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LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

MR. MACKAY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. MacKay's deliverance in the Legislature on Tuesday was clear-cut and straightforward.

He opposes the three-fifths clause of the local option law, and favors majority, not minority, rule.

He advocates a measure of law reform which will cheapen the cost of litigation and expedite judgments.

He believes technical education should be extended, and he would make the primary schools more self-centered, and increase the educational opportunities of farmers' children, without requiring them to move to towns or cities. The standard and remuneration of the teaching profession he would raise by preferential grants to schools which employed senior and experienced teachers.

Mr. MacKay was justified in claiming that the increased revenue of the province flowed through channels dug by the Liberal party. The succession duties act and the tax on corporations and on brewers and distillers, all of which had been opposed by the Conservative party, had yielded $9,000,000 to date. The building of the Temiskaming Railway had unearthed the riches of Cobalt, and the receipts from mining lands and royalties last year alone were $1,600,000. Again, the province received last year an additional subsidy of $400,000 from the Federal Government.

Mr. MacKay will oppose no obstruction to the full development of the Govment's power policy, but he inquires as to the position of the municipalities which have adopted power bylaws. They have not seen a copy of the contract to be entered into with the hydro-electric commission, and it is doubtful whether they can proceed without it. Mr. MacKay's interrogation has already suggested itself to the authorities in the municipalities which have indorsed the Government's project.

Mr. MacKay defended in its main lives the late Government's development policy in New Ontario. There was a colonizing idea behind the pulp concessions which were so bitterly attacked by the former Opposition. That idea was to establish pulp mills where they would bring a market to the doors of the settlers.

Mr. MacKay's address was not one of factious criticism and strident denunciation. He has a higher conception of the duties of his office. The Liberal party will go into the next election with a clearly defined and aggressive policy and a brilliant and energetic leader.

ALBERTA LABOR LEGISLATION.

Evidntly the Liberal Government of the new province of Alberta is alive to the needs of the laboring classes. It has now before the Legislature two measures, which are as certain of meeting popular favor as they are of becoming law. One furnishes protection to injured workmen, and their dependents, and the other fixes eight hours as the duration of a day's work for miners.

The first measure is entitled the compensation act, and is intended to benefit those employed on railroads, in factories, mines, quarries and building operation, whether doing manual or other labor, but not including persons whose salary exceeds $1,200 a year. The object is to secure to injured workmen an income during their enforced idleness and financial relief for their families in the event of the injuries proving fatal. In case of accident to an employe financial liability is attached to the employer. When an injury results in total or partial disability, the employer must pay to the injured each week, after the lapse of two weeks, 50 per cent of his average wage, and if the injury results fatally the employer is required to pay to the defendants a sum equal to the earnings of the deceased in that employment during the three previous years, but not to exceed $1,500. Where there are no dependents the employer escapes with the payment of $100 for medical attendance and the expenses of the funeral. The act does not relieve the employer from liability to a civil action for damages, if he can be proved responsible, but if the employe is to blame the employer is only liable in the event of death ensuing, when the defendants must receive compensation. The result of this legislation will be to cause employers to seek the protection of liability insurance companies, as is done in this and other provinces. By paying an annual premium based on the total amount of his yearly wages bill, the employer is insured against accidents to those in his employ up to a certain amount.

The other measure establishes an eight-hour day for miners in the province. Under present conditions there is no uniformity in the length of a day's work, and in some districts miners are at work ten hours out of the twenty-four, so that during the winter months they rarely see the sun except on Sundays and holidays. The claim is made that miners working an eight-hour day will produce more coal than those working ten or twelve, because of the improvement in health and spirits. If such is the case—and the claim is backed by experimental evidence—the enactment of this law should be welcomed by employer as well as employe.

THE THREE-FIFTHS CLAUSE.

The Premier's reply to the Alliance deputation yesterday was an example of language concealing thought. His assertion that there was no finality in the present liquor legislation may mean something or nothing.

