

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.
TWO PAGES DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office107
Editorial Department134
Job Department175
The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, London, Ont.
LONDON, THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1905

The School Question.

The return from Saskatchewan at this time is incomplete. If Mr. Haultain has succeeded in overthrowing the Government, public interest in the school question will be revived, and will be on the qui vive as to the course the new administration will follow. It is impossible to gather from Mr. Haultain's utterances since the introduction of the autonomy bills a clue to his future policy. When Mr. Haultain, as premier of the Territories, was arguing at a meeting in Indian Head against the inclusion of a portion of the Territory of Saskatchewan in the Province of Manitoba, he used these words:

"I lay down this as a further argument that our laws and institutions in the Territories are better suited to the people than the laws of Manitoba. . . . I can say the same with regard to the school system of the Territories."

He cannot consistently, in defiance of the federal authorities, remodel the school system of Saskatchewan upon the lines of the Manitoba system, which he has declared to be inferior; but consistency, in Mr. Haultain's estimation, is evidently not a cardinal virtue. He boasts that he is the author of the present school system of Saskatchewan, and on Feb. 5 of the present year, after the introduction of the autonomy bills, he declared that he would not change it "if he were made a dictator tomorrow." In London and North Oxford he began to box the compass, and for the first time he discovered imperfections in his own handiwork. During the present campaign in Saskatchewan he has been a political chameleon, changing from orange to green, and green to orange, to match the religious complexion of his audiences. We find him saying on Oct. 19 at Wapella, a Catholic district:

"And you, my Roman Catholic friends would it not be better to trust yourselves into the hands of a free people here around you than to depend on the act of Parliament passed by those who do not legislate in your interests only? It would be better to trust yourselves in the hands of your neighbors. Remember that those who are fighting against an unjust act will say and do harder and harsher things in the heat of the fight—and condemn things which they would be willing to grant freely if free from coercion."

At Maple Creek on Oct. 24, Mr. Haultain tells a Protestant audience:

"If we get the test case settled satisfactorily I will not go so far now as to say that I will do away with the two or three separate schools that exist at the present time, but I will nationalize the school system."

And a few days later at Estevan:

"I say we will not have to wait four years, nor three years, nor two years, but I will commence the process of nationalizing the schools as soon as the power is given me."

On Nov. 14 Mr. Haultain found himself at Blenheim, a German Catholic settlement, and obligingly changed his coat in this fashion:

"Who created the present school system for you? It was I. Are you satisfied with it? Who gave you power to erect this district as it is? It was I. I suppose that you are teaching religion in this school, and German, too. Who gave you the power to do these things? It was I. And do you suppose for one moment that, if elected, I should turn around and destroy all that? I have devoted the best years of my life to public affairs, and do you think I would now destroy what I have done? It would be ridiculous. Why, it would be like a man erecting a beautiful house, and after finishing it, taking an axe and knocking it down. You know that I gave you these privileges, and it would not be my place after being elected to go against them and take them from you. I shall never do it."

At Arcola on Nov. 22 he was still wearing the same colors:

"I am the maker of the present school laws, and I see no reason to abolish them."

Following Archbishop Langevin's letter, which, by the way, was not ordered to be read in the Catholic churches, as represented, Mr. Haultain concluded to ride the Protestant horse again. On Nov. 27, in a manifesto to the electors, he said:

"As the matter now stands, it is clear to me that the only safety for our educational system lies in once and for all establishing it on an absolutely national basis."

Mr. Haultain is an opportunist of a more than usually slippery character, and will keep the public guessing as to his next move. If he is at the head of the new government he may summarily wipe out all minority privileges, and throw the whole matter into the courts, or he may find a convenient way of receding from the position he took up after the archbishop's letter, by testing the school clauses of the autonomy bill in the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and quietly abiding by the result. In the opinion of every Canadian lawyer of eminence there could be only one result: the clauses would be upheld.

Investments of Life Assurance Companies.

There is likely to be some legislation upon this subject at the next session of Parliament. The assets of life insurance companies, now amount to about one hundred millions of dollars. This sum will increase rapidly, probably double in seven years, and it is therefore a question of much importance and of universal interest.

