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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

The verdict in the Toronto conspir-
acy case has been received with blank
amazement. A Conservative journal,
which is not conspicuous for fairness,
confesses that the judgment came as
a bolt from the blue to the defendants.
And why not?Three days ago, with the whole case
for the prosecution before him, Judge
Winchester declared that there was no
evidence of conspiracy against at least
three of the defendants.Counsel for the defense was so posi-
tive that nothing had been proved, that
he moved for a non-suit, a point which
the judge so far took into considera-
tion as to reserve decision.Upon the judge's own admission be-
fore a single word of the defense had
been heard, the defendants, or at
least three of them, had every reason
to build hopes of acquittal. So cer-
tain did this seem that counsel had
made no arrangements for bail, though
this was soon provided.What new light broke upon Judge
Winchester after the expression of
views favorable to the defendants, is
not apparent in his summing up.
However, the privilege of appeal upon
the point of jurisdiction may result in
setting aside the verdict. Upon ques-
tions of fact the layman is as compe-
tent to judge as the lawyer, and we
venture to say that the great majority
who have followed the evidence care-
fully will not coincide with the de-
cision of the trial judge.One regrettable feature is the open-
ing given scandal-mongers and mis-
thraws. Will it be in vain to look to
Conservative politicians and news-
papers for decent restraint in their
comments upon a case which is still
virtually before the courts? The op-
portunity to brand men as criminals
who may be cleared in the eyes of the
law, and to indulge in the lowest and
meanest forms of partisan malice is
a temptation to journalists like the
London Free Press.

THE SHAME OF COLCHESTER.

The riding of Colchester, won by
the Conservatives on Thursday, and
the only federal seat they have in
Nova Scotia, has returned a Liberal
but once since 1874.If there is any surprise in the re-
sult of the present by-election it is the
fact that the Conservatives of Col-
chester followed the lead of, of a
precious pair as George Fowler, M. P.,
and George E. Foster, M. P., who are
credited with most of the speech-mak-
ing.There is not a constituency in Can-
ada in which the Liberals would take
their leadership from politicians so
discredited as these men. Their pres-
ence in the riding should have been
resented by every self-respecting elec-
tor, but apparently party loyalty is
more important to the mass of Con-
servatives than a high standard of
conduct in their representatives.What Foster and Fowler lack in
principle they make up in impudence.
With foreheads of brass they are go-
ing to and fro in the country striving
by sheer bravado to counteract the
effect of the sordid revelations of the
insurance commission, and to keep
their place in the councils of the Con-
servative party. Although shown to be
unworthy of trust they have the cool
hypocrisy to inveigh against graft
and corruption and prate of political
purity.If there is anything more discour-
aging than the spectacle of these pub-
lic men, defying the retribution which
should overtake them, it is the absence
of revolt in the Conservative party
against such leaders. Conservative
audiences, to their shame, listen to
and applaud these men, who should
not be tolerated upon any platform in
the country.

THE HEAD-OR-TAIL METHOD.

What is described as a new method
of distributing federal patronage has
just been tried at Washington. Be-
cause two South Dakota senators were
unable to agree upon the men they de-
sired to have appointed to various
places of public honor and profit in
that state, President Roosevelt sug-
gested that the point be settled by the
flipping of a coin on each berth. His
method appears to have been adopted,
and to give the proceedings a duly of-
ficial aspect, they were carried out in
the White House in the presence of
the chief executive himself. The inci-
dent is causing not a little discussion
in the press. One paper is anxious to
know whether the coin was a double-
eagle, or whether the prevailing strin-
gency reduced the President to the ne-
cessity of flipping a quarter. Another
journal is troubled owing to the lack
of information as to whether or notthe coin bore the motto so obnoxious
to Mr. Roosevelt.The head-or-tail method of settling
such nice points, while it may be quite
novel at the United States capital, is
not unknown or untried in this city.
Only recently, it was resorted to by
Conservative aldermen to decide which
of two Conservative claimants to an
old building should have it at a bar-
gain price. It is true "heads" win was
but temporary, and that the aldermen
in council assembled subsequently re-
versed the decision; yet the fact that
London led Washington in introducing
the system should make us all feel
proud.There is now pending here a ques-
tion of patronage which a resort to the
head-or-tail system might hasten the
settlement of. The clerkships of the
peace and surrogate court have
been vacant for some months now,
and like the South Dakota senators,
the members of the local Conservative
patronage committee are unable to
agree as to who shall have it. It is
said that a vote of the committee was
in favor of a well-known Richmond
street lawyer, but that the minority
protested so vigorously that the deci-
sion was not put into effect; instead, a
compromise is likely by the division
of the dual office between the two most
powerful aspirants. Why cannot the
Conservative patronage committee
settle the matter by flipping a coin?
Surely, a method that has been tried
at the London city hall and is good
enough for the White House, is not
beneath the dignity of the London
Conservative Club.