The deputation might extract some comfort from the fact that he advanced no arguments in favor of the three-fifths clause. He vaguely referred to British precedents, but the Scotch local option law, while requiring a 60 per cent vote for local prohibition, goes further than the Ontario act by cutting the number of licenses in half on the strength of a mere majority.

Dr. Carman warned the Government that the question was in politics to stay. Certainly the militant prohibitionists kept it in politics during the regimes of Mowat, Ross and Hardy. The then Conservative Opposition maintained a negative attitude and profited by the difficulties of the administration. Now the Conservative party has the same problem on its hands.

The Whitney Government has apparently acted on the assumption that it has little to fear from the defection of so-called temperance Conservatives. If the Government is still of that opinion, the three-fifths clause will not be rescinded.

Even the best people of London will continue to walk in slippery places so long as they tolerate the present snow removal bylaw.

Col. Matheson's budget statement is due in a few days, but with the soaring of provincial expenditure he cannot sing the old song now.

The Ontario Government has turned down Mr. Bowyer's bill for the higher taxation of railways. The member for East Kent is green enough to suppose that his party was in earnest when it voted unanimously for the Pettypiece bill four years ago.

"Mr. Whitney Not Bound by Promises," says a headline in a local contemporary. This is the truth for once. He promised a non-partisan administration of the license laws, the dismissal of no civil servant without sworn evidence against him, and a number of other things.

A contemporary points out that Stratford will drink filtered river water, and asks, Why not London? Because London, unlike Stratford, has a sufficient quantity of pure spring water for drinking purposes. Stratford had no thought of turning to the river until its artesian well supply became inadequate.

Mr. William Mackenzie has acquired control of the Electrical Development Company to save Canadian credit in the British money market, which the Ontario Government had impaired. The purchase of the company's plant by the Government would have been the logical outcome of its power policy, and in keeping with the resolution in favor of public ownership, moved by Mr. Miscampbell six years ago, and unanimously supported by Mr. Whitney's followers in the House.

A STORY AND A MORAL.

[Toronto Star.]

Once there was a darkey who complained to his friend of the extravagance of his wife. "Why," he said, "I nevah done see nobody like dat woman for wantin' money. It's a dollah today, and fifty cents next day, and a quartah the day aftah, and den a dollar, and den fifty cents, and den a quartah, and so on roun' and roun'."

"What," asked the friend, "does she do with so much money?"

"I dunno. You see, I ain't gin her any yet."

There is in this story a likeness to Adam Beck and the cause of Niagara power. Ontario wants a lot of Niagara power, but the Whitney Government "ain't gin her any yet."

RESERVED.

[Judge.]

"She seems like a very reserved girl."

"Yes; I wonder who for?"

THE SAME OLD PIE.

[Illustrated Bits.]

Luncheon Bar Proprietor—Young man, don't try to tell me how pie should be made. I made pie before you were born.

Customer—Yes, and this is a bit of it.

COULDN'T HELP IT.

[Life.]

Insurance Official—Of what complaint did your father die?

Applicant—The jury found him guilty.

OUR RELATION TO GOD.

[W. J. Bryan.]

We all have some conception of God, and our relation to him, and in proportion as it is a true one, it molds our lives for good. There is nothing in this world that so largely determines a man's life as this relation which he established with God. We are weak enough at best, and there is an immeasurable gulf between the strength of a man who does right because he thinks others are watching him, and the strength of the man who does right because he knows God is seeing him all the time. For the former the time will come when he thinks that he is not seen, and then he will fall. But if a man believes that the eye of God is always on him, he has the strength and support that he cannot have who disbelieves in the existence of a personal God.

MODERN MARY.

[Puck.]

Mary had a motor car,
Its body white as snow.
Unlike her little lamb, this car
Was never sure to go.

A SURE THING.

[Toronto Star.]

Mr. Adam Beck is spoken of for a Toronto seat in the Legislature. And as none of the present members rises to offer him a place, Premier Whitney will provide four more chairs for Mr. Beck to choose from.

