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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).
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London, Wednesday, March 6.

The Proposed Temiscaming Railway.

The suggestion thrown out by Premier Ross in his annual financial statement last month, that the desirability of building the projected Temiscaming Railway by the Government, in place of bonusing a corporation to do the work, should be considered by the Legislature, has elicited many comments from the press favorable to the proposal. Whatever may be thought of public ownership of railways as a general principle, and there is much to be said for it, it is widely realized that there are considerations of an exceptional character in the case of the Temiscaming Railroad, such as might justify a wide departure from ordinary methods, if that were regarded as necessary to so far retain public control of the line as to prevent the diversion of the traffic to Montreal. The Canadian Manufacturer, in a forcible editorial, presents some additional considerations why the road should be built by the Administration, pointing out that it can be constructed more cheaply than the ordinary process of raising money at a heavy discount on bonds, which would reduce the amount on which interest would have to be paid by the traffic. It also draws attention to the danger to the valuable pine areas which would result from the building of the line in the ordinary way, and the need of special caution and oversight in the work, such as can only be secured by the Government taking it in hand. The Manufacturer warmly eulogizes the Premier's determination to secure for Ontario whatever trade advantages may result from the building of the road. "Mr. Ross," it says, "has given an additional evidence of the statesmanship and foresight which has characterized his administration, and we trust that in this notable new departure his hands will be strengthened by the support of the industrial and mercantile interests of Ontario, irrespective of party affiliations."

The Soul of a Nation.

Mr. George Moore contributes to the last number of the Nineteenth Century and After an article entitled, "A Plea for the Soul of the Irish People." Anything that Mr. Moore writes is interesting and suggestive, and the present contribution, taken in connection with the attempt of a member to speak Irish in the British House of Commons, will show that the peculiar and unexpected action of the Irish member is not a mere piece of vulgar obstruction, but the expression of a deep movement. The writer did not know of the parliamentary incident. His essay was written before that, and we do not suppose that he would contend to have Irish spoken in Parliament is essential to the saving of Ireland's soul. His article is a plea for the Irish language as an expression of the real soul of the Irish people. "The destruction of an individual soul is a mournful spectacle, but the destruction of a nation's soul is an act of iconoclasm more terrible than the bombardment of the Parthenon, or the burning of Persepholis."

Mr Moore thinks that the debate in the last session on allowing the Irish to learn their own language in their own schools was disappointing. The Irish did not rise to the occasion, and the English were, as usual, wanting in sympathy. Mr. Moore meets the statement of the Times that Irish ceased to be a literary language 200 years ago, by producing specimens of noble poetry of recent date. "The seemingly undying hatred of the Celt for the Saxon, springs from the desire of the Celt to keep the soul which God gave him, and which he feels instinctively has been taken from him. It is not too late to stop this rape. I have sufficient faith in England to believe that there are many who will agree that this revolt is a noble revolt. I believe that in the country of Shakespeare, Shelley and Keats, Hogarth and Josiah Wedgwood, there will be many who will understand quite well that an Ireland superlatively Celtic, divested from all desire to imitate England, would be a beautiful and interesting thing in the concories of states which form the Empire, whereas an Anglicised Ireland would be as disgraceful and useless as a repainted picture." He thinks that if the Sikhs are told by Lord Curzon to remain Indians, the Irish might have the liberty to remain "Irish."

In Ireland, just as in Bohemia, the nation suddenly became aware of what it was losing, and in five years 150 branches of the Gaelic language have sprung up. "In five years it has become an honor to know the language which in my youth was considered a disgrace. In five years prejudice has melted away; those whose minds are alive in Ireland today, desire the language in the north, the west, the south and the east; and the question whether the Irish children may learn their own language in the schools they pay for, was debated for the first time in the last session of the last Parliament."

This is an interesting movement. We shall certainly hear more of it, and time will show whether it is a real revival or an attempt to galvanize the dead into new life.

The Binder Twine Scandal of the Past Contrasted with the Present Day Methods.

When the question was before the House of Commons last week, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General, made a telling exposure of the scandalous conduct of the late Government, in connection with the binder twine industry at Kingston Penitentiary. The charge had been made by opposition speakers, both inside and outside the House of Commons, that while the Conservative Government sold the twine directly to the farmers at cost, the present Government had sold it to their friends without competition. Both statements the Solicitor-General proved to be equally devoid of foundation, and only made for political purposes, to mislead the farming community.

