

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1853.)

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).

LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Saturday, March 22.

Ecclesiastical Precedence.

Some journalists, in referring to this matter, solemnly inform the world that in their opinion Christian ministers should be lowly in spirit and show their discipleship by their humility. That is perfectly true, but it does not touch the point in hand. The question is a public, not a personal one. It is well known that a man may be humble in spirit and excessively modest as to his own claims, and yet very zealous for the dignity of his church. All the churches are equal in the eyes of the law. Some may take this to mean that the State should ignore the Church. That does not really follow. There may be public occasions when the church should have a public recognition. This does not mean the ministers of different churches making an unseemly scramble for recognition at public functions. The large important denominations of Christians have heads, or official representatives, and to acknowledge these men in their representative character is just as easy as to pay honor to those that have permanent presiding officials. Our religious freedom and equality must be preserved, and we are sure that the Government of the country desires to do this; but new circumstances arise for which provision has not been made. The demand made in some quarters is perfectly fair, viz., that it is not advisable to give to one or two churches a quasi-official position and ignore all the rest. It does not touch the point at all to preach sermons on humility and spirituality. No doubt all need such sermons, but there is need also to distinguish between a personal claim and a great constitutional question.

The Ontario Legislature having agreed to the proposal of Hon. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General, that persons may take oath in courts by uplifting the hands, the same as in the Scottish courts, the Toronto Globe suggests that the witness should also have to repeat the words instead of giving his assent by some sign. This is a point well taken. It will certainly add to the impressiveness of what certainly ought to be a solemn proceeding, but which far too often, under the old system, seemed to be regarded as a mere perfunctory observance.

Chicago has a new embarrassment, says an exchange, the precise extent of which could not be determined before some of the recent investigations of the Fair Food Commission were complete. Now it is found that over 15,000 maimed, crippled, and diseased horses are slaughtered in the town each year, and that much of this flesh is sent to market, either as beef or as corned beef. In the course of an inquiry as to the volume and character of the traffic, the Assistant Pure Food Commissioner found no less than fifteen receiving-stations where the worn-out beasts were collected at a cost of \$2 to \$30 each, and whence they were either driven or carried to the abattoir on the outskirts of the town. The hides of the animals are sold for the making of leather, the hoofs go back to the rendering establishment, but the flesh, after being cut up, is packed away until nightfall. It is current report in Chicago that from the gates of the main killing-station numbers of butcher-carts are nightly driven away, apparently with full loads. Grave doubts are beginning to fill the minds of the citizens as to whether the prime beef which they are eating from day to day is really beef or possibly only horse-meat. An added trouble is the fact that the slaughter of horses is quite within the pale of the law, while neither the local nor the federal regulations provide any system for inspecting the meat so obtained.

Inquiry by the members and agents of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has brought out the facts that the lumber cut from that State has nearly doubled the last two years, while the price has strengthened some two dollars a thousand feet. It is upon this increased cutting that the rapid impairment of New Hampshire's forest is primarily blamed, but some serious objections have also been raised to the manner in which the cutting is carried on. Some of the largest corporations engaged in getting out lumber from the State have admitted that the usual plan is simply to buy standing timber, take off the pine, and sell the land again for whatever it may bring. It is generally agreed that there is urgent need to correct some of these evils, and to establish a more careful method of cutting if the forests are to be preserved. At the same time though, in isolated instances, some rather encouraging news as to experiments with pine growing has been made public. It has been shown that in one tract, the broadcast sowing of pine seed was followed by an appearance of little pine trees, which, at the end of five years, were something like two or three feet high. In another tract, a sand hill, five-year-old pines were set out, and twelve years afterwards they had so grown that many

of them measured seven inches in diameter two feet above the ground. Other lands, which were cut twelve years ago, but on which the younger growth was left, could be cut again now, according to the opinion of the society's forester, not only with considerable profit, but also with about ten years' saving in the time needed for producing a marketable pine. Nearly as great possibility of economies in this regard is remarked in tracts which some twelve years ago were simply thinned. The society is still bent upon an energetic agitation for exempting conservatively cut pine lands, and pine plantations from taxation, a measure of encouraging forest cultivation which it is hoped to enact into law at the coming session of the Legislature.