MATRIMONY.

[Lady's Pictorial.]

In France they are agitating themselves over the marriage question hardly less than we are on this side of the Channel. Our Gallic sisters are beginning to show the same aversion to the marrying early as are the English girls. It is nonsense to say that on either side of the Channel women are averse to marriage. Let them protest ever so, every woman wishes to become a wife, but it is not to be deplored that the craze for rushing into matrimony is practically dead here, and fast dying in France.

HIS EXCUSE.

[Princeton Tiger.]

Her arms were soft and round,
He said,
And that is why he lost
His head.

He really can't be blamed
A speck—
Her arms were soft, and round
His neck.

NOT HER HABIT.

[Lippincott.]

Baby Florence was much annoyed when her requests to go to see her little cousin, who was ill, were refused. On demanding the reason, the "catching" qualities of her cousin's malady were explained at length, but to no avail, for she drew herself up to her infinitesimal height and slowly and scornfully lisped, "I theldom take the meathles."

THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS.

[Illustrated Bits.]

Nibbs—Do you suppose it's ever possible to come anywhere near the size of a man's income?

Diggs—Yes; just take the figure he gives to the assessor, add it to the figure he tells his friends, and then divide the result by two, and you'll have it near enough.

HIS BURGLARS.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Little Boy (in toy shop)—Is this bank safe?

Salesman—Absolutely, my little man. I'll warrant you won't break into it.

"But I want one that papa and mamma can't break into."

THE KENNELS.

[London Globe.]

He was at his club, and had talked politics for an hour and a half.

"That's the situation in a nutshell," he declared at the close.

"Heavens!" exclaimed a member to his nearest neighbor. "What a nut!"

THE MELTIN' O' THE SNOW.

[T. A. Daly, in Catholic Standard and Times.]

"'Tis cold th' day," said John McCann,
Upon the road to mass.
The sorra word said Mary Ann,
But stopped to let him pass;
Fur, shure, he was the bold young man,
An' she the modest lass.

'Twas not himself that would be balked
So aisily, an' so
He timed his steps wid hers an' walked
Beside her, through the snow.
But O! she passed upon her way,
So modest an' so prim,
'Twas little he could think to say,
An' less she said to him.
But this he said when they were night
The little chapel door:
"A colder land, a colder sky,
I have never seen before,
Than this, for all its store of gold,
For all it is so grand.
I never knew the feel o' cold
At home in Ireland;
But here, in these forsaken parts,
The snows, the bitter storm,
Creep even into Irish hearts
That should be kind and warm.
O! kind the maidens, Mary Ann,
Who tread the Irish grass
This blessed day!" said John McCann,
Upon the road to mass.

Small heed is where the heart is not,
An' shure, 'tis safe to say
'Twas little that the pastor got
From Mary Ann that day;
No ears had she fur anny word
But jist that bold young man's,
An', faix, the only things she heard
Was when he read the banns
For two true hearts that soon would be
In happy wedlock one.
Then out she passed an' home went she
Beneath the winter sun,
An' knew before she turned her head
Who was it walked beside.
"Ye heard the banns? Ah, well," he said,
"There's one has found a bride.
Thank God! one Irish heart is sweet,
Though all the one I know
That makes my own lone heart to beat
Is cold an' hard as snow."
"But now 'tis softer, John McCann"—
Ochone! the modest lass!—
"The snow, I mean," blushed Mary Ann,
Upon the road to mass.

O! bells were on the breeze that ran
Along the buddin' grass,
An' spring, on tiptoe, waved her han'
Th' day to see them pass,
When John and Mary Ann McCann
Came down the road from mass.

EXTREME MEASURES.

[Buffalo Express.]

An Iowa woman sewed her husband between two blankets and then horsewhipped him until he signed the temperance pledge. The probabilities are that he will either quit drinking or quit that woman.