The fact is that when the binder twine industry in Kingston was established by the late Government, in 1894, the country was made to pay $40,000 for a plant that cost the contractor but $18,000, while the Government had called for tenders, and had before it a tender to supply an equally good plant for $20,000. Was the first year's output sold to the farmers by the late Government? Oh, no. They were too warm friends of the combine for that. The Government gave the entire control of the output to Mr. Connor, who Mr. Fitzpatrick pointed out, was the head of the combine that existed down to the time that the present Government took the tax off the binder twine. Not only that, but the brother of this agent of the combine was installed in the penitentiary as head of the factory. At the end of the year 1894 the combine agent, having sold the twine in the interests of his associates, owed the Government for the output of that season $6,000.

In 1895 the records show that the output was again sold to the same Mr. Connor, and in June of that year he had received $28,000 on account of sales so made, of which he had not paid a farthing. In August he got another $5,000 from the sales made, making in all $33,000, and when the month of December of the same year came, the sum had been raised to something like $40,000, of which he had practically paid nothing to the Government. Mr. Connor simply handed over to the Government certain notes which he held. He had the money in his pockets; the Government had the notes. All this was in the interest of the farmer, of course!

Being afraid of exposure in the public accounts committee of Parliament early in 1896, the general election then being at hand, the late Government resolved to transfer the control of the binder twine output to another servant of the cordage combine, in Mr. Kelly, chief clerk at their Brantford factory! They made a bargain with him to take hold in March. They permitted that month to go by. April, May, June and July passed, and up to the time that the Conservative Government was defeated no arrangement had been completed for the sale of the year's output. It was all stored at Kingston, and the season for purchasing was long past when the Conservatives went out of office. The combine, thanks to the co-operation of the late Government, had accomplished their purpose, one million pounds of penitentiary twine had been kept out of the market, and the public treasury lost much by the scandalous procedure. The Liberal Administration, on coming into office, endeavored to force upon the contractor the execution of his contract, but the Government found that he had meanwhile left the country.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick condemned in the severest terms the audacity of those Conservative politicians who, finding no fault with this condition of affairs, so much to the discredit of their leaders, have ever since represented it as an offense on the part of the Liberal Government that it sold this twine, by public tender, to the highest bidder. We ask any fair-minded man—we care not whether he be yeoman or toiler in any other capacity—whether the straightforward manner in which Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. David Mills have conducted the affairs of the penitentiary, in this regard, is not infinitely to be preferred to the conduct of their predecessors in office? In every case, since the present Government came into office, the sale of the binder twine output has been by tender. In 1896, 1897 and 1899 it was sold to the highest bidder, after being advertised in the newspapers. In 1898, on the report of Mr. Stewart, inspector of penitentiaries—a Conservative and an appointee of the late Government—the Minister authorized the calling of tenders by circulars, and every dealer who had previously tendered, as well as a number of others, were invited to tender. There was nothing hole-and-corner about the matter. It was an experiment, undertaken on the report of the officer in charge, who could have no motive in favoring Liberal tenderers. Yet it has been virtually charged, without a tittle of evidence, that Hon. David Mills and this Conservative inspector entered into a conspiracy to call for tenders by circular—sent, by the way, alike to Liberal, Conservative and Patron dealers in binder twine, in order that a Liberal might get the tender. Was ever a more atrocious calumny attempted? It is true that the man who offered the highest bid for the output was a Liberal, and that he got the twine; but it would have been all the same to the Minister of Justice and his officers, if George Taylor, M. P., or Mr. Clancy, M. P., Dr. Sproule, M. P., or Mr. Blain, M. P., had made a bid of a fraction of a cent a pound more money. The department, in selling its output, took the highest bid, looking neither to the politics nor the teeth of the bidder. The records show this just as conclusively as they prove the scandalous manner in which the twine was disposed of under the Government that came to an end in 1896. Since 1899, when public opinion seemed to warrant the departure, the twine has not been sold in bulk, but the farmers have been given opportunity to purchase their supplies, for cash, at a small advance on the cost of the raw material, to meet the expense of running the factory. Notwithstanding the opportunity thus afforded, one-half of last season's ouput remains on hand. Parliament, with the hearty support of the Government, has indorsed the policy of the Minister of Justice in thus disposing of the twine, when it adopted the following resolution, moved by Mr. Oliver, a supporter of the Administration:

"So long as the Government continues the manufacture of binder twine the same shall be offered for sale directly to the farmers up to July 1 in each year, at the cost of material and manufacture, calculating wages on the basis of fair wages for free labor, and that the twine unsold and on hand on July 1 each year be sold by tender to the highest bidder after public advertisement."

