

London Advertiser

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.)

THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

8,688 Sworn Average Daily Circulation for 1900.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

Address all communications—

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Thursday, March 7.

Now Confessed to Be "Dead Horses."

What has become of all the alarming prognostications made by the Opposition orators during the campaign that preceded the last general elections for the Dominion?

Parliament is in session, and one would think that if there had been any justification for the allegations then made by the stumpers on behalf of the Opposition, there would be an immediate effort to make them good as soon as the representatives of the people were assembled.

We were told, for example, that if the Liberals succeeded, this country would be hopelessly given over to the domination of the French-Canadian section of the community. No one will rise in his place and seriously repeat that charge. Accusations were also made against the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of the Interior. Both Hon. Mr. Tarte and Hon. Mr. Sifton were misrepresented and traduced as statesmen have rarely been, and even the Minister of Justice was accused, most wrongfully, of having been guilty of the gravest wrongdoing in connection with the sale of the binder twine product at Kingston Penitentiary, which is under his charge.

Now would be the time for the Opposition orators to make good their charges, if they were well-founded, but so far it has been impossible to coax them into doing anything further than to make an occasional insinuation, which they run away from when confronted with the record, or with the offer of a committee of the House, before whom it would be possible to have sworn evidence submitted. That, however, is not the kind of evidence that these political capital manufacturers (unlimited) wish to have considered. They apparently desire the liberty, during a campaign, to make as many false accusations against the Ministers as they may see fit, to insinuate that dishonesty exists where they have not the courage to make a direct, manly, straightforward charge, and then when they have obtained all the advantages they can for their party friends from this line of conduct—certainly not that of courageous men—they plead the right to run away from the accusations, and to say that a general election having taken place, and the people having disbelieved them, all reference to the race and religion cry, all reference to the false accusations of breach of trust brought against the Ministers, should be ruled out of order.

This is the doctrine which we observe is preached by several of our Opposition contemporaries. We do not doubt that the men who were responsible for the character of the last Dominion campaign against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues are heartily ashamed of the tactics that they adopted, and which, as applied to the whole country, failed. But we must not forget that these tactics, supplemented by the atrocious gerrymander—operated for the last time—won a number of seats in the Province of Ontario, and it is just as well, at this juncture, when we are measurably near another contest, under different conditions, to have the public made fully aware of how thoroughly flattened out the Opposition campaign, as conducted up to November last, has become. If the declarations made on behalf of the Ontario Opposition are as ill-founded in the coming Provincial campaign, as were those made in the recent Dominion contest, they may be well brushed aside by the intelligent elector, and in the absence of any proof in their support, that disposal, in view of the recent experience, will be their proper fate.

The Situation in Britain.

It cannot be said that the political situation in Britain is one that can be regarded with intense satisfaction. The new King comes to the throne with the goodwill of his subjects. The memory of his mother's noble life exerts a gentle influence, and he has created the impression that he is equal to the situation, and both able and willing to play a great part as a constitutional king. This is all very good and hopeful, but there is not much else that is particularly inspiring in the present situation. The Liberal party is in a very disorganized condition, and political warfare is most inspiring when two fairly balanced and well marshalled hosts are arrayed against each other. The guerrilla stage of war has its own peculiar miseries in politics as elsewhere. Critics of the Government, who belong to the Conservative side, feel that it is so strong that they can freely criticize it, but criticism which is not followed up by voting may produce a bitter feeling of discontent with no other practical effect. This is not satisfactory. These critics tell us that the war is necessary, but it has been badly managed; the Government did not understand the immense task they had before them, and never rose to the occasion.

From the same quarters we learn

that the war has been as badly managed from the financial as from the military point of view; as the soldiers were sent out in dribbles, so the loans have been placed upon the market. Then Lord Salisbury has set public opinion at defiance by giving cabinet offices to so many of his own family, and in other ways. The candid critics in the Conservative party can find much that is unsatisfactory, but they have no way out of these difficulties except to cherish the hope that some of their advice may be taken. The position of the Irish members is not satisfactory. They promise to furnish a fight which shall be bitter and persistent. This is a problem that troubled the nineteenth century, and must be handed over to the twentieth for settlement. There is also commercial unrest. It is realized that the struggle for trade is likely to be fiercer than ever. Out of these struggles economic and social questions will arise that will press heavily upon a country that possesses a population much larger than it can sustain from its internal resources. Many other elements might be added to the gloomy picture, but it is black enough.

