's objection is based on the ground that his friendship with France makes impossible the alliance of his daughter with a pretender to the French throne. However, he knows I have no such pretensions, and if I had such a remote possibility should not be allowed to interfere with the happiness of two persons. If the throne were offered to me today, I would turn it over to my brother Louis, for I have no desire to carry on my shoulders the burden incumbent to such a task."

"I have told the King this but nothing I can say will change his fixed idea that my being a pretender in name makes me indigestible to his daughter's hand."

When Princess Clementine told the King and his daughter that she wanted to marry Prince Victor, the King was white with anger, and, knowing his daughter's character, made her practically a prisoner in the palace at Laeken.

They were still further estranged soon afterwards, the King was waiting in the park with a beautiful woman, known in court circles, when Clementine turned her back, refusing to recognize the woman. The King demanded an apology and the princess refused.

Retiring a short distance the King and his daughter had a terrible scene; the King was abusive, Clementine dignified and unbending. They have not spoken since.

The princess frankly told Prince Victor she was ready to marry without her father's consent, but the prince hesitates to affront the king of a country which has afforded him an asylum for fourteen years, and this is the reason he sought the intervention of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy.

THE ISSUING OF ELECTION BALLOTS

Prime Minister Explains Methods in Use by Government—Parliamentary Notes.

Ottawa, Feb. 13. — The union label measure was brought up in committee today, but as the Minister of Justice, who had promised a statement on the Deemer's statement, was unavoidably absent, the discussion of the bill was postponed.

In supply the steamship lines subsidies came up for discussion. These are in the estimates of the trade and commerce department.

The subsidy of \$10,000 to the Canada South Africa Steamship Line was discussed at some length. Mr. Patterson read a report from Mr. Campbell, agent of the steamship company, showing that the increased carrying capacity of the line would be of great benefit to the Canadian products, mostly timber, flour and cheese, to South Africa.

Messrs. Henderson, Martin and others of the Opposition said that the preference in cargo space and rates should be given to Canadian shippers, and Mr. Patterson promised to bring down the contract to show that the company is bound not to give lower rates to American shippers.

The committee proceeded to the discussion of an appropriation of \$4,000 for the administration of the Chinese immigration act. Mr. Patterson explained that no Chinese had entered the country since the imposition of the \$500 poll tax, though it appeared that there had been a very large influx the year before the act came into force.

Mr. Maclean said that between 1,000 and 2,000 Chinese had entered Toronto during the past year.

Mr. Boyce (Algoma), moved for "a return of the plans or plans deposited by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company with the department of railways and canals, showing the proposed terminal point or points on the Pacific."

Mr. Emmerson considered there was no use producing plans until they had been approved.

"Do I understand that no plans have been deposited?" Mr. Boyce asked.

"Plans have been deposited, but they cannot be produced until approved," was the reply.

Linoleum Oddments

By sheer force of unapproachable values we anticipate a great clearance of all oddments of Linoleum. In view of such unusual savings, we have every reason to believe that all economical shoppers will take advantage of this Special Clearance Sale.

Oddments Suitable for Halls, Vestibules and Bathrooms



INLAID LINOLEUMS

\$1.25 \$1.10 and \$1.00 per yard is the regular price of these Oddments of Inlaid Linoleums. The exquisite designs and patterns are continued right through to the back and will not wear off. Special Clearance of 20 Oddments, ranging in length from 1 yard up to 10 yards. These are suitable for halls, vestibules and bathrooms. Regular \$1.00, \$1.10 and \$1.25 quality can be bought for, per yard only..... 65c

All Linoleum Oddments Must Be Sold.

75c 60c and 50c is the regular price asked for these Linoleums that are offered in this Special Oddment Sale. The wearing qualities of these well-made Linoleums are thoroughly dependable. We have a special lot of 24 Oddments of Linoleums ranging in length from 1 yard to 12 yards. Regular price 50c, 60c and 75c. Special Clearing Price..... 37c

42c and 37c is the regular price asked for another special selection of Linoleum Oddments. It will pay you to take advantage of this great Clearance Sale. There are 16 odd lengths, ranging from 1 yard to 8 yards in length. Regular price 37c and 42c. These to be cleared out at..... 25c

"What We Advertise Is So."
KINGSMILL'S
 Special Sale of Linoleum Oddments.
 130 DUNDAS AND 131 CARLING STREET, LONDON, CANADA
 CARPET HOUSE, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, CARLING STREET.

during the past year. He did not know where they came from, but he was satisfied that they did not all come from British Columbia. With this conclusion Mr. Patterson disagreed.

The hon. member, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at 10:40.

Issuing of Ballots.
 In reply to Mr. Jackson (Selkirk), the Premier stated that the sum of \$34,000, exclusive of interest, is still due on the Dominion Government loan made to Manitoba farmers during the grass-hopper scourge of 1874 and 1875; that it was not the intention of the Government to remit the amount, as it could see no reason for departing from the policy of previous Governments.

The Government thought the whole sum should be repaid.

Mr. Sproule asked a question as to the method of issuing ballots from the printing bureau during the last election.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied: The main principles are: (a) To deal with no more than 100,000 ballots; (b) To have no broken packages; the ballots are issued in sheets of four and two.

(c) The ballots are issued direct from the printing bureau to the returning officers throughout Canada without the intervention of the clerk of the crown in chancery. (d) The sheets are carefully counted before being packed; they are sent out in closed packages of three sizes only, namely, packages of 2,000, in fours, and of 1,000, three, and of 500 in twos. The packages are not opened after being counted.

The smaller packages are used for uneven or broken thousands. The counting is done in the bindery, after cutting, by skilled hands, and under the supervision of the foreman of the bindery. The packages are then finally closed and pasted up. As to whether, after issue to the returning officers, complaints were made that the requisite number of ballots was not supplied, the answer was: (a) After the issue of the ballots, applications were received by the King's printer from returning officers where the supply was insufficient. In all such cases the additional ballots required by the returning officer were sent to him, but were in whole packages. No ballots whatever were sent to any printing office, but they were sent out in sealed bags by registered post to the returning officer.

No communications from other than the returning officers were entertained. (b) Two complaints were made that the count of the ballot papers was wrong. One was from South Lanark, and the other was from Ottawa. In the case of South Lanark no additional supply was asked for; it was a question of count. In the case of Ottawa, an additional quantity of 1,000 ballots were delivered to the returning officer.

The Minister of Customs informed Mr. Cockburn that the export of clover and grass seed from Canada during the past three years was as follows: In 1902, clover seed \$1,205,878, grass seed \$58,193; 1903, clover seed \$339,490, grass seed \$37,852; 1904, clover seed \$1,337,133, grass seed \$37,825.

G. T. P. Terminals.
 Mr. Boyce (Algoma), moved for "a return of the plans or plans deposited by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company with the department of railways and canals, showing the proposed terminal point or points on the Pacific."

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The Gabelhorn in Switzerland was ascended for the first time not long ago. Two tourists and a guide made the trip. Many have tried to scale the mountain during the past 50 years.

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FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
 DONALD McLEAN, AGENT, 426 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.
 Feb. 13.—At New York—Corean, from Glasgow.
 At Liverpool—Victorian, from New York.
 At Genoa—Nord America, from New York; Koening Louis, from New York.
 At Bremen—Brandenburg, from New York.
 At Hamburg—Pennsylvania, from New York.
 At Plymouth—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York.

Mr. Wislow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

A Chicago millinery firm has taken out an injunction to prevent one of its women hat-makers going to a rival establishment.

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