THE TRAMP EVIL.

If reports from various parts of the
United States are to be relied on the
tramp problem promises to become a
serious one over there the coming
winter. It is not the men who are
driven to idleness through lack of
work who offer the menace to society.
The danger is the habitual tramp, the
man who is a wanderer from choice
rather than from necessity, and who
has permanently broken loose from
organized society, abandoned the re-
sponsibilities of citizenship, deserted
his family, and fallen into the degrad-
ing and vicious habit of begging. From
begging to crime is often a very short
step.How best to deal with this unde-
sirable class of people is a problem which
our neighbors have as yet failed to
solve. What is needed is that the life
of the tramp be made so hazardous
and unpleasant as to discourage men
from entering it. The adoption by
every municipality of uniform mea-
sures to enforce on the professional
tramp the fact that his way will be
hard, and that he must work for all
he gets would certainly have the
effect of making tramp life less popu-
lar. Most of all the tramp dreads
work. One method that has been
found most efficacious is the establish-
ment of municipal lodging houses,
where lodgers are required to pay in
labor for the accommodation they get.
Another excellent deterrent is the im-
position of workhouse sentences upon
all tramps unable to prove honesty of
purpose in moving about the country.
But it is found that unless all com-
munities work together in the matter
little can be accomplished.Such a thing as a genuine Canadian
tramp is comparatively rare; it is the
United States article we have to deal
with. But our police methods will, no
doubt, prove, as they have proved in
the past, equal to any emergency. In
this city, for instance, a tramp may
be given shelter at police headquar-
ters for a night, but that is all. Should
he again get into the clutches of the
police he is sentenced to a term in
jail as a vagrant, and imprisonment
for vagrancy carries with it hard
labor. Hence it is that, as a rule, the
tramp makes his stay here as brief
as possible.Perhaps the money in the stringency
in the United States is accentuated
by the export of helmsmen to Europe.The Conservative party is dis-
graced by Foster and Fowler, and the
party seems to like it.The conspiracy that dragged Lon-
doners to Toronto on a trumped-up
conspiracy charge is the one that
should be exposed.The Missouri Legislature is consid-
ering a bill to legalize marriages.
There are lots of law-makers these
days who think they can alter human
nature by statutes.Florence Nightingale will be de-
corated by her sovereign with the Order
of Merit. This is a sort of "secular
canonization" of a woman who is a
saint in the best sense of the word.

DO NOT LOOK IT.

A statistician declares that it costs \$25,
000 to rear a boy in New York. Some of
the young men on Broadway do not ap-
pear to be worth it.

WAS ALWAYS OUT.

Boo—Did you do much talking this sum-
mer when you were away?
Toss—Yes; even my tongue got sun-
burned.

COLD STEEL.

A new bayonet and a new sword
have been decided upon, but it is not
known when they will replace the presentregulation weapons. The sword is de-
signed for thrusting, and will be long,
straight and narrow, after the pattern of
the rapier. The bayonet, too, will be long
and thin, so as to give the wielder a good
reach. It was said some time ago that
the days of long-range fighting had made
the bayonet almost obsolete, but the Russo-
Japanese war proved that hand-to-hand
fighting has by no means been relegated
to the past.