We do not think, however, that there is real reason for despair. Things were not better at the beginning of the late Queen's reign, but the reign turned out to be one of the most wonderful periods of progress, if not always of prosperity. A hopeful sign now is that so many leading men of various classes and parties see how serious the situation is and seek to look it full in the face. Another bright spot is the growing unity of the empire, the increasing feeling that Britishers throughout the world must stand together if they would play well their part of the new century.

We see that there is no such thing as trusting in the past. "Rest and be thankful" is not a mood that we can keep up long. The struggle is great and increasing. The consolation is that it is in worthy struggles that men show their true manhood and through conquest of difficulties that nations reach fuller strength and larger life.

Law Reform—Caution Necessary.

We hope the Attorney-General of Ontario will not get bewildered by the multitude of advisers who are offering suggestions on law reform and criticizing his circular letter. There is need of great caution. We do not know that at the present time there is any loud call for law reform. We have given our views in previous articles.

We desire to call attention to some points set forth by the Essex Law Association. The association says, in reply to the Attorney-General's letter: "The circuit sittings of assizes and sittings gives grave dissatisfaction to the public and to the bar."

It results in hasty and ill-considered trials and a fruitful crop of appeals. The judges have usually less than a week to devote to a considerable number of cases, and conduct the trials so as to suit their convenience and engagements elsewhere.

Many cases are postponed for six months, and many references are directed in actions that should properly be tried at the assizes or sittings. Non-jury cases are frequently left undisposed of, with great expense to the parties. Non-jury cases should be tried as the cases are ready for trial, as can be done in the county court, and not be obliged to wait the uncertainty and expense of coming on at the High Court sittings—to be left over till the following sittings."

Probably the plain speaking of the Essex Bar is due to the fact that the Detroit River is the only line separating them from perfect freedom. It is right to speak out. The Essex men are to be commended. If their reply contains the facts, much of the difficulty lies not in the law, but in the administration of it; not in the rules of practice, but in the failure of the judges to comply with them. It lies in the desire of the judges to study their own convenience, rather than to perform their duties.

We fancy the air of freedom has somewhat affected the Essex Bar. The law may be as well administered in some of the older states as it is in Ontario, but it is by no means the rule. We know nothing whatever of delay compared with some States. It is said a trial is never reached even in the District of Columbia. In Chicago about two years is consumed before your case is reached, the courts have been so full of work. Michigan has the Common Law Procedure Act and the Chancery practice we left behind many years ago. Ohio is slow indeed. Other States might be mentioned. On the whole, "the law's delays" here are not as great as they are in any State of which we know anything.

But we commend the Essex Bar. Their remarks are well worth consideration by the Attorney-General. They throw a light on the questions not often thrown, and it is a light that ought to help the Attorney-General to reach a cautious frame of mind; to cause him not to change too often; to consider if the Essex Bar may not be pointing out defects that no rules can remedy, but at the same time defects, which when pointed out, the judges could and would remedy as far as it was in their power to do so. Some of the judges are as painstaking and patient as it is possible to be; but if some are otherwise, it is well to criticize them as well as the laws they administer. What we desire to impress on the Attorney-General is the necessity for caution. It is more difficult to change and do good than it is to change and do harm.

Chance for Canadian Talent.

A remarkable series of prizes is to be awarded in February by the Paris Academy of Medicine. The essays submitted must be written in French and Latin, and some of the prizes are of great money value. The Audiffret prize is an annuity of 20,000 francs (\$4,800), and will be awarded to the discoverer of a practical and effective remedy or preventive for tuberculosis. The Barbier prize, worth 2,000 francs (\$400) yearly, goes to the discoverer of a cure for any one of certain diseases hitherto considered incurable, such as rabies, cancer, epilepsy, typhus and others. Similar conditions are attached to the Bousson prize of 10,500 francs (\$2,100). The Chevallier prize of 1,500 francs (\$300) will be given to the writer of the best essay on the treatment of cancerous affections; the Herpin prize of 3,000 francs (\$600) is for the best essay on epilepsy and nervous diseases; the Laborie prize of 5,000 francs (\$1,000) for an important improvement in surgery; the Meynot prize of 2,500 francs (\$500) for the best essay on diseases of the eye. The academy has also at its disposal 1,500 francs (\$300) annually for the maintenance of medical expeditions.