MISUNDERSTOOD EGGS.

[M. A. P.]

Sir Edwin Ray Lankester once received a visit from a woman who carried a basket in her hand and appeared to be in a state of great mental excitement.

"I've got them," she remarked; "two of them!"

"Two what," asked the professor, beginning to be interested.

"Two 'awk's eggs," answered the woman, opening the basket as she spoke. "I'm told they're worth a lot of money."

The professor carefully examined the treasures, but the scrutiny was not satisfactory. "These are not auk's eggs," he said, much to his visitor's surpise.

"They are 'awk's eggs," she insisted. "My son found them." Suddenly the professor understood.

"The kind of eggs which are so valuable," he said, kindly, "are the eggs of a now extinct bird called the 'auk—a-u-k."

The woman was greatly disappointed, and went away vowing vengeance on the person who had told her "it was 'awk's eggs as was wanted."

ENGLAND'S RICHES ARE VERY GREAT

Bernard Mallet Estimates It To Be About Thirty Billions of Dollars.

London, Feb. 26.—How shall the wealth of the country be computed? That is a problem of first importance, especially in a nation where the burden of taxation is enormous and the Government is constantly seeking for new sources of revenue.

No reputable economist has heretofore attempted to solve it on any basis commanding greater respect than shrewd guess work, and estimates put forward, in England have ranged over a wider divergence than 100 per cent. One estimator puts England's wealth about $30,500,000,000. Most of the calculations have been based on the capital represented in the payment of death duties year by year.

The question then arises what multiplier should be used on the capital paying death duties in an average year in order to ascertain the total wealth of the nation. The authorities have varied in this respect all the way from 24 per cent to 55 per cent, with the result that the British assets are calculated all the way from $31,500,000,000 to $73,000,000,000.

The subject has been tackled recently on a broader basis by Bernard Mallet, commissioner of international revenue, who gave the result of his investigations to the statistical society this week. His data includes the annual income tax, the average revenue from the estate tax and the average death duties.

He analyzes the latter by giving considerable significance to the ages of the decedents. The subject is too technical to follow all his processes, but he reaches the conclusion that 24 is a proper multiplier. The result of his national stock taking is that British wealth is somewhere between $27,500,000,000 and $30,500,000,000. This estimate, if approximately correct, would make the average possessions of each inhabitant of England, $875.

There was a lively debate over Mr. Mallet's paper, most of his critics arguing that his figures fell short of the truth.

EX-MINISTER JAILED

Robbed Italian Treasury and Goes to Prison for a Year.

Rome, Feb. 26.—The Senate, sitting as a High Court of Justice, this evening returned a verdict of guilty against ex-Minister of Public Instruction Nasi, who was accused of misappropriating public funds while in office, and he was sentenced to 11 months' and 20 days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $50 and the costs of the trial. He was also interdicted from holding public office for four years.

The 102 Senators constituting the court met at 9 o'clock this morning in the Senate chamber, which was guarded by police and troops. The public were excluded from the building. The court remained in session until 7 o'clock tonight. The accused were not present, they remaining at their residences under guard. A large crowd outside the Senate awaited the verdict for hours. A majority did not expect conviction, believing that the brilliant defense of Nasi would excite the pity of the Senators.

The sentence is considered severe, as the interdiction from holding owce involves Nasi's loss of membership in Parliament, but his term of imprisonment, which will be simple detention, and no hard labor, will be greatly reduced owing to the fact that the eight months' nominal imprisonment he has undergone at his residence during the trial will be counted as part of the sentence imposed this evening, which will leave him only about three months to serve.

DRUCE DIARY A FAKE

London, Feb. 26. — Mary Robinson, who is before the Bow street police court on a charge of perjury, committed as a witness in the Druce case, recently heard by Judge Plowden, has confessed that she concocted the famous diary, a copy of which was offered in evidence on that occasion. She said she copied it into an old diary and that she was promised $20,000 or $25,000 by a man who had interested himself in the case.