The only difference is that, instead of leaving over the surplus stock of twine till another season, as has been the habit, a clearance will be effected at the close of the twine year. The Opposition proposal would not only have been a menace to free labor, but would have prevented the disposal of the surplus twine at the end of the twine year, to the loss of the public treasury.

J. Pierpont Morgan's profits for 40 days' work on the big steel combine amount to $7,453,125. These were not 40 days in the wilderness.

It may be that state control, and not state aid, handicaps universities. The control of such institutions should be vested in a body composed of instructors and others, whose chief concern is the cause of higher education. Let public opinion back the Government in granting financial aid to any university that is free from denominationalism, and be chary in laying the charge of extravagance in regard to such expenditures.

The minimum salary in the public schools is three hundred dollars. Three hundred dollars seems a pretty small sum to offer a teacher who is deemed sufficiently competent to be entrusted with the care of a class.—Ottawa Journal.

Three hundred dollars a year, or six dollars a week. When it is considered how much preparation a teacher requires before she is licensed to teach, and how short the earning period of her life, is not this a niggardly sum for that wealthy employer, the community, to offer a servant upon whom such exacting demands are made?

The Galt Reporter wants to know why the proprietors and editors of Conservative papers are not included in those to be called to the party convention. Whether they take part in the deliberations or not, there is not much doubt that they will have a full share in forming the party policy. They cannot be ignored to that extent.—London Free Press.

The complaint of the Galt Reporter, indorsed by our local contemporary, is reasonable. Throughout every contest emergencies arise in which, without journalistic extrication, the politicians would be as helpless as a batch of kittens before their eyes are opened. That this is apt to be unremembered, is often largely due to the journalists themselves.

The C. P. R. have established a "smallpox car," for the purpose of facilitating the efforts of the Provincial Board of Health in exterminating the disease. It would be a good idea to have permanent hospital cars attached to passenger trains, to be kept in readiness for emergencies. And by the way, speaking of smallpox, it is said good-natured doctors sometimes certify to persons having a severe type of chicken-pox, when it is really smallpox. The health authorities may need to put on a little more pressure, or they may find themselves with a disagreeable epidemic on their hands. Meantime, the prudent can give themselves the protection of vaccination.

In a speech recently made the Hon. George W. Ross said: "The Canadian people were made up of Normans largely in the east, and of Celts and Saxons. And with such racial elements we ought to produce as strong a people as these people produce on the other side of the Atlantic or wherever they were. We inherited from them the fervor, the resoluteness and the solidity which would make us as strong and resolute and forceful a people as can be found in any part of the world. What indications are there that we have that vigor? Have we that industrial force which would warrant us in keeping to ourselves half a continent? If we looked at the development, industrially, of this country, the indications are that we promised to be equal to our opportunities."

A Bubble Burst.

[St. John's Telegraph.]

One more bubble burst. The Conservative party has thrown aside its leanings to practical patriotism, and is getting back to the doctrine of 1878, that if trade barriers between the mother land and Canada are hurtful to British connection "then so much the worse for British connection."

LIVELY TIMES IN THE HOUSE

Closure Creates a Disturbance in the British Commons.

England and Germany to Work for Peace—New Warships Launched—Love Tragedy in Rome.

HOT TIMES IN THE HOUSE.

London, March 6.—After midnight in the Commons Mr. Balfour applied the closure on the education estimates. The Nationalists shouting "Gag! Gag!" and refused to leave the house when the division was taken. The chairman twice asked them to retire to the division lobby, but they shouted "Certainly not!" The chairman then intimated that he must report the matter to the speaker. In the meantime the Irishmen had returned from the lobbies amid some uproar, 30 or 40 Irishmen remaining in their seats. The speaker having returned to the house, the chairman reported the matter to him, and the speaker asked if the Irish members still refused to obey the order, and there were cries of "Yes! Yes!" The speaker then named sixteen recalcitrants, and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without a division.

The speaker called upon the seargant-at-arms to remove them. They shouted defiance. The deputy sergeant-at-arms advanced and asked them to leave. Still they refused. At this a number of officers and policemen entered to enforce removal. Mr. Eugene Cran, member for Southeast Cork, struggled desperately against removal, and there was quite a free fight on the floor, lasting for five minutes, other Irishmen assisting him. Eventually he was carried out bodily by six policemen, amid yells and cheers. The police then returned and carried out the remaining recalcitrants in the same manner.

Those who were removed included Messrs. John Cullinan, Patrick White, Patrick McHugh, William Lundon, William Abraham, Patrick Dugan, Anthony Donelan, James Gilhooly, Thomas McGovern and Jeremiah Jordan.