For a long time, says the Evening Post, the druggists of New Orleans have found their profits impaired and their prosperity harmed by the continual cutting of rates, not only by members of their own guild, but also by the department stores. A great many remedies calculated to establish a stable and uniform price situation were suggested, and many tried, but only recently has the trade resorted to a device by which they expect to bring about the results desired. A league has been formed by the local branch of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, and the manufacturers of the proprietary medicines in which the cutting of rates has done the most harm. The plan is the same one which is employed in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and a number of other large cities. A table of minimum rates is established, and no man is allowed to depart from this guide, to sell, for example, a 25-cent article for less than 19 cents, or a \$1 article for less than 83 cents. The jobbers or wholesale druggists, as well as the manufacturers of proprietary goods, agree to supply no one of the particular medicines of which the price has been cut to the druggist who has thus reduced the rate upon it. By this settlement it is hoped that a great many of the small druggists who were being crowded to the wall by competition will be permitted to continue in trade and to carry it on with profit.

Sketches at the Capital.

VI.—THE MONUMENTS.

The monuments that adorn the precincts of the Dominion Parliament Buildings are not numerous—not so numerous by any means as the names that have won a place in the pantheon of true merit as makers of Canadian history. The number is not large; it is only four. A large memorial to the late Queen, erected on the occasion of her second jubilee, stands to the left of the main buildings. It consists of a large bronze statue of her majesty, mounted on a stone base. On the base are bronzes of the British lion, of a woman presenting a laurel wreath, and of the Canadian coat-of-arms. The inscription, which is in Latin, reads in effect as follows: "Free and grateful Canadians have erected this monument in honor of Queen Victoria on the occasion of the second jubilee of her reign."

A monument of less pretensions, of Sir George Etienne Cartier, which consists of a bronze statue mounted on stone masonry, stands a few feet nearer the House of Commons building. The third is that of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, which bears his law and conscience his ruler." On the eastern side of the main building stands a solitary monument erected to the memory of the late Conservative chief, Sir John A. Macdonald. These monuments are similar, to the extent of a homogeneity of materials and unpretentious inscriptions. The huge bases of limestone rock, surmounted by bronze life-size figures, add greatly to the appearance of the already pleasant surroundings of Parliament Hill. After all, one of the chief purposes served by public monuments is decorative rather than memorial. The truly great require nothing in the way of emblematic bronze or marble to perpetuate their memory. It is related that those, visiting St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, are confronted with the following tablet inscription referring to Sir Christopher Wren, the architect: "SI QUÆRIS MONUMENTUM, CIRCUMSPICE."

The great monument to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren is St. Paul's itself.

"If you seek a monument, look around," says the writing on the bronze tablet to the admiring visitor or the pious worshiper.

The ancient Greek, Pericles, paid a noble tribute to the valiant dead, when in eulogistic speech he said: "Their glory shall never fade; the whole wide world is their sepulcher; their epitaphs are written on the hearts of mankind, and wherever there is speech of noble deeds, their names shall be held in remembrance." The greatest monument is one a person builds during his lifetime, in years of faithful service to his country. "Storied urn or animated bust" can add no glory to the name of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, compared with his unimpeachable Canadian statesmanship, nor can they shed a more benign light on careers of Sir John Macdonald or Sir George E. Cartier, those fathers of Confederation,

who always stood for the larger interests of Canada; and would not any attempt to add glory to the memory of our late Queen, by piles of monumental marble, be seeking "with taper light" to garish the beautiful eye of heaven? She, who of monarchs was truly great, remains dear not only to the inhabitants of a world-wide Empire, but is held in reverence by the better elements of mankind. J. H. D.

Facing Prohibition.

[From The Westminster.] The people of Ontario are now face to face with prohibition. On Dec. 4 of the present year, the electors of the province will have the opportunity of saying whether or not they are in favor of the liquor prohibition act becoming law. This act, it is understood, while only partially prohibitory, goes to the limit of the rights of the province. In the event of a majority of the electors voting in favor of the act, and if the vote in its favor be as large as a majority of the votes polled in the last general election in this province, prohibition will become the law of Ontario.

What are the electors going to do about this matter? What are the temperance people going to do? What are the prohibitionists going to do? Each man must do his duty alike with his vote and with his influence. For or against, we say it deliberately, every intelligent, responsible citizen must take his stand and be ready with his vote and with his influence. The measure referred to the electors for their judgment touches every interest of the life of the country. No man can be indifferent to the electors' service, honesty, independence and a deep sense of responsibility are of first importance, alike in the consideration of the questions involved, and in each man's action at the polls. If any service is to be rendered to the cause of temperance and of morality in this province.