As the law at present stands there are some discriminations against home companies, which probably inadvertently found a place in the law, and will be remedied as soon as the attention of the legislators is called to them. There are also some classes of investments not now accepted by the insurance department, which could safely be added, with advantage to all concerned.

The instances in which Canadian companies are discriminated against are where British and American companies may invest the premiums of Canadian business in American securities and these securities are accepted by the insurance department of Canada. This is a safe and reasonable privilege, but Canadian companies should share it. All companies would then, as regards earning power, be equal, and each, the home as well as the foreign company, could obtain the best investments possible in Canada, or in any country. This is very important to the policyholder because if the powers of investment are too restricted or confined, the management cannot make the profits it should make. In the past many millions have been earned in this way, and the power to do so should not be withheld.

The remaining question, "In what securities life companies should be permitted to invest?" can be concisely answered by placing all companies, home and foreign, on an equality. Let the present statutory powers be taken as the basis, extend these to any country, add the right to invest in the stock of steam railways, and rescind the restriction that dividends must have been earned for two years either as applied to stocks or bonds. We make this suggestion regarding steam railways because investments in the Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk Pacific would appear to be more desirable than several of the investments authorized by the act.

When considering the investments a life insurance company should be permitted to make, it should not be forgotten how wide the powers of investment of a chartered bank are, and how well and safely those powers have been exercised. There is as much safety and greater profit for the policyholder in liberal powers of investment which are also consistent with the aspirations of a young and growing country like Canada. The legislators can safely put faith in the country and in the management of life assurance companies, similar to that which has made the banking system of Canada sound and permanent.

The Heroes of Peace.

The distribution of Nobel prizes (\$40,000 each), for 1905, has been made as follows:

Philipp Lesnard, Kiel University, for researches into cathode rays.

Adolph von Bayer, Munich University, for researches in organic chemistry.

Prof. Koch, of Berlin, for researches designed to promote the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

Henryk Sienkiewicz, whose trilogy of Polish historical novels is a lesson in patriotism.

Baroness Bertha von Suttner, of Vienna, for her labors and writings in the cause of international peace.

The prizes are paid out of an enormous fund bequeathed by Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, as a reward to those who have done most for humanity in science, medicine, literature, and the cause of international peace. The prizes are awarded every year by a committee of judges, comprising the King of Sweden and several other eminent men. The winners from the beginning have been:

1901.—Roentgen, X-rays; Van 't Hoff, physicist; Von Behring, developer of antitoxin for diphtheria; Sully-Prudhomme, poet; Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross; Frederic Passy, writer on peace.

1902.—Lorenz and Zeeman, physicists; Fischer, investigator of uric acid; Major Ross, malaria investigator and founder of the mosquito theory; Mommsen, the German historian; Professor de Martens, the Russian jurist.

1903.—Bequerel, of the Becquerel rays; M. and Mme. Curie, finders of radium; Arrhenius, Swedish chemist; Finssen, discoverer of Finzen rays; Bjornsen, Norwegian poet; W. H. Croemer, M. P., of the London Arbitrator.

1904.—Baron Rayleigh, British Royal Institution; Sir William Ramsay, scientist; Professor Pavloff, St. Petersburg Military Academy of Medicine; Frederic Mistral, Provençal poet, and Jose Echegaray, Spanish dramatist.

It will be noticed that all the prizes have gone to Europe. This is a reflection on the intellectual progress of the new world.

Mr. Haultain in the Posing-Booth.

Ways of Canadian politics.

To add to Campbell-Bannerman's difficulties, the Chamberlainites have imported Col. Sam Hughes to stump for them.

From present appearances the British Liberals intend to fight the coming election on free trade and the Conservatives on home rule.

Campbell-Bannerman's troubles are beginning. The unemployed of London regard him as a special providence, and are after him already.

Rider Haggard suggests that the best blood be kept in England, and that people who would go to the bad there be shipped to Canada. Mr. Haggard is bound to make his emigration schemes popular in Canada.