The prosecution read portions of the prisoner's confession, which had taken several days to write, portions which reflected gravely upon third parties having been omitted. The confession related how George Hollamby Druce's solicitor, Kimber, went to the United States, seeking Robert C. Caldwell, whom the prisoner first met, accompanied by his lawyer, Allen, during the proceedings in the Marylebone police court, when Herbert Druce was being heard on a charge of perjury by George Hollamby Druce. It was the latter who introduced Miss Robinson to Caldwell, saying: "This is the New Zealand lady who wrote the wonderful diary which has caused such a sensation and has raised to much money."

Caldwell replied: "Bet your life I'll have Herbert Druce jailed."

Miss Robinson described Allen as a charming talker. He said: "Do you know Scotland Yard?" She replied: "No, but my poor old father did."

Allen said: "My idea is that they can't catch worms."

Further on in the confession, describing the attempts of Lawyers Coburn and Kimber, G. H. Druce and others to get possession of the diary, Miss Robinson said that Allen visited her and said he was a detective. She replied: "I thought you were a solicitor." He said: "So I am in America." He added that he would like to have the diary, as if he had it he could make money with it from the American newspapers.

Chapman's

FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY!

A RECORD DAY FOR BIG VALUE-GIVING

The bargains prepared for tomorrow present unusually big savings. As we come nearer to the new season we redouble our efforts to make a complete clearance of all this season's lines. Better come and look into the items that interest you. The values overtop even the usual record.

These Fine Offerings in LADIES' COATS

Handsome Colored Worsted Coats, 42 to 48 inches long, in the best styles of the season; double-breasted velvet collars, and all have the Japanese sleeve. Our regular $15 00 to $16 50 coats; on sale Friday for the first time, at $8 25

A table of Misses' and Small Size Ladies' Coats, of imported fancy tweeds, full back, full sleeves, cloth strapping and applique, 28 to 45 inches long, worth from $8 50 to $10. Friday Bargain Day $4 25

A table of Children's Long Coats, of fancy tweeds and short worsted reefers, lengths run from 27 to 36 inches wide. Worth $2 50 upward. Friday $1 00

Children's White Bearcloth Coats, size 1, 2 and 3 years. Our regular $3 00 Coats, at $1 95

LADIES' WRAPPERS

The best Wrapper Bargain of the season; nice flannelettes, well made; sizes 34 to 40; were $1 00 to $1 50, at 50c

Closing Days of CARPET SALE

Just two days—Friday and Saturday—left to procure Carpets, Linoleums, etc., at February Sale prices. You may judge the extent of the possible savings by the following examples. There are Carpets for every room in the house, at reductions that come close to the one-quarter mark, on grades of the most reliable quality. Hurry, if you wish to get advantage of such low pricelngs. Carpets kept on small deposit.

Last chance to buy our best Balmoral Tapestry Carpet, in handsome designs and colorings. Regular $1 00 yard, made and laid, at 83c

Last chance to buy English Alexandria Tapestry Carpet. Regular 75c yard, made and laid, at .. 61c

Last chance to buy English Kidderminster Axminster Carpet. Regular $1 60 quality, made and laid, at $1 29

Last chance to buy English Velvet Carpet. Regular $1 35 yard, made and laid at... ..... 98c

All-Wool Carpet, our best 75c and 85c grades, at..... 69c

Heavy Union Carpet, regular 60c, at, yard 47c

Imported Linoleums, a variety of widths and patterns. Sale price, per square yard 43c

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

ASK GOVERNMENT FOR ROAD GRANT

Report of the Middlesex County Delegation Before the Provincial Ministry.