HIGH VS. LOW.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Do you believe in the higher panthe-
ism?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle.
"Well, no," replied her hostess, as she
toyed with her diamond-studded fan, "I
can't say as I do, although I can't see
why some men wear them so low they
get all frazzled around the bottom."

OUR FUNNY LANGUAGE.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
"I see one of our battleships reported
fast in the mud."
"Well?"
"I was just thinking that a ship fast in
the mud ought to be a record-breaker on
the open sea."

IT MIGHT BE SO.

[The Tatler.]
"Now, be careful, Mr. Gibbons! You
were, I believe, an old friend of the pris-
oner's. Did you ever advise that he be-
haved strangely when he was alone?"
"Well, sir, yes; I wasn't never wiv-
'im when he was alone, sir."

A MAN OF MARK.

[Chicago Tribune.]
"Prisoner," said the judge, taking a part
in the examination himself, "the imprint
left by the thief on the stole-jewel case
corresponds exactly with the markings of
your thumb. Now, as a matter of fact,
isn't it yours? Didn't you make that im-
print?"
"Why, your honor," stammered the pris-
oner, "I think—that is, I believe—well—
er—that's my impression."

THE BROOK.

[Puck.]
I come from sources pure enough,
From fountains sweet and ferny.
But, heavens! what a lot of stuff
I gather in my journey!I go from places clean and sweet
To places evil-smelling,
And fresh contamination find
Where man has made a dwelling.Collecting, every mile I flow,
The germs of every fever;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.I slip, I glide, by sewer and drain,
And by the city's side,
And gather in my liquid train
A myriad reeking juices.I chatter by the canning works,
Where blooms the pickled herring,
I loiter in lagoons where lurks
A legion of bacilli.I draw them all along, and flow
With germs of every fever,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

STILL EVADING.

[Puck.]
Jake—He married a widow with three
children.
Gus—That's just like Einstein; even his
children are in his wife's name.

JUST A QUESTION.

[Detroit News.]
The Dude—I always wear my gloves to
bed every night. They make the hands
soft.
Jones—And do you wear your hat, too?

THE AGITATED MOTHER.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
Rich Uncle John—Ah, is this one of your
children?
Mamma—Yes, Uncle John, that's our
little Johnnie. Kiss your uncle, dear, and
then go and wash your face.

AN AWKWARD EXPLANATION.

[London Opinion.]
The Vicar—I was surprised to see your
husband walk out in the middle of my
sermon last Sunday.
Mrs. Jones—You must really forgive him
—he's a communitist, and walks in his
sleep, you know.

THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Tommy—Paw, what is the higher criti-
cism?
Mr. Tucker—It's the nasty remarks un-
usually made by the man who finds he can't
get a lower berth.

COUNTING THE COST.

[Hamilton Times.]
London is to raise \$25,000 for a lighting
bylaw which covers only part of the city.
How many households will we have to add
to the \$25,000 the ratepayers are to be
asked for to begin with?

BELIEVE ME, IF ALL THOSE EN-

[Thomas Moore.]
Believe me, if all those endearing young
charms,
Which I gaze on so fondly today,
Were to change by tomorrow, and fleet in
the wind,
Like fairy gifts fading away,
Thou wouldst still be adored, as this
moment thou art,
Let thy loveliness fade as it will,
And around the dear ruin each wish of
my heart
Would entwine itself verdantly still.It is not while beauty and youth are
thine own,
And thy cheeks unfaded by a tear,
That the fervor and faith of a soul can be
known.
To which time will but make thee more
dear,
No, the heart that has truly loved never
forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close;
As the sunflower turns to her god, when
he sets,
The same look which she turned when he
rose.

PEAK AND PIQUE.

[St. Thomas Journal.]
A good many citizens will want to take
a peek at Hon. Adam as he tells about the
peak load. And he shouldn't show
pique if we ask many questions.

MILKMAN REBUKED.

