

London Advertiser.

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London, Saturday, September 12

A Fair Redistribution.

"At the outset, county boundaries were to be sacred. But wherever it has suited the purposes of the movement to depart from them it has not hesitated to do so. Thus a township in Northumberland has been detached from that county and added to West Peterborough. Likewise two townships have been separated from Carleton, and made politically a part of Russell. There is no question of the purpose of these manipulations. The intention of weakening the independent voice of Northumberland and of Carleton is quite apparent. Still more objectionable is the whole arrangement when regarded from the standpoint of population."

The Mail has been betrayed by its rapid partisanship into an attack on its friends. It will be surprised to hear that these "manipulations" were approved by the Conservative members of the redistribution committee. This was explained by Mr. Hyman in his speech on Wednesday as follows:

"Had we adopted the rule proposed by the leader of the Opposition, we should have found ourselves unable to depart, in any instance from the county boundaries. But at almost the next meeting, the committee unanimously decided to depart from county boundaries in one or two instances. So far as the County of Renfrew was concerned, it was felt by the committee that the three townships of Clara, Head and Maria should be removed from Renfrew and placed with Nipissing. This was not done for political purposes; it was unanimously agreed to. Then, it was decided that the Townships of Osgoode and Gloucester should be taken from the County of Carleton and placed in Russell, and not only the members of the Government side, but the members of the Opposition concurred. The only other instance which I can recall in which county boundaries were departed from was the Township of South Monaghan, which is municipally connected with the County of Northumberland, and which, for the purposes of representation in this House, placed in Peterborough. That also was unanimously accepted by the committee as a fair proposition."

Here we have the leading Tory organ completely unmasked. In its eagerness to misrepresent the Government it has struck blindly at Mr. Borden, Mr. Monk and Mr. Haggart, who assented to the few departures from county boundaries made necessary by considerations of geography and population. After this exhibition, criticisms of the redistribution bill by the Conservative press may safely be discounted. Mr. Monk spoke for a hour and a half on the measure and cited only two cases in which he claimed political bias had been shown by the Liberal majority on the committee. These cases were Waterloo and Middlesex counties. In Waterloo the majority of the committee refused to cut a township in half, following the rule of preserving municipal boundaries whenever it could be done without injustice to any riding. North Waterloo will have a population of 25,156 and South Waterloo 27,428, under the new arrangement so that there was no necessity of violating municipal boundaries as the Conservative members desired to do. In the case of Middlesex, Mr. Hyman was blamed for insisting that the county should have three members. The Opposition wished to cut its representation from four to two seats. The Conservative of Middlesex would have been the first to object to the reduction. Differences of opinion there were bound to be, but all things considered the redistribution has been effected with very little friction. In Prince Edward Island there were four agreements and no disagreements. In New Brunswick thirteen agreements and no disagreements. In Nova Scotia seventeen agreements and no amendment. In the Province of Quebec 65 agreements and no disagreements. In Manitoba five agreements and five amendments. In British Columbia five agreements and four amendments. In Ontario 47 agreements and 39 amendments, but the 39 amendments had reference only to 16 constituencies. In the Yukon one agreement and no amendment. In the Northwest Territories ten agreements and no amendment.

Only 41 constituencies are affected by the amendments now before the chair. It is by long odds the fairest redistribution the Dominion Parliament has ever known.

A Nova Scotia Orator.

Complaint is often made against our parliamentary oratory that it lacks the imaginative and rhetorical touch and seldom rises above a commonplace level. Very few of our public men, we are told, know how to clothe their arguments in graceful language and relieve the tedium of parliamentary debate. The discussion on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, the same critics say, was one of deadly monotony, broken by one or two flashes of real oratory. There was any amount of solid argument—the debate bristled with practical and technical allusions—out interesting matter was presented in a most uninteresting manner, losing its force in the delivery. A poet has been described as one who can clap wings to solid things, and a great deal of solid oratorical material is a dead weight because the possessor of it hasn't the faculty of soaring. These criticisms cannot apply to Seymour Gurney, M. P., the member for Colchester, N. S., who is a man of imagination. Unfortunately his three hours' speech on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill was not begun till midnight, and the newspapers could publish only a skeleton report. This great effort, however, has been saved to posterity by Hansard. The consid-

eration of a great scheme of national development left many of the members cold and untouched, but not so Seymour Gurney. His mind was kindled by the theme; it conjured up visions of Nineveh and Tyre and the glories of the past. We quote from Hansard: "Now, Mr. Speaker, I say that unless this railway is by the shortest possible route across the continent we can never dominate the trade of the Orient, and say further, that if we do not take the trade of the east, it is possible for us to get it. Canada within a few years would not only be a commercial power on this continent, but it would be the dominant power on this continent and the dominant commercial power of the world."