The deputation appointed by the Middlesex County council to lay the claims of the county before the Provincial Legislature of Toronto for a grant towards maintaining the Government roads, were seen by The Advertiser today, and gave out the following statement:

The deputation appointed by the Middlesex County council to wait on the Ontario Government with a view to getting a grant for the county of one-third of the money spent by the county on the designated roads under Bylaw No. 580, called at the department yesterday, and presented their claims, which were most favorably received by the Hon. Dr. Reaume, minister of public works. The deputation consisted of Councilors S. Frank Glass, T. G. Turnbull, J. W. McGregor and County Commissioners Talbot, and were introduced by Messrs. G. W. Neely, M. P. P., C. C. Hodgins, M. P. P., and D. C. Ross, M. P. P. Councilor Glass, on request, acted as spokesman. He reviewed the provisions of Bylaw No. 580 of the county, under which the work during the year 1907 had been carried on. Though the bylaw was, by legislation, repealed during the late days of the session of 1907, it was not just to the county, that its repeal should have gone into effect until the county had completed the improvement on the highways contracted for, before the time the Government had taken this action. During the year 1906, Mr. Glass explained, the county, acting in good faith, had initiated a plan for the improvement of its roads, strictly in accordance with their bylaw, and the special legislation which the Government had given them. Contracts were entered into for the erection of steel and concrete bridges, for grading, draining, graveling and other necessary improvements, and whilst some of it was completed within the year 1906, there was also a large amount of the work that could not be completed till 1907. Some bridges had only the abutments built, and the super-structures were not completed till 1907; then again in many cases while certain work in the way of grading and draining, was initiated in 1906, it was not and could not be completed till 1907, and further, it could not be left in an unfinished state. The county was responsible to the townships to see that the work was completed. In January of last year, the county, by bylaw, appropriated a sum of $9,000 to carry on the work begun, and it was understood that whilst this amount was apportioned to the different townships according to their equalized assessed value, that each township might spend such further sums out of their own revenue in addition to their respective shares of the said appropriation, as might be necessary to complete the work in hand.

The statement presented to the department of these expenditures amounted to a total of $32,191 50, and of this amount $21,686 21 was for bridge expenditure, and practically all of it had been contracted for in 1906, the balance amounting to $10,505 29, representing money spent for grading, draining and graveling, contracts for most of which had been let prior to the date on which the Legislature had repealed the act. This expenditure had been well distributed throughout the whole county, as was attested by the statement presented, which showed that the whole system of roads designated under the bylaw had been improved. It was manifestly unjust in view of these conditions that the county should be deprived of the assistance the Government would have been bound to give had they not repealed the bylaw; the obligations of the municipalities was peremptory; it was not possible to recede, and they thought it was up to the Government to keep good faith, and give the county the grant of one-third of these moneys so expended, which amounted to $32,191 50, the Government's share of which would be $10,730 50. Councilor Turnbull said that practically every dollar spent in the township of Lobo, which he represented, was contracted for, and much of it actually paid before the Government repealed the act. Councilor McGregor, who represents the township of East Williams, in which the sums expended in 1907 amounted to $5,957 10, stated that every dollar of it was contracted for prior to the repeal. Hon. Dr. Reaume said he appreciated the situation, and thought the county was entitled to relief and assistance, but he thought it was unfortunate that the county had not included this in their estimate of anticipated expenditures under the new bylaw, which the council passed in December, and which by order-in-council was approved last month.