[Argonaut.]
A very mild North of England vicar had
for some time been displeased with the
quality of the milk served him. At length
he determined to remonstrate with his
milkman for supplying such weak stuff.
He began mildly: "I've been wanting to
see you in regard to the quality of milk
with which you are serving me."
"Yes, sir," uneasily answered the trades-
man."I only wanted to say," continued the
minister, "that I use the milk for dietary
purposes exclusively, and not for christen-
ing."Our Policies
Are UniqueThat is something to think
about in connection with the
policies we can offer you.No other system yet de-
vised affords better or more
complete protection for your
old age than our IDEAL
BONDS.Our new RESERVE DIV-
IDEND POLICIES furnish
ENDOWMENTS at ordinary
LIFE RATES.We have a TWENTY-YEAR
ENDOWMENT PLAN upon which
only SIXTEEN PAYMENTS are
made, and the payments are
not higher than the twenty-
year endowment premiums of
the leading American com-
panies.Write to us about these
special policies.LONDON
LIFEInsurance Company
London, Canada.

GEO. McBROOM

INSPECTOR

J. F. MAINE

SUPT. INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

CANADA'S RELATIONS

AND NIAGARA POWER

Continued From Page One.

The agreement two to one. The applica-
tion for water for the Chicago canal
meant the taking of six inches of
water from Lake Erie, and it was suc-
cessfully opposed.What has Lake Michigan to do with
the Canadians, or Lake Erie? The
Americans asked. The Canadians con-
tended that it was a part of the chain
of waterways to the lakes, and instead
of being allowed to take 54,000,000 gal-
lons for the Chicago canal, only 10,
000,000 gallons were allowed. And the
American minister of war ratified the
decision of the international commis-
sion. Last year 35,000,000 tons of
shipping passed Detroit, carrying
goods valued at \$700,000,000.

Seek an Advantage.

If the small boy gets half the apple,
he should be satisfied. Mr. Gibbons
said, "It would be a pity if the Cana-
dians to seek to take advantage of the
Americans. But the small boy should
see that he never takes less than half."
There are men in the United States
who would like to get more than their
half, but there are also men, like
Roosevelt, Taft, Root, Burton and
others, who are manly, honest, and
straightforward, who are satisfied
when they get half.At the banquet in England and
America the Englishmen and Ameri-
cans say they love each other. But
there is some humbug in this. They do
not hate each other. They might like
to go over the falls. It was a good
thing for both countries that the com-
mission had been able to agree.It is inconceivable to believe that
local Canadian matters should be re-
ferred to England. Mr. Gibbons said,
"At Washington it was told by a
member of the United States Govern-
ment that Canada must have a repre-
sentative there, as the British ambas-
sadors, with the possible exception of
Mr. Bryce, knew nothing of Canada
and its conditions."But if a representative is sent to
Washington, he must be a man of
means, who will be able to hold recep-
tions, to wine and dine, if necessary,
and who will be able to do the work of
WONDERS OF OLD LONDON.The Waterways Commission.
Speaking of the work of the water-
ways commission, Mr. Gibbons said
that at Niagara Falls seven or eight
companies had applied for charters.
The Americans said, "We must pre-
serve the Falls," and the Canadians
agreed with them. And had it not
been for the international commission
there would have been no water left
to go over the falls. It was a good
thing for both countries that the com-
mission had been able to agree.Drafting a Treaty.
"I am now engaged with Mr. Clin-
ton, of Buffalo," Mr. Gibbons con-
tinued, "on the work of drafting a
treaty, whereby Canada herself will
appoint three permanent commis-
sioners, and the United States will ap-
point three. The conditions of the treaty
will, we believe, be approved by the
governments of the United States,
Great Britain and Canada. This will
give this permanent commission power
to carry out all the provisions agreed
upon on all the international water-
ways from the Atlantic to the Pacific
so that when any question arises be-
tween the United States and Canada
that might lead to irritation, it can be
referred to this commission which can
hear the evidence before it gets into
politics, before it gets into the news-
papers, and before it gets to the
fraud of all frauds—a special commis-
sion, and the permanent commission
can settle it."Straight Talk.
"I have been practicing law for 20Open tonight
until
10 o'clock.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