What has been the history of the trade of the Orient? Every nation, from the dawn of time, which controlled the trade of the east, became the commercial, and political, and the imperial mistress of the world. Some honorable members—Hear, hear.

Mr. Gurney—Excuse me, I want to call your attention to the commercial history of the world. Babylon became great because the trade routes of the world at that time were commanded by Babylon. She dominated the trade of India and China; she was the furthest nation west on the Tigris; the trade routes then did not extend to the Mediterranean; they extended to Babylon, and she was the great entrepot of the east. From India and Cathay, Babylon was as strong in her day as the United States is today, as England is today, and she owed her supremacy to her command of the trade routes of the world.

Some honorable members—Hear, hear.

Mr. Gurney—Yes, men who are unacquainted with the history of the world will appear strange; but the whole history of the world rests on the trade routes, and the whole history of Canada must rest on her trade routes. The great struggle is going on in this world—day by day between England and the United States to keep the trade of the east.

This ardent patriot is quite convinced that Canada holds the key to the Orient in her hands. Unlike his leader, who wants the Government to buy out existing railway lines, Mr. Gurney insists that a high national purpose demands a railroad even farther north than the Grand Trunk Pacific. But we are not so much concerned with Mr. Gurney's railroad policy as his oratory. Here is a man who has the oratorical temperament, whose mind dwells through history and draws lessons from ancient and modern times. But a prosaic House fails to appreciate him. His eloquence and fervor excite only the derision of the pragmatic M. P.'s, judging by this further extract from Hansard:

"Some honorable members—Oh, oh. Mr. Speaker—Order, order. 'Some honorable members—Order, order. Mr. Gurney—I will say the last word I have to say if I say here for the next four days, and the corner these gentlemen over there understand it the better. If I had any of them out of doors I would throw them over this building. I observe good manners myself, and the first man who does not observe good manners it will be for worse for him. I can enforce order in this House if the speaker cannot. I can go over there and fix the whole lot of them. If there is no order, I will settle the question of order myself, and I won't have to appeal to the chair either."

Mr. Stringer's Novel.

Mr. Arthur Stringer appears to have scored a popular success with his novel, "The Silver Poppy." The book reviewers are devoting columns to it and the trend of criticism is strongly favorable. It is a subtle character study, introducing an original type of womanhood, and satirizing phases of American social life. It is full of pungent epigram, and is distinguished by a high literary finish, which distinguishes all Mr. Stringer's work. Londoners will follow with pride the career of their former fellow-townsmen. In the few years since he has made literature his profession, his reputation has grown rapidly and among the younger American authors, using American in its broadest sense, his name stands deservedly high. He has published two volumes of verse, his latest volume "Hephæstus," winning exceptional praise from the English critics. His poetry is characterized by a Keats-like beauty and a delicacy of workmanship which reveals the conscientious artist striving for the perfection of utterance. He has not made the mistake, common to young authors, of writing too much. He has put his best into everything he has done, and has allowed his powers to ripen without forcing them to overproduction. As a result the quality of his work is uniformly excellent. Good poetry, however, finds a market small in comparison with that which awakes a popular novel. The financial rewards of the successful writer of fiction were never so great and it is to be hoped Mr. Stringer has found ample compensation for turning aside temporarily from the muse of poetry.

The situation in Manchuria is clearing, but we still have the Macedonia and the King street pavement. There is a good deal in Fredrick Greenwood's statement in the London Morning Post that the colonies objected to coming within the governance of the British War Office. Canadians

prefer to spend their own money in their own way rather than hand it over to that bungling institution.

The Sultan's method of keeping order in his dominions reminds one of the line, "He made a solitude and called it peace."

The Manitoba Government got great credit for decreasing the grain rate on the Canadian Northern, but as the Canadian Northern has put up the elevator rate, the wheat grower feels that he has been bounced.

Mr. Boyd, M. P., Conservative, who was a C. P. R. contractor, says that a portion of the C. P. R., north of Lake Superior cost \$5,000 a mile. This is the portion Mr. Borden wants the Government to buy and then spend more money on improving it.