In a recent debate, Hon. John Haggart said he had made an earnest study of the Confession of Faith and the Shorter Catechism. It is important for the public to know this.

Upwards of \$47,000,000 is the annual expenditure of the State of New York for purposes of education. Ontario can hardly be called extravagant yet.

The party of Doukhobors who were invited to leave the Swan River colony in Manitoba for California, have returned. They found that the country to which they went did not at all suit them, and they were glad to get back to Manitoba. There is no place like Canada.

Montreal is to have an ocean shipbuilding yard; so will either Halifax, or Sydney, N. S. Mayhag, great shipbuilding industries will be set going immediately at both. We have the iron and the coal. All that is required is the application of brains and capital and labor, which are ours also, and only require to be turned to account with intelligence.

The Montreal Star calls the issues which it raised with so great violence in last election, "dead horses," and advises Mr. Borden, the new Opposition leader, to steer clear of them. The Star seems to be just getting back from the barnyard, for from Nov. 7 up till Saturday last it did not even acknowledge that there had been a general election. Its present confession is refreshing, because it shows how very little there was in the hysterical and double-faced campaign conducted by the Opposition in the late contest.

The indications now are that Parliament will not rise before the first or second week in June. There is more talking power in the House of Commons than appeared at the start. It was not called up, that was all. When Mr. Clancy, Dr. Sproule and other old-timers get under way, they are a wholesome gabfest in themselves, and there are some new M. P.'s who are in no way backward in talking. To many men the art of condensation is a lost art.

A journal published in one of the Southern States issues a protest against mob law evidence as a means of punishing criminals. In a state of nature it is the injured who redress all wrong done to him, but in a highly organized society the right and duty to punish such offenses rests with the state. It has taken centuries for the development of governments to their present stage, and for individuals to step in before the State to avenge crimes, indicates a return to barbarism.

King Edward, like his royal mother, will continue to farm. Her Majesty has bequeathed to the new sovereign her fine herds of Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons and Jerseys, all of which are pedigree cattle, and were bought by the late Prince Consort, George III. Was the only one of all previous British sovereigns who kept a farm at Windsor. Her Majesty was proud of her cattle and exhibited regularly, taking many prizes at the royal and other exhibitions. The offering of some of the royal cattle have been brought to this continent.

The London Times, in a recent issue, gives this timely bit of advice to British manufacturers: "With respect to foreign competition, British manufacturers will have to imitate more closely the methods of their American and German rivals. They will have to provide themselves, like the former, with the newest labor-saving appliances and machinery, as well as to study like the latter, with unwearied and minute attention, the needs of the markets of the world." This is good advice for Great Britain, which has had such a hold on the trade of the world in days gone by that many of her producers have come to think they, and not the buyer, should dictate the kind of goods that are marketed. Canadian producers will do well to remember this fact.

A Suggestion.

(St. John Globe.) Perhaps one of the wisest things to do would be to provide an annual allowance to a gentleman who has filled the position of premier on his retirement from office, based upon the length of his term of service.

Little Faith

Many women have little faith in advertisements. Consider PEARLINE. Could it have been advertised so extensively for twenty years if our claims for it were not true? We say it's better, easier, quicker than soap. Saves work and clothes. Try PEARLINE on the faith of the millions who use it. You owe it to yourself to try it. 632

Canadian Tolerance.

(Ottawa Journal.) In the main, the moderation and kindness of the debate on the "no-popery" oath was creditable to the House of Commons, and the vote of 125 to 19 to ask the Premier was a fair indication of the tolerant spirit of a majority of Canadians.

A Thinker, Not a Speaker.

(Washington Star.) Winston Spencer Churchill recently made a speech in parliament. It is hoped that the young gentleman has polished up his oratory since he lectured in this city some time ago. Unless an impression was created at that time that Mr. Churchill's natural gifts qualify him for participation in public affairs, it is as a thinker and not as a speaker.

Our Great Province.