The trouble arose through Mr. Balfour closuring the whole education estimates without giving an opportunity to discuss the Irish votes. The suspensions will last for one week.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Berlin, March 5.—In the reichstag today the imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow, declared that Emperor William's recent visit to England had been neither of a political nor of a courtly character. The emperor merely had hastened to the bedside of his grandmother. It was easy to understand that it evoked the gratitude of Great Britain and aroused the desire for peaceful and friendly relations. This wish was shared by Germany.

The chancellor laid emphasis on the noble impulse actuating the emperor in this matter, and the desire of the German Government that it might be vouchsafed to Germany and Great Britain to work in peace and for peace. "I observed two months ago," said the chancellor, "and I repeat today that nothing is changed in our relations with Great Britain since I declared in the reichstag that we were ready and willing to live in peace, friendship and unity with Great Britain on the basis of mutual consideration and absolute equality. If, therefore, the emperor, by his presence and demeanor in England, opened the way for a continuance of such normal good relations, it is advantageous to the two countries. The accession of the new sovereign will not change the relations of Germany and Great Britain."

THE ARMY DEFECTS.

London, March 5.—In the course of his address in the House of Lords yesterday afternoon, Lord Lansdowne said: Lord Wolseley might have enabled the government to turn to better account the auxiliary forces of the country. He might have told the government before the South African war that Ladysmith was not a suitable military station. He might have proposed schemes for defensive and offensive operations. The mistakes and failures in South Africa were not due to the system, but to the fact that it was not carried out as faithfully as it might have been. The noble lord had failed to appreciate the immense importance of the special duties assigned to him.

Lord Rosebery described Lord Wolseley's stewardship as a public-spirited effort to call attention to some of the defects he had found in the practical working of the army administration. He suggested a secret parliamentary inquiry into the deficiencies of the war office.

Lord Salisbury said the disciplinists had not realized that the army was under parliament, and that the minister who controlled the army did it as one responsible to parliament, and represented all the authority with which parliament invested him. The commander-in-chief must be subordinate to the secretary of state.

STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

The memorial to Queen Victoria, suggested by the committee of ministers and former ministers, and approved by King Edward, is to be a monument, the most prominent feature of which will be a statue of the Queen to be erected near Westminster Abbey or Buckingham Palace.

BRITISH WARSHIPS LAUNCHED.

London, March 5.—Arrangements had been made for the simultaneous launching today of four new warships—the Montagu, first-class battleship of 14,000 tons; the Albermarle, first-class battleship of 14,000 tons; the Drake, armored cruiser of 14,000 tons, and the Kent, armored cruiser of 9,800 tons—at the four principal ports of the United Kingdom, but owing to the unfavorable weather at Portsmouth, the launching of the Kent had to be postponed. The three other vessels aggregate a displacement of about 42,000 tons, which makes a total of 92,000 tons added to the navy afloat since the accession of King Edward. The Montagu was launched at Devonport, the Albermarle at Chatham and the Drake at Pembroke.

TO CONFER KNIGHTHOOD.

London, March 5.—King Edward has issued a letter patent empowering the Duke of Cornwall and York to confer knighthood while he is in Australia.

KILLED IN A DUEL.

Paris, March 5.—John MacWilson Durant, of New York, who has been living for the past two years in Paris with his mother, was killed at Ostend in a duel, probably fought yesterday, with a Russian count.

FOR SUPPORT OF ROYALTIES.

In the House of Commons today the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, read a message from the King, asking parliament to make a suitable provision for the honorable support and maintenance of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the Duchess of Fife, the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Queen in the event of her surviving him, and the Duchess of York in the event of her surviving her husband.

CABLE NOTES.

It is said that the British chancellor of the exchequer will introduce into the commons a duty on sugar in the forthcoming budget, and perhaps also add a countervailing duty.

Seven persons were killed and many injured by a dynamite explosion at Taun, Spain.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool yesterday entertained a party of Canadian soldiers en route to Canada.

FACE HUMOURS

Pimples, Blackheads, Red Rough, Oily Skin

PREVENTED BY

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete Treatment for Every Humour. CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold by all druggists. British Depot: 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London. F. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THE RUNIANS-GRAY CO

208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

HOUSECLEANING

Will soon begin. To the thoughtful housekeeper many needs are suggested. Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Scrims, Art Muslins, Art Sateens, Denims, etc., are among the many necessities. Can't we supply you in these lines? Remember, we ask no fancy prices. Close staple rates rule here.