The extension of the Normal School term to one year has diminished the attendance at Toronto, Ottawa and London. If a decrease in the supply of public school teachers will increase the scale of remuneration the change will not be a bad thing for the profession.

Vacation and "Rest."

[Chicago News.]

At this time of year, when summer vacations are closing and the incoming trains are daily bringing thousands of city toilers back to their work, it may be worth while pointing out that the advantages of the vacation custom are not merely physical. Theoretically, the returning workers should feel rested and refreshed and ready to plunge at once into their labors. As a matter of fact, many of them will feel less inclined to work than they did before the vacation term. Some who are not actually fatigued by overwork are enjoying that blissful condition of physical repose wherein they feel literally "too strong to work." They will agree heartily with W. D. Howells that the only time one really needs a vacation is the day after the vacation is ended.

The Spelling Lesson.

[Exchange.]

Mamma—Come, now—w-a-i-t. What does that spell? (No answer.) Now, what does daa spell? (No answer.) Maggie—Say "Blast!"

Town and Country.

Rose—I think, Clarence, we had better move to another hotel. Clarence—Why, Rose, we are delightedly situated. Rose—I know, Clarence; but the people here have seen all my silk waists.

Rising Hopes Got a Setback.

[Montreal Herald.]

The rising hopes of the Conservatives collided with a first-class setback yesterday, when Mr. Blair's own newspaper in St. John came out strongly in support of the Grand Trunk Pacific, now that the Government is determined to push the road along. And thus the Conservatives, who had visions of Mr. Blair fighting the Liberals to a finish in New Brunswick, hit their heads against the bed-post and woke up.

All of which leads us to quote: "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, The saddest are these, 'It might have been.'"

Nothing Unusual.

[World's Comic.]

Gussie—What did your ma say when you told her I was sorry for having made a fool of myself last night? Gertie—Oh, she said she noticed nothing unusual.

Ready for Rain.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Wife—You know, dear, you told me to invest that money so that I'd have something for a rainy day. Husband—Yes.

Wife—Well, here's the investment. Did you ever see a lovelier, rainy-day skirt in your life?

And he doesn't in it with the pretty grey-wool. Don't ascribe to the limit of dignity or some near-sighted person may mistake you for a butler.

Yes, Harold, it's better to be turned down by the girl than to be thrown down by her strenuous papa.

The Labor of the Day.

[New York Tribune.]

Oh! if you would know the usual way. The holiday maker spends the day. 'Tis more or less like, praps rather more. The way the waters come down at Lodore.

He pushes and crushes, And struggles and crushes, He hurries and scurries, And worries and furies, He smashes and crushes, And wedges and furies, He fights and he hustles, He mauls and he hustles, He'll do it or die.

Or at all events try. And he does—and later homeward will go With the cheerful remark, "I've enjoyed myself so."

The Sparrow's Nemesis.

[Manchester Guardian.]

In London there is a huge army of cats which subsists almost entirely upon sparrows. The London sparrow

migrates in the autumn to the cornfields, where it does its level best to destroy our bread supply; but during spring and summer the London cats have been working hard among the inexperienced baby sparrows, for the old birds do not often get captured, and a very large proportion of each year's brood never sees the country.

Green Graves.

[New York Tribune.]

The green graves in the sun Without him one by one. Nothing disturbs them, lightly lies The lime tree's shadow, butterflies Alight a moment, then away. I wonder what they say.

As still as they, Those green graves in the sun. The quiet ones below Once felt life's quickening go Through pulse and heart and brain; To Time's unaltering strain Danced blithe the stumbling trod As we above the sod.

Sad or content I wonder what they say? Those quiet ones below? The lime tree shadows pass Over the long grass: I wish I knew if dreamers creep About the sleepers' long-sleep sleep. Or silent laughter for perplexed Live men and women, since unweaved, Placid as they.

We too shall stay— Just green graves in the sun.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, central; also five or six rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 481 King street. 9c-t.

TO RENT—BRICK COTTAGE, SIX rooms. Apply O'Mara's, Market Lane. 9c-t.

STORE TO LET—RENTED BY JOHN Mills. Apply W. T. Edgar. 2c.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, 889 QUEEN'S street, near St. George's. Dr. Ernest Williams, 386 Dundas street. 9c-t.

TO RENT—BUILDING FORMERLY occupied by The London Advertiser, 418 Richmond street; suitable for manufacturing business; has side entrance from lane. For particulars apply to Talbot Macbeth, corner Dundas and Ridout streets. 9c-t.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 799 Queen's avenue, nearly new two-story brick residence; all modern improvements. Apply F. H. Butler, 16 Masonic Temple. 9c-t.