It is quite true that wide diversity of opinion prevails alike as to prohibition itself, and as to the conditions attached to the act. Some are opposed to prohibition legislation. Some oppose the referendum. Some oppose the date for the voting. Some oppose the demand for a large vote. This diversity of opinion is manifested in the legislature as it will be in the province, and justifies the reference of the whole question to the people for their consideration and judgment.

We are ready to admit that this act is not absolutely the best from a temperance standpoint. We grant the justice of some of the criticisms of the conditions attached to the act. We say very frankly that in our judgment better temperance results and a larger measure of prohibition might have been secured had the prohibitionists who held pledges of the government demanded the utmost of restriction, in the meantime, and an alternative to the immediate enactment of the Manitoba law. Restriction we might have had, up to the limit, cutting down the license one-half this year, abolishing at once all the make-believe hotels, and securing within five years the closing of every bar in the province. That might have been done, but those who lead the Dominion Alliance chose otherwise, and there is little profit in discussing what might have been.

What now? A square facing of the situation and no wasting of time or strength on side issues, and no walling about the task assigned. Are there not three doctors out of every eight favorable to prohibition? If not our prohibition leaders have been mistaken and we have been misled. Are not prohibitionists sincere, positive, upright and ready to go to the polls on a special day for prohibition's own sake? If the sentiment is not strong enough or active enough to make a law a vital thing. The real enemies of prohibition in Ontario this day are the liquor men, the anti-prohibitionists, but the dishonest and disreputable leaders who are waiting that the cause is dead, and every other god cause would be dead, too, were it not for their faithless and faithless as some of its leaders whose cries on the housetops have made for the discouragement of the people.

The Westminster takes its stand in support of the prohibition bill passed by the Ontario Legislature, and will advocate its adoption by the electors. If the measure carries, the vote on the referendum will give some assurance of its fair enforcement; if it fails we shall turn to the next best thing. But the larger the vote in favor of prohibition the better will be the prospects for improved temperance legislation. If a little less than the required number of votes is secured in the referendum, the way will be open for a great deal more in the line of restriction. It is for this reason that some who are not satisfied with the present measure will yet give to it their vote and influence. And is not this the wise course for the friends of temperance reform?

The Scotch-Irish.

[New York Outlook.]

The author states in his preface that the present volumes are designed to serve as an introduction to a series of historical collections which he expects hereafter to publish. Should he execute his entire task upon the scale in which he has completed the "introduction," the outcome will be a great library of historical and genealogical materials relating to the Scotch-Irish families of America. That the author has already performed a vast amount of the work essential to the preparation of such a library is made evident by the introductory chapters upon the part borne by the Scotch-Irish in the making of American history. In a few pages he shows that eleven of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were demonstrably of Scotch descent; 12 of 54 members of the Constitutional Convention; 9 of the 25 presidents, etc. In every walk of life he seems to have familiarized himself with the ancestry of the men who have borne a distinguished part, and what he writes on this subject will not only gratify all who have any Scotch-Irish blood in their veins, but all who are tired of the assumption that the Anglo-Saxons should have the exclusive credit for the making of America. Take, for example, such a passage as this:

"It is a noteworthy fact in American history that of the four members of Washington's Cabinet, Knox, of Massachusetts, the only New Englander, was a Scotch-Irishman; Alexander Hamilton, of New York, was a Scotch-Frenchman; Thomas Jefferson was of Welsh descent, and the fourth, Edmund Randolph, claimed among his ancestors the Scotch earls of Murray. New York alone furnished the first chief justice of the United States, John Jay, who was a descendant of French Huguenots; while the second chief justice, John Rutledge, was Scotch-Irish, as were Watson and Ireland, two of the

four original associate justices; a third Blair, being of Scotch origin. John Marshall, the great chief justice, was, like Jefferson, of Scotch and Welsh descent."