The Free Press this morning declares that "the honest man wins" in Saskatchewan. The latest returns indicate that Scott is probably elected. Our neighbor may find it has told the truth by accident.

The city of London will have extensive dealings with corporations next year. Plans for the transmission of Niagara power to this city have been filed by one of the power companies, and the Grand Trunk will want some favors, and properly so, in return for the large amount of money it will spend here. But it would not be proper for the solicitor of the Grand Trunk or the London Electric Company to conduct these negotiations in the city's behalf. Mr. Judd will surely not place himself in this delicate position.

Sir Oliver Mowat's School.

[From C. W. Biggar's Biography.]

Built of turf thatched with straw, cold, ill-lighted and altogether uncomfortable, the walls destitute of maps, the dominion on a dais at one end of the room; the chief instrument of education, within easy reach of his hand, the schoolmaster seated on benches at the wooden desks which extended down each side of the room. In the center stood the stove, which in winter was lighted at 6 o'clock by the poorer scholar, who paid nothing for his tuition, but whose duty it was to light the schoolhouse fire and then to perambulate the parish, winding a horn of the house of each scholar. If the schoolroom was too cold he was soundly beaten.

The Snake Does the Rest.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Zoo Visitor—"What an immense snake! Oh, he's a rattlesnake, isn't he?"

Keeper—"Yes, mum. He has twelve rattles and a button."

Visitor—"How can you make him rattle?"

Keeper—"Touch the button."

Long Term Students.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"I tell you what," said the man who was fond of moralizing, "experience is a great school."

"Quite so," replied the wise one; "but few ever live to graduate from it."

Lose Majestic in Germany.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Recent statistics for prosecutions for loss of majesty in Germany are not accessible, but from 1889 to 1895 the number of persons sentenced for the great offense of speech was 4,497. An average of 100 persons yearly for the seven years. The provisions of the German code are elastic, and apply to almost any words spoken which may be offensive to the Emperor. The law is plainly absurd in some of its features. Thus, in 1890, 1891 and 1892 seven children under 15 were condemned for loss of majesty, 45 between the ages of 15 and 18, and 183 from 18 to 21. That is to say, about 5 per cent of those punished for loss of majesty were minors. Treason act rather than the spoken word. The act of speaking and writing guards our other liberties.

A Question.

[New York Sun.]

Long drapery severely dull
One gleam conceded,
Distracting white at neck and wrist—
That's widow's weeds.

The question which arises now
Is most profound,
Which of the two men would you be?
We now propound.

Would you prefer to be the man
Who smokes up here,
Or does the man who smokes below
Have less to fear?

She Had to Take Him.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Polly—Why did Molly accept that funny little Jimmy fellow?
Polly—Well, you know she never could resist a bargain. And she says he looked like a cheap when he proposed that she just had to take him.

Grits in Danger.

[Toronto News.]

It will soon be dangerous for a Grit to go into the Parliament buildings. The Lieutenant-Governor will have to be careful. His record is bad, and the word officers may condemn him at any time.

Couldn't Detect Anything Wrong.

[Success.]

James Whitcomb Riley, in company with the gentleman who used to manage his lecture tours, was once examining a hall in a town in Ohio where it was proposed Mr. Riley should give a reading.

The two men had a guide, a colored janitor who was quite talkative. Mr. Riley observed that the janitor made use of long words of whose meaning he was ignorant. So the poet determined to have a little fun with him.

All at once Mr. Riley began to sniff the atmosphere critically. "It seems to me, Jim," he said, sternly, "that the acoustics in this place are pretty bad."

"Why, boss," said the janitor, reproachfully, "you shore must be mistaken; I don't smell anything."

Worked for the Workers.

[Kingston Whig.]

Hon. Adam Beck induces the office grab by socialism in Toronto. At a political meeting he said he had done all he could for the party workers. If other workers he did and what he could to fill the gruffness, and sell their wares were open.

Laurier and Whitney.

[Fair Play in Ohio.]