TO LET—UNION CASH GROCERY, 516 Adelaide street. Apply 386 Piccadilly street. 9c-t.

TO LET—61 PICCADILLY STREET, medium size house, nearly new; bath, gas. Apply 386 Piccadilly. 9c-t.

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This season we are showing the choicest stock of dress fabrics ever imported to this country. This is no vain boasting. We do not ask you to take our word, we invite inspection, and rely on your judgment to verify this truth. Of the variety, combination of colorings, newness of textures and designs, a volume might be written. One fact we wish to mention is that in many cases there is but one of a kind, so that the early purchaser will have a decided advantage in variety of selection.

WE QUOTE HERE BUT A FEW REPRESENTATIVE SPECIALS:

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A new creation. Its first appearance. Exquisite in design, charming in effect coupled with a durability of texture that cannot fail to satisfy.

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Entirely new weave and colorings, 46 inches wide, all Saxony Wool, a charming effect. Can only be had at this house.

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A full range comprising all the fashionable designs; suitable for street wear or Tailor Made Costume.

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The NEW GREEN is the favorite color, having a close second in the NEW BLUE, and as usual what every person wants soon becomes a scarce commodity. In our usual generosity we will not take advantage of the scarcity, but will offer an immense range of all-wool, worsted and mohair, plain and fancy weaves, at prices ranging from 70c to \$1.50 per yard, which is very much less than present market values in both colorings.

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N. B.—All the manufacturing departments are now in full operation and ready to attend to the requirements of our many patrons.

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TONE, late London, England—Instructor in art absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 341 Dundas.

BERTHA KING-BELL—BOSTON, Graduate Fletcher Music Method. Studio, 171 Maple. 9c-t.

G. B. SIPP, ORGANIST AND CHOIR master St. Paul's Cathedral, resumes vocal and instrumental instruction, piano, singing, etc. Studio, 102 Wellington. 9c-t.

MR. THOMAS MARTIN WILL RESUME teaching on Sept. 16, at his studio, 283 Dufferin avenue. 9c-t.

CHARLES E. WHEELER—ORGANIST—St. Charles's Church. Teaching resumed Sept. 1. Subjects: Organ, piano, harmony, singing. Studio, 60 Wellington. 9c-t.

ALBERT D. JORDAN—ORGANIST—First Methodist Church. Teacher of piano and organ. Apply between 2 and 2.30 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1488. 9c-t.

JAMES CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF Violin, Conductor Grand Opera House Orchestra. Pupils received, 523 King street. 9c-t.

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH—PUPILS received for piano, harmony, sight singing, history. Residence, 84 Richmond, or homes of pupils. 9c-t.

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—Bank of Commerce building (second floor), Richmond street. 9c-t.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS. John M. Moore. Frederick Henry. 9c-t.

SCOTLAND—VERY LOW RATES TO Glasgow, via direct steamers, Allan Line and Anchor Line. F. B. Clark, 416 Richmond street. 9c-t.

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MONEY TO LOAN—\$500.00 PRIVATE and trust funds on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennant & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street. 9c-t.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN AT 4 AND 5 1/2 per cent. Apply J. W. G. Winnet, solicitor, 418 Talbot street. 9c-t.

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SIGN WRITING.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR—SEE GLEN Bros. for signs. 276 Dundas. 9c-t.

CHIROPODY.

CORNS, CALLOSUS, BUNIONS, ETC., removed without pain. Sampson, Chiroprapist, 212 Dundas street. 9c-t.

It is said that Texas alone markets \$50,000,000 worth of cattle annually.

NOTICE

is hereby given that a Court will be held, pursuant to "The Ontario Voters' Lists Act," by his Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, at Thordale, on the 29th day of September, 1903, at 10.30 o'clock, to determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of West Nisour for 1903.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

Dated the 11th day of September, 1903.

WM. LEE, Clerk of the Said Municipality.

LEGAL CARDS.

NEW YORK—GEORGE MOREHEAD, attorney and counselor-at-law, notary public, 90 Nassau street, New York City. Formerly of firm of Morehead, Morehead & Judd, London, Canada. Special attention to Canadian business. 9c-t.

E. H. JOHNSTON, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public, 87 1/2 Dundas street. 9c-t.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS—Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London. 9c-t