Mr. Hanna's championing of the Scotch-Irish naturally leads him into antagonism to the New England writers of our national history, because of the exaggerated claims they have made for the work of their section. In his first chapter he exposes the partial character of the commonly received figures showing the contribution of each state to the revolutionary armies. Upon this point, however, it must be said that Mr. Hanna makes no claim so extreme as the statement of the English historian Lecky, that Ireland furnished most of the soldiers on the side of dependence. What Mr. Hanna says, also, about our revolutionary struggle having its origin in part in the hatred to England inspired by the English Church's persecutions of the Irish Presbyterians is worthy of consideration, for the fierce participation of the Scotch-Irish in the war for independence without doubt had its spring in feelings long cherished. Western or Scotch-Irish Pennsylvania, it may be recalled, was a unit on the side of "Washington," who bitterly spoke of Eastern Pennsylvania as "the enemy's country." The greater part of Mr. Hanna's present volumes, however, does not relate to what he calls America's debt to Scotland, but is rather the history of Scotland as told by the English historian Lecky, that Ireland leading up to the settlement of the Protestants. Scotch and English in Ulster, and their subsequent exodus to America. Appendices reproducing ancient documents of historical and genealogical value constitute the greater part of the second volume. The whole work is rather a collection of historical materials than a history, but the materials collected possess the "enemy's" to all persons of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

THE ENEMY DISUNITED

Excepting in the Western Transvaal.

The Burghers Divided Into Small Groups and Many Want Peace.

An Intervention Resolution Introduced in the U. S. House of Representatives—Death of a Canadian Soldier.

London, March 22.—A dispatch to the Times from Klerkorp says that in the Orange River Colony the enemy is split into small groups, and without any prominent leader.

Many Boers are in hiding in the Eastern Transvaal, south of the Delagoa Railway line, where there are still organized commandos, none over 300 strong.

North of the Delagoa line the Boers are more anxious to lead peaceful lives, and will embrace the opportunity to honorably discontinue hostilities.

In the Western Transvaal the waverers have been captured or surrendered, and those in the field seem determined to continue the struggle. Lieut.-Col. Wooll-Sampson has been appointed to take charge of the field intelligence service in the Western Transvaal, but the correspondent says

FOR WEAK LUNGS

"IT HAS NO EQUAL"

That's what an eminent doctor wrote who has prescribed Angier's Petroleum Emulsion extensively, and we could quote from hundreds of physicians' letters in equally flattering terms. The medical profession indorse Angier's Emulsion because they know what it is composed of, and because it has stood the test for over twenty years, never once failing to relieve, and often effecting a cure when all other remedies had failed. The great value of

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

lies in the fact that it not only soothes and heals the mucous membrane of the lungs and air passages, but at the same time it has a marked effect upon the digestive organs, promoting healthy assimilation, and greatly increasing the weight, strength and general health. It is made with our specially purified Petroleum combined with the tonic qualities of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, is pleasant to take, agrees with the weakest stomach, is perfectly simple and safe for the youngest infant, and better than cod liver oil in every way. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion positively has no equal for the treatment of chronic coughs, bronchial catarrh, laryngitis, weak lungs, consumption and all chronic lung affections. It is also equally efficacious in stomach and bowel disorders.

BETTER THAN COD LIVER OIL.—For several years I have been a very liberal prescriber of Angier's Emulsion. Our work here consists largely of lung troubles. Having used your product in my own case with most delightful results makes me partial to it, and I now use it entirely in the place of cod liver oil. CHAS. A. WILSON, M.D., San Antonio, Texas.

BRONCHITIS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.—I have derived much benefit from the use of Angier's Emulsion, having been greatly relieved of bronchitis after having suffered severely for fourteen years, and I have also found it beneficial in building up the system. I have so far taken three large bottles, and have recommended it to several people who have suffered in the same way. J. S. MARSHALL, 25 Somerscales St., Hull, England.

LUNG HEMORRHAGE.—I must congratulate you on your Petroleum Emulsion. I have been suffering with my lungs. In fact I have nearly spit them away. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I took Angier's Petroleum Emulsion. I feel a new man. It has saved my life and I have recommended it to all I know as a perfect and safe cure. I am a steward on the American Line "City of Berlin." E. CALDWELL, New York.

All druggists sell Angier's Petroleum Emulsion. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle. Be sure you get ANGIER'S. YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS on a postal card will bring you a free copy of a valuable booklet entitled, "ABOUT YOUR THROAT AND LUNGS." It tells how to care for the Throat, Lungs and Digestive Organs. It gives good advice as to Diet and Hygiene, also Exercises, which are illustrated.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

The Runian Carson McKee & Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.