We close
at 10
o'clock tonight.SPEND SATURDAY
NIGHT SHOPPINGOur Prices Win the Customers. Our Quality Holds
Them. It's Quality for Price that Brings the People
Here in Greater Numbers Each Succeeding WeekAnother Sale of Twenty-five Trimmed Hats Tonight Worth
Up to \$7.50. On Sale Tonight for \$2.85We place on sale another lot of specially trimmed Millinery Shapes, this season's newest
and best styles; no two alike. These are both trimmed felts and made hats, stylishly trimmed
with new feathers and wings; in a variety of colors, including all the new shapes. In order to
make the price interesting we have marked them at the very low price of—to go quickly. \$2.85

Wonderful Snap in Ladies' and Misses' Ribbed Fleece Vests

The balance of 300 dozen—a pickup from the mill, good winter weight, shapely and well
cut. Saturday night. 21¢Hair Pads, in blonde, brunette,
and gray 25c
Hair Colls, 18-inch, for front or
back, in blonde and brunette, light,
and dark brown. Special 15c
Special line of Hair Pads. Real
hair, made on watchspring wire
frame, in light and dark brown.
Regular 75c. 35c
Shopping Bags 25c, for 19c
Hair Nets, English make, all
shades and sizes 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 30cWhite Lace Collars, imitation of
Baby Irish, 50c value, for. 25c
Six dozen Lace Collars, on chif-
fon form, with bow effect, trimmed
in all shades, special 25c
Girls' Aprons, prettily made
with yokes and sailor collars of
lace and embroidery, were 55c, 65c,
75c, 85c, for 45c, 49c, 59c and 69c
Ladies' Flannelette Nightgowns,
lace trimmed, tonight 47c
Children's Ribbed Fleece Win-
terwear Drawers 25c, for 15cMen's Ribbed Union and Fleece-
lined Undershirts and Drawers,
50c value, on sale today and to-
night at 39c a garment, or, the
suit 75c
A mill cleanup of the well-known
Tiger Brand Plain Scotch Knit
Undershirts and Drawers for men.
A good range of sizes. Regular
\$1.00 value, selling at 75c
Kid and Mocha Gloves for men,
youths and boys, silk and wool-
lined \$1.00 to \$1.50
Splendid range of Men's Muff-
lers, shaped or square. 50c to \$2.00

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

years," Mr. Gibbons went on, "and I
can truthfully say that I never knew
of a just arbitration. You know what
these arbitrations mean. You choose
one judge, the other fellow chooses
another, and then both sides gamble
for the third arbitrator, so that he
may cinch the award. (Laughter.)"In every deal that we have had in
the past by special commission, we
Canadians have got the worst of it,"
Mr. Gibbons said. "On the contrary
if you have a permanent commission
you will get fair play.""So long as we go along allowing
John Bull to carry our books," said
Mr. Gibbons, "the Americans will kick
our shins just to show they can do it.
But when we carry our own books to
school, we will find our American
friends better school-fellows."A permanent commission, Mr. Gib-
bons continued, will be able to settle
all questions affecting the United
States and Canada without disturbing
our present relations with Great Brit-
ain. It will be an absolutely new
forum, which will not interfere with
over state, and then he's the smallest
man I ever knew."In the past the Americans, when it
comes to a matter of possible injury
to themselves, have done as they liked.
But the moment we are in a position
to deal with them as a nation we will
do better."God knows I say this without any
thought of trouble," said Mr. Gibbons,
"but I say that under certain condi-
tions there are things worse than
war. We should always be ready, but
I feel that with this commission, of
which I have spoken, any possible
friction may be avoided, and matters
which might become serious can be
smoothed over.""Britain wants this commission.
She realizes that the present condi-
tions are dangerous, as nothing is so
liable to cause trouble between Cana-
da and the mother country as the
latter 'butting in' upon things of which
she knows nothing. We must have this
permanent board and we will have it,
I think."Niagara Power.
Mr. Gibbons then dealt with Niagara
power. The Americans, by the award
of the waterways commission, had
done away with all but two charters
on their side. Canada had several
companies.The speaker, continuing, dealt with
the power project in a broad spirit.
He said that the power companies of
Ontario had not treated Canadians
fairly.The international commission had
learned that a company holding an
Ontario charter had built a trans-
mission line 120 miles from the falls
on the American side, and was supplying
the people of Syracuse with power
and light, whereas the company had
not made any attempt to supply the
people of Ontario. The matter was
brought to the attention of the Do-
minion Government, and an act was
promptly passed.The public have rights that have
been neglected, with the result that
a feeling of uneasiness had been
brought about, and the pendulum is
now in danger of swinging to the other
extreme.Protect Both People and Capital.
It is the duty of both governments
to protect the people, and to see that
the people get fair rates, but it is just
as much the duty of both governments
to protect the rights of capital, and to
see that no injustice is done."It is easy to educate the people to
take other people's rights," Mr. Gib-
bons declared. "It is easy to educate
people to take other people's property,
but it is not so easy to educate them
to give it back.""I am not saying that anybody is
confiscating other people's property,