On looking over the 1896 copies of the Mail and Empire, I find on May 5 that Mr. William Crocker extended the Conservative meeting in ward five also Mr. Crocker was a delegate at ward four meeting, and on the nomination paper of the

late Mr. B. P. Clarke I find Mr. William Crocker's name again. These gentlemen at that time were enjoying most remunerative positions in the Toronto prize. Did the Laurier Government on their accession to power cut their heads off, although financially Mr. Crocker was well able to stand it, and has, I know, no children's mouths to feed, like some of the late license inspectors?

His Wife's Cigars.

[New York Sun.]

Knicker—The Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

Bocker—Yes, but the cheerful recipient never gets any credit.

Lots of Deer.

[Orillia Packet.]

Over 600 deer were shipped by rail from Burke's Falls this season—about 40 more than last year.

High Hopes.

[Harper's Weekly.]

"I hear that your last picture stands a good chance for the Academy prize," remarked a friend to one of America's rising young artists.

"Oh, I have every higher hope," was the astonishing reply.

"Yes, it may be a bit conceited in me, but I really think I stand some chance of having it accepted for a brewery calendar."

THE RICHES OF COBALT.

[From the Montreal Witness.]

The Cobalt mining district, which has created so much interest of late, and which from present indications will outrival the far-famed Yukon as regards the annual value of its product, is situated about one hundred miles from North Bay, in Ontario, and on the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Railway. Shipments from the district to date, together with ore stacked ready for transportation to the smelter, will total several million dollars, with every prospect of increasing on the introduction of machinery and more approved mining methods.

The permanency of Cobalt as a mining camp has not yet been demonstrated, and it is, therefore, practically impossible to arrive at even an approximate valuation of the field. It is understood that for ore carrying silver there has been a market return of about a dollar a pound on all that has been shipped so far, and ore is now being consigned to the dump which will in many cases run as high as a hundred dollars a ton. There has already been an outlay of some forty thousand dollars for mining machinery.

The success of the field as a permanent mining camp will, however, depend on whether or not it is proved by development that the mineral bearing veins maintain their present values to a considerable depth. So far, practically nothing in the way of mining development has been done. There is not a shaft sunk below a level of two hundred feet from the surface, and in the majority of cases the mines have not been proved to a depth of fifty feet, holders being busily engaged in extracting values at or near the surface.

The keen competition for the purchase of the ore almost before it reaches the dump, and there is a working arrangement that the shipper gets 95 per cent of the silver contents of the ore, as shown by assay, and 5 per cent for the cost of the Cobalt contents. Market prices are given for the nickel contained in the ore. Although there are no two ores alike, the silver-bearing ores run in the neighborhood of 115 per cent silver, cobalt is about the same, and nickel from three to four per cent. Silver is worth 60 cents per Troy ounce; cobalt 60 to 65 cents a pound, and arsenic about one cent a pound in the ore, on the basis of the assay.

It is interesting to note that of the properties producing ore, only one has been put on the market for public subscription. The reason is that at twenty-five cents per share, which stock cannot now be bought for sixty dollars a share. The same company recently declared a dividend of 250 per cent from the profits derived from the sale of ore shipped to the smelter. All other properties, which would rank as producing mines, are owned outright by groups of three or four individuals, who are in the main Canadians, men who, until they struck it rich at Cobalt could hardly have been classed as wealthy, but who now bid fair to rank among the wealthiest of our millionaires. This is by no means an exaggeration, as is well exemplified by the case of the Larose mine, the New Ontario mine, as well as several others newer in the field. It is well to state, however, that, as is usual in all mining camps, for every successful one there are thousands of unsuccessful ones, and many disappointed people have left the district after a period of fruitless search after the silver-bearing deposits.

It is interesting to note that of the properties producing ore, only one has been put on the market for public subscription. The reason is that at twenty-five cents per share, which stock cannot now be bought for sixty dollars a share. The same company recently declared a dividend of 250 per cent from the profits derived from the sale of ore shipped to the smelter. All other properties, which would rank as producing mines, are owned outright by groups of three or four individuals, who are in the main Canadians, men who, until they struck it rich at Cobalt could hardly have been classed as wealthy, but who now bid fair to rank among the wealthiest of our millionaires. This is by no means an exaggeration, as is well exemplified by the case of the Larose mine, the New Ontario mine, as well as several others newer in the field. It is well to state, however, that, as is usual in all mining camps, for every successful one there are thousands of unsuccessful ones, and many disappointed people have left the district after a period of fruitless search after the silver-bearing deposits.