(Ottawa Free Press.) The Montreal Witness expresses the opinion that the Province of Ontario should be divided into two parts. New Ontario has shown its out of proportion. In the future, perhaps, something of the kind may be desirable, but for the present we are inclined to the opinion that our provincial motto may as well be "we'll hold." It must not be forgotten that had it not been for the determination of Sir Oliver Mowat and his government, there would be no "New Ontario" today. Old Ontario has therefore a good claim on the territory.

A Dignified Discussion.

(Montreal Witness.) The Dominion Parliament did a right thing yesterday in passing all but unanimously, there being only nineteen dissentients, the resolution to petition for the abolition of the denunciation by the sovereign of England of the theological doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, which are held by so many millions of the loyal subjects of the King. The addresses of the premier and the leader of the opposition were able and admirable, both in matter and in spirit. It is a great pleasure to read such speeches made in parliament on a religious question from opposite sides of the house, after all the political turmoil which the Dominion has passed through in regard to such questions. All the speeches in favor of the resolution were good, and the address in introducing his resolution. As to the wisdom and right of the denunciation of the Roman Catholic Church, we hold with Mr. Borden, the leader of the opposition, that a parliament representing any of the King's subjects under obligation to petition and advise him in regard to all matters which are reasonably calculated to injure the good relations which exist between the Dominion and the sovereign. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's closing declaration in regard to the loyalty of his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Canada is a very noble one.

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Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have the largest sale in Canada of any treatment recommended for diseases of the kidneys. They have won the confidence of the people by actually curing the ailments for which they are indicated. In my own case, I feel better than I have for many years. I continued their use until I had taken about four boxes, which made me a sound man, and also regained my usual weight, 190 pounds. I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills which have done so much for me. I have recommended them to a number of my friends, and have never met with one case where they did not meet with good success. My daughter, Mrs. Charles Phillips, has also been cured of a severe stomachic trouble by the use of these pills. Mr. Geo. Cummings, Barrie, Ont., one of the best-known engineers on the G. T. R., and whose run is between Toronto and Barrie, writes: "For years I suffered from kidney disease brought on by railroad life. The doctors called it 'railroad kidney,' and could give me no permanent relief. A friend recommended Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, saying they could give me permanent relief. A friend recommended Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, saying they could give me permanent relief. A friend recommended Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, saying they could give me permanent relief. I am well man today, thanks to Dr. Chase."

There is no uncertainty, no experiment about the efficacy of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They have cured such a variety of cases, and have been so thoroughly tested during the past quarter of a century, that you can be absolutely sure of being benefited by their use. If you have been disappointed with other remedies you will all the more appreciate the genuineness of this sterling remedy of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. A few boxes of this grand medicine completely cured me, putting an end to the dreadful pain in the back, and greatly strengthening the kidneys. I am well man today, thanks to Dr. Chase."

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The Meaning Of It. A trade mark is a protection to the honest—a menace to the dishonest manufacturer. While a purchaser must depend more or less on his own judgment, a trade mark on the goods confirms that judgment and keeps him to the right path. Imitation is the invader of almost every business today, but no other shoe manufacturer can use the slate frame trade mark with which every "Slater Shoe" is branded. Every pair Goodyear Welted, the same as hand made but the work is perfectly uniform. Catalogue Free.

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VISITORS NOT WANTED. People Who Want to See Greenland Must Get a Royal Permit. Greenland is governed in a grandmotherly way by Denmark, but as it consists of a group of colonies, which would not under any circumstances attract many tourists or traders, no outsider complains of the exclusiveness of the Danish authorities. Trade always has been and still is monopolized by the state, and only government vessels are allowed to sail in Greenland waters. For foreign travelers also Greenland is a closed country, unless the traveler in question has beforehand obtained the rare distinction of obtaining the permission of the Danish Government, says the Chicago Chronicle. The monopoly of the trade is said to protect the Greenlanders from being deceived by unscrupulous merchants. The administration settles a fixed price both for the goods the Greenlanders purchase and for the products they sell. In this way all are treated in the same manner and the business being carried on by the state is a guaranty that the natives are not imposed upon. Furthermore, the members of the administration are enjoined to take care that the natives do not leave themselves short of produce by selling nine vessels belonging to the Greenland Company—viz., five brigs, three bark and a small steamer, having a total register of about 2,000 tons net. Several of these vessels, which are suitable for sailing through drift ice, make two voyages a year, and the steamer, as a rule, three voyages. One of them, the brig, named the Whale, is nearly 100 years old.