Newness In Muslins

For spring 1902 are having an immense showing at this store. We haven't everything under the sun, but we believe we have enough of the dainty, desirable effects to satisfy any reasonable person, and you don't have to pay any fanciful prices either. A mere glance at our materials will convince you of this.

SCOTCH DIMITIES—White ground with fancy sprays and figures in pink, blue, turquoise, helio, green and black. Special, per yard... 10c
IRISH DIMITIES—White and colored grounds, with fancy stripes, figures and sprays, in blue, helio, cardinal, gray, yellow, turquoise and black. Special, per yard... 20c
SWISS DOT MUSLINS—In white and colored grounds, helio, red, blue, cardinal, black, gray, fancy stripes and floral effects. Special, per yard... 20c
AMERICAN BATISTES—In gray, gold, blue, pink, rose, black, helio, cardinal and green, fancy stripes and floral effects. Special, per yard... 15c
ORGANIE MUSLINS—In all the new shades, fancy figured, paisley and floral effects and satin stripes. Special, per yard... 25c and 30c



LINEN SPECIALS.

We have placed in stock specially for the Easter trade some exceptionally special values in Table Linens. We undernote a few lines worth your attention:

SPECIAL LINE—Full bleached, All- linen Table Damask, 58 inches wide, a few imperfections in the weave; worth regularly 40c, for, per yard... 25c
SPECIAL LINE—Full Bleached Table Damask, All- linen, 70 inches wide, extra fine quality; worth regularly 75c, per yard... 60c
SPECIAL LINE—Full Bleached, All- linen Table Damask, extra heavy, 70 inches wide, plain center, wide floral border, a few imperfections in weave; regular price \$1.25, for, per yard... 85c
SPECIAL LINE—Half-Bleached Table Damask, 70 inches wide, good weight, fine weave; worth regularly 50c, for, per yard... 40c
SPECIAL LINE—Unbleached, Pure Linen, Hand-Loom Table Damask, extra weight, 70 inches wide; regular price 65c, for, per yard... 50c
SPECIAL LINE—Bleached Linen Damask Table Cloths, border all around, 24 yards long; worth regularly \$1.25 and \$1.35, for, per cloth... \$1.00

It will take time to make the service as reliable as that of the Eastern Transvaal.

PRINCESS RADZIWIŁŁ ON TRIAL.

Cape Town, March 21.—The trial of the case of Princess Radziwiłł, who is charged with forgery in connection with notes purporting to have been signed by Cecil Rhodes, was resumed today at the residence of the princess. Mr. Jordann, private secretary to Cecil Rhodes, utterly repudiated the promissory notes and declared that Mr. Rhodes had never signed one of them in his presence. After other evidence

showing the attempts of the accused to negotiate the various bills the case was remanded for one week.

CECIL RHODES.

Cape Town, March 22.—The weather here is cooler, and it is raining. Last (Friday) night Cecil Rhodes was breathing better and took nourishment, but his heart was weaker and this caused renewed anxiety. According to the latest report, issued at midnight last night, the patient was restless and decidedly weaker.

Washing, March 22.—Soon after the senate convened yesterday, Mr. Teller



OUR MILLINERY OPENING

delighted the throngs who were privileged to attend, and many were the high encomiums passed on the magnificent display. If orders taken and sales effected be any criterion of success, then successful beyond all expectations was our opening. It will be continued during

Next Week.

You had better at once order your new

Easter Hat.

We guarantee satisfaction, and orders given will have prompt and careful attention. In order to avoid Easter rush we advise making selections early in the week.

(Colorado) presented resolutions of the Colorado Legislature praying for the intervention by an offer of its good offices of the United States Government to terminate the contest between the British and the Boer. The resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

ANOTHER CANADIAN SOLDIER DEAD.

Ottawa, Ont., March 21.—The following cable was received by Lord Minto today: "Cape Town, March 20.—Death from dysentery, New Castle, March 19, Second Battalion Mounted Rifles, R. G. Moore. (Signed) Casualty Department."

Moore belonged to Moosemin, N. W. 2.

THE great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption. There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.—Hazlitt.

THE PUREST AND BEST.

Cowan's Perfection Chocolate.

Maple Leaf Label, our trade mark.

The wonderful increase in its sale shows how well it is appreciated.

Cowan's

Royal Navy Chocolate

For all household uses.

If you are particular about your washing use

Sweet Home Soap

And HOT Water.

Your clothes will be cleaner than any "cold water" soap can make them.