It is interesting to note that of the properties producing ore, only one has been put on the market for public subscription. The reason is that at twenty-five cents per share, which stock cannot now be bought for sixty dollars a share. The same company recently declared a dividend of 250 per cent from the profits derived from the sale of ore shipped to the smelter. All other properties, which would rank as producing mines, are owned outright by groups of three or four individuals, who are in the main Canadians, men who, until they struck it rich at Cobalt could hardly have been classed as wealthy, but who now bid fair to rank among the wealthiest of our millionaires. This is by no means an exaggeration, as is well exemplified by the case of the Larose mine, the New Ontario mine, as well as several others newer in the field. It is well to state, however, that, as is usual in all mining camps, for every successful one there are thousands of unsuccessful ones, and many disappointed people have left the district after a period of fruitless search after the silver-bearing deposits.

POEMS THAT LIVE

To Mary in Heaven.
[By Robert Burns.]

Thou lingering star, with less'n'g ray,
That lovest to greet the early morn,
Again thou usher'st in the day,
My Mary from my soul was torn.

O Mary! dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?
Seest thou thy lover lowly laid?
Hearest thou the groans that rend his breast?

That sacred hour can I forget,
Can I forget the hallow'd grove,
Where by the winding Ayr we met,
To live one day of parting love!

Prattly will not offer
Those records dear of transports past;
Thy image at our last embrace;
Still thy thought we trace our last
Ayr, gurgling, kiss'd his pebbled shore,
Orchard with willows, thick'ning green;
The fragrant birch, and hawthorn hore,
Till the raindrops roused the raptured scene;

JARDINIERE SALE

WILL BE THE CATCH OF THE SEASON

In this sale we offer upwards of 900 Jardinieres at 15c, 25c and 49c each, values 25c to \$1.50.

At nine o'clock sharp tomorrow morning selling will commence on a big lot of Handsome Jardinieres at the most ridiculous prices ever heard of. Take the elevator and come right to third floor, where the sale is to be held at nine (9) o'clock. This is the set time—everyone given a fair show. At any season of the year such price-giving would cause a rush—doubly so at this time, in the midst of the Holiday season. We prophesy a great rush. Come early.

Not more than two of each kind to a customer.

400 Full Sized Solid Majolica Jardinieres, light green, dark green, rose pink and handsome shaded effects; regular 25c and 35c; tomorrow, 15c

200 Extra Large Jardinieres, several shapes and shades, best value at 50c; never less, often more. Tomorrow, each, 25c

250 Handsome Jardinieres for largest palms, etc.; cheap at 65c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50, almost given away tomorrow, at, each, 49c

Great Values in Coats

Ladies' Fur-Lined Coats, three-quarter length, black, green, navy and fawn, lined through with squirrel, shawl collar of fur, reduced to.....\$28.00

13 only Ladies' and Misses' Coats, popular tweed mixtures, loose, empire and half-belt backs. Regular \$6.00 to \$9.00, choice tomorrow\$4.95

12 only Ladies' German Elder-down Robes, full length. Tomorrow\$4.35

Gray, Cardinal and Black Elder-down Sacks, at\$1.85

Ladies' Fine Black Broadcloth Coats, 32-inch, lined through, trimmed collar and revers, sizes 34 to 38. Special\$12.50

Cream, Brown and Blue Silk Waists and pretty colored Flannel. Special\$1.95

Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-Wear Hats, 75c to \$2.00, at25c

Furs

A warm Christmas remembrance that will remind her of the giver every time she wears it.