IMPORTANT LAW AFFECTING RAILWAY OPERATORS.

On March 1 next the law governing the hours of duty of all the telegraph
operators throughout the United States will be put into operation and will
thus limit the hours of duty to eight hours per day instead of twelve. This
means that where two operators are employed during the 24 hours there
will be three required, thus creating a demand for extra operators at nearly
every station throughout the country, estimated at nearly 10,000.Aside from this fact, we have in Canada the Transcontinental Railway
(the Grand Trunk Pacific), in course of construction, which, when com-
pleted, will create a further demand for at least five to six thousand more
operators, as well as a like number in the other departments.It is a well-known fact that the vast army of railroad men and women
are a better-paid class of people than private corporation and factory em-
ployees, and their surroundings much more congenial.The higher salaries of the telegraph operator, the exceptionally short
hours of duty, as well as the assurance of steady employment, make the
trade one of the best-paying propositions a young man or woman can fol-
low.It is a trade that requires no exceptional ability, an ordinary public
school education being all that is necessary.
It can be learned by the person of ordinary ability in from four to eight
months.The day and evening classes give every person an opportunity. We
make our terms agreeable to all.
Do not delay. Come and get a good trade while you have the chance.
LONDON COLLEGE OF TELEGRAPHY, Molsons Bank Building, F. E.
Osborn, Manager.or that anybody intends to confiscate
other people's property, but I do say
here tonight that one of the greatest
dangers of this condition is that you
may educate people to a disregard of
capital and its rights, to your own
great injury later on."You must have money to develop
this great country. We know that
there are western states, which, by
their unreasonable attitude toward
capital, have been kept back and have
been retarded in their growth, because
they cannot be regarded as states
which would repudiate their agree-
ments and obligations."Deal Fair by All.
"I admire the man who will not be
bullied by the corporations," Mr. Gib-
bons went on, "but I will say, do not
let us do anything which will affect
the vital interests of this great coun-
try—anything which will recoil upon
us in the end.""Let us all try to build up this
great country. Great as the traffic on
the great lakes is now, very little of
it is ours, but some day we will have
a traffic as great as the Americans.
Let us deal with the lake subject, and
the power subject, and all other sub-
jects, fairly to all. Extreme political
feeling is dying out. Let us all get
together, I say to you, and let us
do all in our power to build up a great
country.""So long as I hold the position of
chairman of the international water-
ways commission, I will always have
the interests of this, my beloved coun-
try, at heart, and I will do the best
that is in me to advance her inter-
ests." (Cheers.)LOVE IS BUILT
ON IMAGINATIONHelen Oldfield, in Chicago Tribune.
Real estate agents probably will
agree that house hunters may be di-
vided broadly into two classes. There
are the matter of fact, practical seek-
ers of abodes, who are by far more
likely to take a house or flat if the
tenant about to leave is still in occu-
pancy, and his household gods and
goods make an attractive showing;
and on the other hand, there are the
imaginative ones, who prefer empty
walls which suggest possibilities, and
give fuller play to their fancy. These
last are by far more likely to be wo-
men than men. In most of her deal-
ings with man, as well as in her af-
finities with him, woman as a rule
belongs to the imaginative sort. Whe-
ther it be as the basis of a passing
fancy or the love of a lifetime, she