Had the Government known about this at that time, it might have been that the appropriation which they had aproved of under the new bylaw would have to be reduced. The Government had only a certain amount to give, and each municipality could only expect to get its share. Mr. Glass pointed out that the County of Simcoe had already received from the Government for this purpose up to the end of December last a total of $112,862 88, or an annual grant from the Government of $28,215 72, during the four years they had been working out their good-roads system. Wentworth County had received a total of $96,965 34, or an annual grant equal to $19,393 13, and the County of Middlesex was just two and a half times as great as Wentworth. Middlesex had only received the sum of $7,141 36, so that the possibility of their getting more than their share was not at the present time apparent, even after granting all they now asked. Dr. Reaume suggested that as they had set aside $73,000 for Middlesex under the recent bylaw, that he thought the amount the county now asked might be paid out of that. That would not meet the case, Mr. Glass said, as in our estimates for expenditures on good-roads under the new bylaw for which the Government granted this $73,333 these estimates were exclusive of the moneys spent this year, and if you give us the grant now out of that appropriation, it simply means that we will have to curtail our work at the other end, in other words spend a large amount to improve our roads, and still have them unfinished. Mr. Glass said that Middlesex did not expect to get more than her share, and we were willing to concede to every other county the same assistance from the Government as we asked for ourselves, and were willing to pay our share of it, but from the amounts already given to counties of much smaller size, there did not seem to be any immediate danger of our getting too much. Dr. Reaume promised to take the matter into consideration, he thought the case was an unusual one, and that the Government would in some way fairly meet it, either by the manner he had already suggested, or by a special vote. The deputation are highly pleased with the kindly manner with which the minister met them, and feel satisfied that the grant they seek will be forthcoming.

PLAIN, HONEST WORDS.

Catarrh and Cold in the Head are Quickly Cured by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—It's Painless—It's a Cure.

Says Alex. Edmison, of Roseneath, Ont.: "I have been troubled with catarrh for several years and suffered very much. No end of remedies were used, but I can honestly say that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the only remedy I have used that has given permanent relief. It has in my case cured the disease." (35)

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are wonder workers. 10 cents.

Sold by Callard & McLachlan.

BLAMES THE PARTIES

D. and H. President Say Leaders Have Made Dead Set Upon Railways.

New York, Feb. 26.—The underlying cause of all the "general indiscriminate abuse of the railways and their management" and of "the paralytic stroke which they have suffered," was attributed by W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, today to the alleged plans of the great political parties to make the sins of the railroad the leading political issue of the coming campaign. This statement was made in Mr. Truesdale's annual report to the stockholders of the road. He began by saying that the outlook for 1908, as respects railway earnings, is anything but encouraging. Opinion as to the causes of existing conditions differed widely, he said, but "there has been engendered a very deep and wide-spread distrust of the management and financial standing and soundness of all the railways of the country."

Continuing, he said:

"The two great political parties of the country, in planning their forthcoming presidential campaign, make the sins of the railroads and their management and drastic correction of same their leading issues, and herein may be found the real underlying cause of all the general, indiscriminate abuse of the railways and of their management and of the paralytic stroke which they and all interests connected with them have suffered. With great foresight and shrewdness those who have planned and are responsible for this political programme have alienated from the railways the chief political influence that they might and should have every reason to expect would use their influence to protect them against campaign of this kind, their own employes.

"This has been accomplished by the passage of certain laws governing the hours of service, wages, conditions of employment generally, and others more far reaching have been promised and are now pending."

ANOTHER STOESSEL CASE

Russ Officer Dies for Using His Brains at Vladivostock.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.—Capt. Gliezan, commander of the Russian cruiser Askold, who was about to face a trial by courtmartial on the charge of not having acted with energy in suppressing the naval mutiny at Vladivostock last October, has taken his own life at that port.

It appears that Capt. Gliezan faced an incipient mutiny on board the Askold at the same time that the men on board the torpedo-boat destroyer Skory rebelled. Instead of dealing sternly with the ringleaders on the cruiser Capt. Gliezan negotiated with his crew, with the result that the Askold took no part in the fighting which followed between the loyal and the rebellious ships.

Gliezan left a letter declaring that an attempt to use force on his part would have precipitated a general mutiny, and that the hoisting of a red flag on the Askold, the largest vessel in port, would have added greatly to the prestige of the mutineers on every ship at Vladivostock.

SHILOH'S

Quick ease for the worst cough—quick relief to the heaviest cold—and SAFE to take, even for a child. That is Shiloh's Cure. Sold under a guarantee to cure colds and coughs quicker than any other medicine—or your money back. 34 years of success commend Shiloh's Cure. 25c., 50c., $1.

Cures Coughs & Colds

QUICKLY!