Natural Sable Puff, with extra large collar, 6 squirrel tails. Special at\$8.75

Dyed Sable Ruff, 45-inch, 8 sable tails, at\$6.85

Odd lot of Muffs, Rock Marten, Sable and Tibet, round and colonial shape, satin lined. Special\$6.85

Jap Mink Ruffs, stole effect. To clear\$6.00

JOSHUA H. CHAPMAN & COMPANY

126, 128, 128½ DUNDAS STREET

Explosion Kills Five.
Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 12.—The mixing-house at the works of the Dupont Powder Company, eight miles north of this city, was accidentally blown up today, killing five workmen instantly. Four of the victims were white men.

ASTHMA

Won't you let us send you a free sample of the remedy that will cure you?

We want you to try it to see what instant relief it gives to prove that Clarke's Kola Compound is a positive and permanent cure for Asthma. Surely you must know that we could not afford to do this if we did not know absolutely that Clarke's Kola Compound would cure, and cure completely. Just write us that you want a free sample. We'll send it without cost to you.

For more than twelve years, I had been troubled with Asthma and during the last two years, the attacks became so severe and frequent that I could not do any work for weeks at a time. Many nights I could not sleep lying down. Nothing gave me relief until the C.F.R. doctor prescribed Clarke's Kola Compound. I took three bottles which helped me to get up, and by the time the third was finished, was completely cured. I have not had an attack of Asthma for three years."

K. N. Hays, Kamloops, B.C.

The Griffiths & MacPherson Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada.

The Wornout Nerves,
The Weak Heart,
The Tired Brain,
The Wasted Strength.

What a multitude of women there are who feel that these words exactly suit their case. From early morn until late at night they have been on the go, year in and year out, attending to the daily household duties, looking after the wants of her children and spending the rest of her time attending to social and church work. Is it any wonder then that sooner or later there comes a general collapse? The action of the heart becomes weak and palpitating, the nerves become unstrung, the brain feels in a whirl half the time and the usual force of vitality is lacking.

It is at this time a woman should look after herself. If she does not, serious female disorders may set in and often cause weary months and years of helplessness and miserable suffering. What she wants is something to build up her system. For this purpose there is nothing so equal

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

They are the women's friend in every sense of the word. They will strengthen the weak heart, tone up the shaky, starved nerves, make the brain clear, and restore the lost vitality. Mrs. George Laines, Stanley Section, N.S., writes: "I was greatly troubled with weak and dizzy spells and was so run down I could not attend to my household duties. I bought two boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after taking them I found that my trouble had all passed away. I am now strong and healthy again."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25. If your dealer does not handle them, send direct to The Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Useful Gifts

Whatever may be the dimensions of your Christmas appropriation, you will find that you can secure handsome and suitable gifts chosen from our stock. Here are a few:

Ladies' Desks from\$5.00 up
Dressers from\$8.25 up
Tabourettes from75 up
Morris Chairs from\$5.50 up
Divans from\$9.50 up
Music Cabinets from\$4.50 up
Parlor Cabinets from\$7.75 up
Parlor Tables from\$1.00 up

THE ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.
228-230 DUNDAS STREET

5 CENTS WILL BUY A LARGE BOX OF

Eddy's Silent Matches

They are the best in the world. No noise, no droppings. Consequently no swearing.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Manufactured by THE E. B. EDDY CO., Limited,

HULL, - CANADA.

DONALD McLEAN, Agent, 426 RICHMOND STREET.

CURES DANDRUFF, STOPS FALLING HAIR, RELIEVES ITCHING.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the Dandruff germ."

GOING!! GOING!! GONE!!!

Herpicide Will save it. Herpicide Will save it. Too Late for Herpicide.

A PUBLIC TOOTH BRUSH
A noted dermatologist says: "The time is coming when an unsterilized public tooth brush will be as rare as a dirty hair brush spread dandruff, and a true dandruff is now known to be a contagious disease that will, sooner or later, be a common thing. Send 10c, stamps, to HERPICIDE CO., Dept. H, Detroit, Mich., for a sample."

C. McALLUM & CO., Special Agents. Applications at Prominent Barber Shops.

Paper car wheels made by pressure out by a run of 300,000 miles. Don't pawn your opportunities. Some people regard life as a perpetual indignation meeting.