Art Muslins, 5c

Special line in cream grounds with polka dots, blue, green, gold and red, at, per yard..... 5c

Art Muslins, 8c

Special line white and without borders, in helio, pink, blue, fawn, per yard..... 8c

Art Scrims, 10c

Special line Art Scrims, cream grounds, 36 inches wide, floral stripes and lace effects, in pink, gold, helio, green, blue and terra cotta, strong thread, fast colors, per yard... 10c

Art Sateens, 17c

Special line Art Sateens, silk finish, assorted patterns, in green, blue, terra cotta, fawns, etc.; per yard..... 17c

Silkolines, 15c

Special line Silkolines, 36 inches wide, floral patterns, in blue, gold, green, cream, at, per yard..... 15c

Silkolines, 20c

Special line Silkolines, 36 inches wide, very handsome designs and silky effect, blue, pink and gold; per yard..... 20c

Brussels Carpet Special

We have placed in stock a very special line Heavy Body Brussels Carpet, border to match, new colorings and designs, worth regularly 90c, per yard..... 75c

SPRING FOOTWEAR

Shoes and Rubbers that will not leak; must be had these Spring days.

Ladies' Boots

Ladies' Dice Calfskin and Dongola Kid Lace and Button Boots, heavy soles, special new lasts, some were $2.50 and $2.75, Wednesday and Thursday for..... $2 00

Girls' School Boots

Very Fine Oil Pebble Lace and Button Boots, flexible heavy waterproof soles, sizes 11 to 2, very special value..... $1 25

Boys' School Shoes

Boys' Boston Calf Lace Boots, riveted soles, all sizes, good to wear in every particular, sizes 1 to 5, at $1; 11 to 13 at..... 85c

Granby Rubbers

Boys' and girls', men's and women's, all styles and sizes. Our prices always special.

White Shirt Bargain

95 only—Men's Very Fine White Shirts, laundered, perfect in every respect except that they are slightly soiled, all sizes 14 to 18½, regular price $1 and $1 25. Wednesday and Thursday..... 73c

41 dozen Men's Extra Fine White Handkerchiefs, plain and hemstitched, regular 10c and 12½c. On sale Wednesday and Thursday for..... 5c

Men's Night Shirts

Very Fine and Heavy-Weight Fancy Stripe Flannelette Night Shirts, all sizes. Special value at..... $1 00

Snap in Boys' Suits

Heavy-Weight Navy Serge Suits, blouse and knickers, neatly trimmed and well made, regular $1 35 and $1 50. Wednesday and Thursday..... 98c

Boys' Pea Jackets

Regular $2 25 and $2 50 for..... $1 75
Regular $3 and $3 50 for..... $2 25
Regular $4 and $4 50 for..... $2 50
Regular $4 50 and $5 for..... $2 95

YOUR BLOOD!

Every man and woman knows that impure blood is the cause of all disease.

Unless you Purify the blood, clearing it of all poisonous matter, your whole system will suffer therefrom.

Dr. Arnold's Toxin Pills are known the world over as the great blood purifier.

Because they aid digestion, purify the blood, build nerve tissues, invigorate the brain and strengthen the entire system by driving out all disease germs.

They are the true elixir of life and have prolonged and saved thousands of lives, which can be proven from the many testimonials of reputable people in all parts of the country.

If you want to build up the system, enrich the blood, cleanse and heal all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, then you must take Dr. Arnold's Toxin Pills.

Dr. Arnold's Toxin Pills may be had at all drug stores for 75 cents a box, a mall box for 25 cents, or they will be sent direct by the Arnold Chemical Co., Toronto.

Salt rheum, or eczema, with its itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. So are all other blood diseases. 1

MURDERER MOSHER SENTENCED

Pekin, Ill., March 5.—Samuel Mosher, who killed his wife and three children, was found guilty today and sentenced to 21 years in the penitentiary.

To rebuild wasted tissue and fortify the system against the sudden changes of fall and winter, doctors recommend DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters.—[Advt.

THE RAILWAYS.

Montreal, March 4.—Following are the official returns of traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended Feb. 28, 1901, as compared with the corresponding period last year: 1901, $523,469; 1900, $480,374; increase, $43,095.

Montreal, March 4.—The traffic returns of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ended Feb. 28, 1901, amounted to $542,000, as compared with $490,000 for the corresponding week of last year.

CROUP CURED IN A MINUTE.

With Ransom's Hive(Croup) Syrup and Tolu. Guaranteed. 25 cents. At C. McCallum & Co. xt

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry

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